

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service

JPRS-68500

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR - POLITICAL AND
SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS, NO. 765

Joint Publications Research Service
Arlington, Virginia

19 January 1977

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20000309 128

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 68500	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON USSR - POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS, No. 765		5. Report Date 19 January 1977	
7. Author(s)		6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract/Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
		14.	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstracts The report contains information on government and party structure, policy and problems, law and social regulation, education, and cultural and social aspects of Soviet life, trade union and Komsomol activities.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors USSR Political Science Sociology Government Communism Law (Jurisprudence) Education Culture (Social Sciences)			
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms			
REPRODUCED BY: NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161			
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5F, 5K			
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22151		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED

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PLENUM OF ARMENIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Information Report on Plenum

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 18 Nov 76, p 1

["Information Report on Plenum of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee took place on 17 November.

The plenum discussed the results of the October (1976) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and tasks of the Republic's party organization based on the speech made at the plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, gave a report.

The plenum reviewed projects contained in the State Five-Year Plan for Development of the Armenian SSR Economy for the Period 1976-1980, the 1977 State Plan For Development of the Armenian SSR National Economy and the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1977. Reports were made by Comrade S.L. Tumanyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman, and Comrade Dch. A. Dzhanoyan, the Republic's minister of finance.

The plenum passed appropriate decrees on the issues discussed.

Demirchyan Report at Plenum

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 18 Nov 76, pp 2-3

[Report by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee: "A Militant Program of Action - - From the Plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan said, will occupy a special place in the life of the party and the Soviet people. This plenum, the first since the 25th congress, discussed the most important practical problems of implementing the congress's historical decisions.

The speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and materials of the Plenum gives the results of the party and people's work since the 25th CPSU Congress, reveal ways of further realizing decisions of the congress, thoroughly and in depth, provide a detailed description and political evaluation of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and define the tasks for the next economic year. They also reveal and precisely outline the crucial areas of work, which require the greatest attention from party and administrative agencies, the greatest concentration of effort from the party and people. The speech gives a broad panorama of modern international reality and substantiates the urgent tasks of the party and state in the foreign policy area and the continued struggle for peace, national independence of nations and social progress.

Like all Soviet people, it was with unanimous approval and fervent interest that the workers of our republic received decisions and materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a profound impression on them.

The plenum precisely defined a militant program for all party committees, primary organizations and communists.

In all of the successes achieved by our great homeland the Soviet people see the result of a combination of the party's correct political course and the workers' heroic vigor, and the result of the tireless organizational work of the Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally.

The universal support and truly fervent response which greeted decisions of the October Plenum and the points and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are a clear demonstration of the workers' readiness to fulfill the party's plans.

Documents of the October Plenum and the new Five-Year Plan passed by the highest agency of state power clearly reveal the growing dynamism of our socialist society and embody the broad socialist program worked out by the 25th party congress and the party's Leninist course toward continuous improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living.

"Our five-year plan is the Leninist policy of friendship among peoples translated into the language of economics," said L.I. Brezhnev at the Plenum. The Five-Year Plan for Development of the Armenian SSR Economy is living testimony to this accurate and broadest of definitions.

The draft plan worked out is based on decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the points and conclusions contained in speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on issues of the party's economic policy and the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Measures to Further Develop the Armenian SSR Economy," as well as decisions of the 26th Congress of the Armenian Communist Party. The plan calls for continued dynamic and proportionate development of public production, improvement of its effectiveness, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, growth of labor productivity and all-around improvement of the quality of work at all levels of the economy.

The republic's five-year plan is an inseparable, integral part of the Soviet Union's national economic plan and is based on existing resources, on the principles of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance by all the peoples of our homeland.

This is an intensive but perfectly realistic plan. The volume of industrial output will increase by 46 percent. Branches determining technical progress will be developed at rapid rates. These include power engineering, machine building and radio electronics. The volume of agricultural output will increase by 24 percent. Transport and communications means will be developed in accordance with the needs of the national economy. It is planned to carry out an extensive social program aimed at improving the material well-being of the republic's workers, the development of science, culture and education, and the improvement of medical services. Rapid rates of development are specified for the personal services and trade sphere.

Industry in the medium and small towns and settlements will develop more rapidly. This will create conditions favorable to the accomplishment of such an important social task as employment of the rapidly growing labor force in the production sphere.

A total of 5.17 billion rubles will be invested to develop the republic's economy from all sources of financing, which is 21.2 percent more than the total for the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The national income will increase by 37.7 percent. It is planned to achieve three-quarters of the increase in national income by increasing the productivity of public labor.

In accordance with the main areas of development under the Tenth Five-Year Plan as defined by the 25th CPSU Congress the draft five-year plan for development of the republic's economy calls for a considerable increase in production effectiveness and labor productivity based on fuller use of existing production capacities, reconstruction and technical re-equipment of operating enterprises, the introduction of new equipment and technology into production, more efficient use of capital investments, timely start-ups and better use of fixed capital.

It will be necessary under the current five-year plan to resolve problems of improving production control more boldly and vigorously, to improve its organizational structure and advance more rapidly toward concentration and specialization.

The most important task of the Tenth Five-Year Plan is one of raising the technical level and quality of products. It is planned to increase the portion of products in the highest quality category from the 6.5 percent figure for 1975 to 20 percent at the end of the five-year plan, with a simultaneous reduction in the portion of second category products. This task is not a simple one and it requires special persistence.

The Central Committee constantly focuses its attention on matters of quality. They are systematically discussed in the bureaus of the Central Committee, Party Gorkoms and Raykoms and in the primary organizations. A republic scientific and practical conference held this year and entitled "Ways to Improve the Technical Level and Quality of Products" worked out specific recommendations and methodological instructions to further improve the work in this area.

The development of overall systems for product quality control has been initiated at republic enterprises and associations for purposes of insuring the production of articles measuring up to the modern technical level and quality. It is our duty to see this job through to the end, to persistently strive for the introduction of modern new equipment, the improvement and proper performance of technological processes, their mechanization and automation, reduction of manual work to a minimum and constant renewal of the assortment.

The large social and economic tasks of the five-year plan can only be accomplished through the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the development of science and strengthening of the links between science and production. We have acquired a certain amount of positive experience. Dozens of scientific, planning and design organizations of the Academy of Sciences and branch ministries have been created and are functioning in the republic. They have a fairly well developed material base and collectives of well trained scientists and specialists. At the same time, it should be pointed out that the level and effectiveness of work at many scientific establishments are not satisfactory. The scientific potentials of higher educational institutions are poorly utilized and the ties linking VUZ science with production and with branch scientific research establishments are poorly developed. It is the task of scientists and production workers to analyze the situation and initiate extensive and purposeful work to accelerate scientific and technical progress, based on the positive experience of the Ukraine and Moscow, which was mentioned by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Plenum.

The realistic nature of the plans developed by the party, continued Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, lies in the people's unanimous approval and support of them, in the universal desire of the workers to engage in an active struggle to implement them.

Having actively entered into the All-Union Socialist Competition the workers of industrial enterprises fulfilled the state plan for ten months with respect to sales volume and output of the majority of the most important type of products by 26 October.

The sales of output plan for the ten months was exceeded by 2.5 percent; production volume increased by 8.5 percent over the corresponding period last year; and labor productivity increased by 5 percent. Annual socialist commitments for output of above-plan products were fulfilled ahead of schedule. Commitments included in counter-plans are being successfully fulfilled by the Armelektrosvet and Armelektroapparat associations, the Yerevan Cable Plant, the Kirovakan Sewing Factory, the Masis Shoe Firm, the Garun Sewn Goods Association and many others.

The extensive development of socialist competition and patriotic new undertakings which enjoy broad support in the republic's production collectives played a large role in the accomplishment of the set tasks.

The Yerevan Gorkom, the city's raykoms and the Kirovakan Gorkom supported and did a good job of spreading the initiative of progressive enterprises: "Work without laggards, effectively and with good quality."

Based on the results of the ten-month period only three of Yerevan's industrial enterprises failed to fulfill the sales plan.

Further developing initiatives of the collective at the Leninakan Cotton Textile Production Association imeni Mayskogo Vosstaniya spinners at the Leninakan Spinning Mill came forth with an initiative to achieve the highest output from a unit of equipment. At the initiative of the Masis Footwear Association socialist competition is developing with the slogan: "High Quality for Armenia's Products."

The Bureau of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee approved an initiative by outstanding production workers of light industry enterprises, who assumed a commitment to fulfill two five-year plan assignments under the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

In response to decisions of the October Central Committee Plenum and accepting the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev with great party and citizen responsibility outstanding workers and specialists at the Chemical Combine imeni S.M. Kirov, the Kanakerskiy Aluminum Plant, the Masis Association, the silk combine, the Yerpromstroy Trust and VNIIE [All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Culture and Economics?] came forth with a proposal to launch a campaign for economy and thrift, to conduct a review of production, to analyze the situation with respect to consumption of materials, energy and work time at each work position, in each section and shop, at each enterprise or construction site, and to work out organizational and technical measures. This initiative deserves the most fervent support and broad dissemination.

The party requires that a struggle to improve production effectiveness and product quality become the main element of socialist competition.

And this means that each worker, engineer and supervisor must have concrete work commitments, actively promote the dissemination of creative thought, progressive experience and initiatives, and improve the level of their personal work and product quality each day.

Experience has shown that where party committees have taken a highly responsible and understanding approach to the task set by the party to improve effectiveness and product quality, the results are obvious. Examples of this are the Armel-ektroapparat Association, which turns out 62 percent of its products with the State Quality Emblem; the Garun Sewn Goods Association, with 34.6 percent; and the Leninakan Textile Combine, with 30 percent. The Masis Footwear Association, which has introduced an overall system of control and has markedly improved product quality, has received broad recognition outside the republic.

At the same time, despite a certain general improvement of the situation in this area, many republic enterprises continue to turn out low quality products.

In July of 1976, after reviewing the work of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Food Industry to improve quality and expand the product assortment, the Bureau of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee noted that the quality of articles produced by individual enterprises of that branch do not meet modern requirements and proposed that effective steps be taken to eliminate the deficiencies.

Party organizations and administrators of many industrial enterprises have still not made quality improvement the core of their organizational work. City and rayon party committees are not adequately directing or controlling the work of party organizations to achieve a basic improvement in product quality. The decisions made by them are not backed up with consistent organizational and political work, and persistence is not manifested in their practical implementation.

One of the most important tasks facing us today, the speaker further noted, is still one of consistent fulfillment of the state plan by all industrial enterprises, without exception. We have still not achieved a situation in which state plan fulfillment has become the law for all administrators and all party organizations.

The sales of output plan for the first ten months of this year was not fulfilled by 61 enterprises. Certain party raykoms and gorkoms have still not developed an effective struggle for consistent fulfillment of state plans by all enterprises and reconciled themselves to a situation in which a rayon's industry as a whole does not fulfill the plan with respect to main indicators. For example, the plan for the first nine months was not fulfilled by the Gorisskiy, Spitakskiy, Araratskiy, Idzhevanskiy, Martuninskiy, Akhuryanskiy and certain other rayons. The gold mining combine has gotten off to an unsatisfactory start, and a difficult situation with respect to plan fulfillment has developed at the Yerevan Tire Plant.

The erroneous practice discussed by the Central Committee of curtailing plans without justification for individual associations and enterprises has still not been eliminated.

Concern for absolute fulfillment of plan assignments by each enterprise for all indicators and for timely deliveries and filling of orders is perfectly justified.

Given the huge scope of the nation's economy, in a situation in which the state's economy is a single, extremely complex system, the disruption of smooth operations in a single and at first glance, small, unit can cause a chain reaction and have a negative effect on highly diverse units.

This would be a good place to recall Lenin's well-known requirement that the goal of all political and indoctrinational work be that of explaining and convincing each worker that the fate of our entire economy and the success of the entire cause depends in the final analysis on his personal efforts, on his labor enthusiasm.

We must persistently and universally strengthen state and labor discipline, reduce losses of work time, lower personnel turnover, develop and implement measures to improve the organization of industrial production and to increase the responsibility of administrators for the fulfillment of plan indicators and socialist commitments assumed.

I would like to direct attention to one feature of the 1977 plan. It calls for an increase of 5.8 percent in industry's output and a 3.5 percent increase in labor productivity, whereas the five-year plan calls for 7.9 and 5.6 percent increases respectively in 1977. This reduction in rates is explained by an expected overfulfillment of the production plan this year. A question arises as to what attitude should be taken toward this reduction, however. The right thing would obviously be to set the task of preserving the high rates achieved. This would require relying on the initiative and labor activeness of the masses to launch a search to reveal and utilize internal production reserves, to work out and adopt intensive counter-plans and large socialist commitments at each enterprise. It is a matter of honor for party organizations, ministries and departments to head this work, to give it the true scope and efficiency. If we are able in 1977 to achieve an increase of 7.5-8 percent we will thereby contribute greatly to fulfillment of the five-year plan as a whole.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan emphasized that the October Central Committee Plenum devoted special attention to agriculture. There was serious and concrete discussion at the plenum about how to fulfill the tasks set by the 25th Congress: to insure continued growth and greater stability of agricultural output, to improve effectiveness in cropping and animal husbandry in every way possible, to considerably improve the reliability of providing the nation with farm products, to improve their quality and take a considerable step toward further equalization of the city and village.

During the period 1976-1980 1.31 million rubles will be invested in the development of the republic's agriculture, which is 44.6 percent more than under the Ninth Five-Year Plan. And our task is one of disposing of these huge sums effectively and thriftily to obtain real results.

Capital investments, material and technical resources will mainly be used for land reclamation and the mechanization and chemization of production.

Water management construction and land reclamation will be carried out at increasing rates. By the end of the five-year plan the republic's irrigated land area will have increased by 20,000 hectares.

In order to improve the effectiveness of irrigated land we must accelerate introduction of the achievements of science and technology in reclamation, insure further industrialization of water management construction and operations and an overall approach to the construction of irrigation systems and their agricultural use.

The ever increasing level of technical equipment in the republic's agriculture has made it possible to a certain extent to raise the level of mechanization of individual branches of crop growing and animal husbandry. It does not satisfy the increased requirements of kolkhoz-sovkhoz production, however, especially in such labor intensive branches as animal husbandry, viticulture, vegetable, tobacco and beet growing.

In the forthcoming years the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes will receive increasing amounts of mineral fertilizers and other means of chemization. It is our task to make efficient use of them. For this purpose, along with the system of measures designed to reduce losses in the transportation and storage of fertilizers, we must properly and precisely organize an agricultural chemistry service which will make it possible to obtain the maximum increase in yields, taking the specific features of each farm into account.

As agriculture's material and technical base is built up the task of raising its effectiveness and improving all qualitative indicators becomes more urgent.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speech at the October Central Committee Plenum, "... the problem of further improving agriculture at the present stage is primarily a problem of improving its effectiveness in the broadest sense of the word. The general task can be formulated in the following manner: to use the tremendous resources allocated by the state for the development of agriculture intelligently and prudently, to treat the land with care and achieve the maximum yield from each hectare, from each ruble invested, from each ton of fertilizers."

It is clear that successful accomplishment of the set task will require first of all that the responsibility and initiative of the personnel be increased, that internal reserves of kolkhozes and sovkhozes be revealed and better utilized.

There is no question that specialization and concentration of agricultural production based on interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration is the most important means of raising effectiveness and further improving qualitative indicators for agriculture. It is our priority task to vigorously implement the course outlined by the party.

Turning to the preliminary results for the current agriculture year Comrade K.S. Demirchyan said that the gross agricultural output would exceed that of any previous year. For the first time we have harvested more than 300,000 tons of grain and sold around 70,000 tons to the state, which exceeds the established assignments by 50 percent. It is gratifying that this success was achieved basically by increasing yields. For the first time more than 150,000 tons of sugar beets and 300,000 tons of vegetables will be sold to the state. Potato and fruit procurement plans have also been exceeded.

The livestock raisers on many farms have also worked well. As of 1 November 3700 tons of meat, 15,200 tons of milk and 15 million eggs have been sold to the state above last year's figures. The annual plan for sales of wool to the state has been fulfilled.

The greatest successes with respect to increasing production and sales to the state of agricultural products were achieved this year by the workers of Nairiyskiy, Aniyskiy, Masisskiy, Kalininskiy, Akhuryanskiy, Araratskiy and other rayons.

All of this makes us confident that in 1976 the republic will not only fulfill but will considerably exceed the socialist commitments accepted for sales of animal husbandry products to the state.

In light of decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the October (1976) Central Committee Plenum, however, we should return to the main deficiencies present in the republic's agriculture.

Large reserves for improving efficiency in public production lie in the improvement of farm product quality. It has been pointed out more than once that the sugar content of grapes in the republic has dropped and that high quality products accounts for too small a portion of the total output of tobacco, vegetables, meat, milk and other products. We must also not reconcile ourselves with such circumstances as product losses during transportation, processing and storage.

On the other hand, we must condemn attempts by a number of trade and processing enterprise leaders to artificially reduce the quality of products received, and sometimes the quantity as well. The farmer must be paid the full value of products and raw materials set by the state.

As we have already repeatedly pointed out, strengthening of state and labor discipline has an extremely important role in the achievement of goals outlined for the five-year period. The fulfillment of plan assignments by each kolkhoz and sovkhoz must become obligatory.

Nonfulfillment of the plan for sales of grapes to the state in 1976 was especially acute for farms of Yekhegnadzorskiy and Idzhevanskiy rayons and for farms of Gugarkskiy Rayon with respect to potatoes. Certain other rayons also failed to fulfill a number of plan assignments.

It is extremely alarming that the total herd of sheep and goats, as well as hogs, decreased compared with last year on the kolkhozes and goskhozes [state farms] of 22 rayons. And especially drastic reduction in the total herd of sheep occurred on farms of Oktemberyanskiy, Kafanskiy and Aparanskiy rayons, and in the total number of hogs -- in Shamshadinskiy and Idzhevanskiy rayons.

Success in modern agriculture is achieved by performing the entire system of jobs well, and good results are only achieved where all of the jobs are performed on a high level. Each agricultural worker must therefore improve his skills, strictly observe production discipline and improve the quality of his work each day. Production technology must be strictly observed and efficient use made of work time, the land, equipment, seeds, feed and mineral fertilizers.

The struggle for effectiveness and quality requires that the organizational and indoctrinational role of supervisors and specialists be raised in all respects. They must master the science of administration, establish modern methods for planning and organizing production and be active agents of party policy among the masses.

It is a vital job for rural communists to head the struggle for effectiveness and quality, to set a personal example in the achievement of good labor productivity. Rural party raykoms and primary party organizations must encourage and disseminate effective and useful initiatives and must resolutely eliminate everything interfering with the progress.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan emphasized that capital construction is a central problem for our republic and for the entire nation. An increase of 21.2 percent in capital investments is planned for the republic under the five-year plan.

It is planned to reduce construction periods and the amount of uncompleted construction. During the period 1976-1980 60 percent more fixed capital must go into production than under the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee, set a clear-cut task at the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "Reduce the volume of incomplete construction, reduce the periods and cost of construction and installation work, and reconstruct operating capacities more rapidly." This task is especially urgent for our republic.

At the May Plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee a detailed analysis was given of the state of affairs in the republic's capital construction, and measures were outlined to eliminate the lag in this important sector of the economy.

The collectives of a number of the republic's construction and installation organizations derived the proper conclusions from decisions of the May Plenum and are accelerating rates of construction and insuring fulfillment of the established plans. They are being assisted by the broad scope of socialist competition in those collectives.

Nine-month plans for contracted construction work were fulfilled by the majority of trusts under the Ministries of Rural Construction and Road Construction and Maintenance, organizations of the Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work, the Ministry of Transport Construction, the Armgidroenergostroy Administration, the Yerevanstroy Main Administration, the Armgazstroy and Armtsvetmetstroy trusts, and others.

We must state clearly and on principle today, however, that the situation with respect to construction is improving extremely slowly, that the established plans for capital investments and start-up of fixed capital are not being fulfilled for the republic as a whole.

The Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade K. Akopyan, minister) and the majority of its construction organizations are performing especially poorly. Organizations of Glavarmbodstroy are also still performing unsatisfactorily.

A number of party gorkoms and raykoms have still not restructured their work to conform to decisions of the May Plenum. During the third quarter construction organizations located on their territories reduced the level of plan fulfillment and construction volumes, compared with the second quarter.

As a result of poor work by individual construction trusts in the city of Yerevan the volume of construction and installation work dropped by 3.5 million rubles during the third quarter, compared with the second quarter. Rates of construction also decreased in Azizbekovskiy, Akhuryanskiy, Gukasyanskiy, Idzhevanskiy, Martuninskiy and Sisianskiy rayons.

Leaders of ministries and departments, construction and installation trusts and administrations, party and soviet organs must recheck the course of fulfillment of decisions of the May Central Committee Plenum and demonstrate persistence and ability in their implementation.

The tasks facing collectives engaged in capital construction are extremely complex and honorable. All possible steps must be taken to successfully fulfill the capital construction program under the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

Accelerated development of construction's industrial base is one of the important measures. The five-year plan calls for developing it at outstripping rates by building up the capacities of mechanized and automated enterprises for the production of large dimensioned articles totally finished at the plant.

A basic improvement of quality is another extremely important problem of capital construction. The attention of leaders of construction and installation ministries, trusts and administrations have repeatedly been directed toward this problem. Checks have indicated, however, that measures to improve construction quality are not being carried out on adequate scales and noticeable progress has still not been achieved in this important matter.

Precise order must be established in planning and designing, and in the organization of the construction process itself. Systematic delays in the delivery of design estimate documents, frequent changes in designs and estimates, and poorly executed designs -- this is only a partial list of the deficiencies existing in design work.

Special attention must be devoted to the organization of the construction process. We should continue to consolidate and specialize construction organizations and extensively introduce such progressive methods of organizing and paying for construction work as the brigade contract method, payment by the job plus bonuses, and others.

Party organizations at construction projects must be the initiators of everything new and progressive. All of the necessary conditions must be created at construction projects for the fulfillment of socialist commitments by each worker, brigade and subunit.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, appealing to the multimillion army of construction workers: "The homeland expects you to set examples of organized work and to fulfill plan assignments with honor. The fate of the entire five-year plan depends greatly on how well you work, comrades."

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan then discussed the party's international activities. It was pointed out at the October Central Committee Plenum that these activities bear the stamp of implementation of decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and implementation of the program adopted by the congress for a continued struggle for peace, international cooperation and the freedom and independence of nations, a program aimed at further strengthening and solidarity of the socialist nations, the international communist and workers' movement.

Armenia's workers, like all Soviet people, thoroughly approve and support the wise Leninist foreign policy work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Political Bureau, and value highly the personal contribution made to this work by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's tireless work to implement the peace loving foreign policy course has rightly earned him the fervent love and profound respect of the Soviet people, workers of the socialist nations and all of the planet's progressive forces.

The essence of the tasks facing us was formulated precisely and eloquently in the speech made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Plenum: "We must learn to struggle more effectively to increase effectiveness."

In the indoctrination of cadres special attention should be devoted to matters of improving their ideological and political tempering and efficiency, to their competency and the level of their professional skills, and serious attention must be given to the matter of seeing to it that the cadres of all sections resolutely discard obsolete and ineffective forms of work, restructure their style of work in the spirit of decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and base the evaluation of the results of their work on the large list of congress requirements and on the new and high criteria established by it.

We must carry out measures which will make it possible for us to detect bottlenecks in the work in good time and to see the original causes and the onset of the development of deficiencies, and not permit them to retard the fulfillment of plan assignments. After all, the failure to take timely measures to eliminate sparseness and rebuild vineyards and orchards has now become a serious hindrance to the fulfillment of plan assignments for grapes and fruits. Precisely the same situation has developed in the area of capital construction because of a lag in the development of its industrial base.

We must take effective measures to improve performance discipline, especially at the middle and lower levels, devoting special attention to increasing the responsibility of cadres at the very sources of the work.

The task consists in thoroughly and profoundly explaining the substance and import of materials of the October (1976) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the points and conclusions contained in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We must inform each worker and each Soviet individual of the party's decisions, and see to it that the people have a clear picture of the future and a precise understanding of their task, of their place in the overall structure. The accomplishment of this task must become the main job of all ideological units, of all means of verbal and printed propaganda -- propagandists and lecturers, political information specialists and agitators, organs of the press, television and radio, cultural and educational establishments.

Special attention should be devoted to the further development of socialist competition, a powerful means of increasing labor productivity, the effectiveness of public production and product quality. The task consists in developing the creative activeness of the workers by reinforcing that which has been achieved and making extensive use of accumulated experience in the organization of socialist competition.

A month ago, at a plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, we explained thoroughly and in detail the tasks of indoctrinational work for the republic's party organizations in light of decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. That plenum is of special importance with respect to the continued improvement of all of our party organization's ideological work, in the job of strengthening propaganda's links with reality and the practical work of communist construction. It directed party committees and primary organizations to do everything possible to insure absolute fulfillment of the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress by means of party-political work.

The struggle for effectiveness and quality means that each Soviet individual and each work collective must strive for the highest possible labor productivity, strictly observe production discipline and economy, and improve the quality of its work and of the product each day. The struggle for effectiveness and quality means that each supervisor and specialist must master the Leninist science of administration, establish modern methods of planning and organizing production and be an active agent of scientific and technical progress. The struggle for effectiveness and quality means that each communist, each party organization must do everything possible to encourage and disseminate truly effective and useful initiatives and must resolutely eliminate everything interfering with our progress.

The results of the first nine months of the first year of the five-year plan and achievement of the pre-October labor watch of the republic's workers demonstrate that we can advance more rapidly than called for by the plan, that we still have tremendous unutilized possibilities.

The rapid rates called for in the development of the republic's economy during the current five-year period, the large scale and multifaceted nature of the work facing us and its new qualitative nature require further improvement and perfection of party leadership of the economy and require that styles and methods of political and organizational work be brought into accordance with the party's new and large demands.

These tasks can be successfully accomplished with a deep understanding of the party's economic strategy by each party organization, by each communist and worker.

As pointed out at the October (1976) Plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the requirements of the party's economic policy at the present level must become the organizational core of the practical work for each management unit, ministry, department and party organization and for their leaders.

We must devote special attention to the achievement by all cadres of profound political and economic thinking and understanding of the practical importance of a comprehensive and systemic approach to the accomplishment of tasks set for the collectives, inseparable unification and interdependence of the results of the work of each enterprise and each branch with the overall state tasks for fulfillment of the Tenth Five-Year Plan for the nation as a whole.

The republic's party organization must determine and take under its unweakening control all of the more vitally important sections of work, which will determine the successful fulfillment of five-year plan assignments, as well as the absolute and timely fulfillment of product delivery plans, especially component parts sent to other economic regions of the nation. This is dictated by the high interests of the nation's single national economic complex.

All of our organizational and ideological work among the masses must converge, as though in a focus, on a single point of application of effort -- insuring the fulfillment of social and economic tasks set by the party.

In conclusion, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan insured the Leninist Central Committee, the Political Bureau and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally, in the name of plenum participants, communists and all of the republic's workers, that the workers, kolkhoz workers and intelligentsia of Soviet Armenia, as one, would work persistently and with inspiration, without letup, to implement the grand program worked out by the 25th party congress and would apply all their strength, knowledge and experience to fulfill the decisions of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

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BELORUSSIAN CPCC PLENUM, SUPREME SOVIET SESSION REVIEWED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 24 Nov 76 p 1

/Article: "Toward New Labor Achievements"/

/Text/ Belorussia's workers, like all Soviet people, received the decisions of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet with warm and unanimous approval. They see in them an urgent, specific program for practical actions for the implementation of the historical tasks advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress and of the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The fourth plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia held in Minsk profoundly and thoroughly discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations in connection with the decisions of the October (1976) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at it. The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia completely approved the decisions of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles and conclusions set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and accepted them for strict execution. Basically, the state draft plan for the development of the Belorussian SSR national economy for 1976-1980 and the state draft plan for the development of the Belorussian SSR national economy for 1977 were also adopted. These plans and the republic's state budget for 1977 were examined and approved by the session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet and assumed the force of law.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan opens up for our republic, as for the entire country, new horizons and prospects in the development of productive forces and rise in the people's material and cultural living standard. The national income will increase by 34 percent. The productivity of public labor will rise by 30 percent. The increase in industrial output will reach 43 percent. At the same time, machine building, metalworking, the chemical and petrochemical industry and other sectors in the vanguard of scientific and technical progress will develop at outstripping rates. Important measures will have to be implemented for the further intensification of agricultural production. About 7 billion rubles of capital investments are allocated for this sector.

A wide social program envisaging a steady rise in the people's well-being is embodied in the plans for the five-year period and 1977. The per-capita real income will increase by 21.5 percent and public consumption funds will rise by one-third. Large funds are allocated for housing construction, improvements of cities and settlements and the development of a network of schools, hospitals, children's preschool institutions, clubs and other facilities for social and general purposes.

To make the outlined plans into live reality and visible achievements is a task of the utmost importance. As noted in the report of Comrade P. M. Masharov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, in speeches by the participants in the plenum, in the reports heard at the session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet and in the speeches of deputies, on the whole, the republic began the five-year plan successfully. Industry fulfilled the 10-month plan for the sales of output and for the production of most key types of articles ahead of schedule. Output worth more than 250 million rubles was produced in excess of the assignment. Agricultural workers did good work at the start of the five-year plan. Gross grain output totaled 7.3 million tons, or 44 percent more than last year, and gross potato production exceeded 7 million tons. Such results were obtained for the first time.

Objectively evaluating what has been achieved, the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet concentrated their attention on the unsolved problems and the still existing serious oversights and shortcomings. The results in the development of industrial and agricultural production could have been much better if all party, Soviet and agricultural bodies had a more efficient effect on the course of fulfillment of national economic plans, on an increase in production efficiency and on the quality of work, made a more purposeful use of the existing productive capacities and labor, material and financial resources, activated internal reserves on a greater scale and with greater efficiency and more rapidly introduced the achievements of science and technical and advanced experience into production.

The planned assignments should be considered minimal. The Belorussian national economy has realistic capabilities for overfulfilling them. Calculations show that the republic can increase the volume of industrial production by 45 percent, including the output of consumer goods, by 34 percent and labor productivity, by 32 percent. We have everything necessary to increase the proportion of the articles with the state badge of quality to at least 26 percent.

With due regard for the available reserves, as well as the wide scope of socialist competition among workers and the increased initiative of the masses in the development and realization of stepped-up counterplans, the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia set

higher goals in the development of all economic sectors. The appropriate supplements and corrections were made in the Measures for the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

The attainment of new heights requires great creative efforts. We must see to it that every labor collective and every worker work better, more efficiently and with the maximum return.

The most rapid utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology and improved processing techniques and the introduction of overall mechanization and automation of production are some of the main levers in an increase in the efficiency and improvement in quality. Unfortunately, we still have many unutilized potentials in this area. The proportion of manual labor, especially in auxiliary production, is still great. Many ministries have not yet established close contacts with scientific institutions. In a number of sectors productive capital is used inefficiently as before.

The fight for an increase in labor productivity is inseparably connected with the strengthening of labor discipline and elimination of work time losses, which often are the consequence of serious shortcomings in the organization of production, disruption in smooth production flow and rash work in the sphere of domestic services.

As is well known, the Measures for the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 25th Party Congress of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia envisage a wide program whose realization will make it possible to greatly increase the output and improve the quality of consumer goods. Consumer goods worth 550 to 600 million rubles are to be produced in excess of the plan. The collectives of machine building and metalworking enterprises, where the output of consumer goods should increase 1.7 times in 5 years, can do a great deal in this respect. However, by no means all of them manifest a truly state approach to the solution of this problem. As before, a large quantity of footwear, clothing, articles for cultural and general purposes and household articles produced by the republic's industry are not in demand, are rejected and accumulate in depots and warehouses. The Belorussian SSR State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Trade and the ministries and departments producing consumer goods should manifest more flexibility in planning the output of these goods and more fully take into account the changing needs of the population.

At the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and at the session of the republic's Supreme Soviet serious claims were made against construction ministries and organizations. Additional efficient measures contributing to a successful fulfillment of large volumes of work should be implemented in this key sector. It is time for the directors of construction ministries to actually engage in the introduction of new principles of planning, financing and economic incentives into construction, to

ensure an outstripping development of construction industry enterprises, and as of next year to introduce an overall system for controlling the quality of construction everywhere.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet paid much attention to the problems of further development of agriculture and increase in the efficiency of this vitally important economic sector.

The sharp turn to the problems of increase in the efficiency and improvement in the quality of work at all the levels and sections of the national economic mechanism requires a profound and specific economic thinking, purposefulness and initiative actions on the part of all party members, especially managerial personnel. Every party member, no matter where he may work, or whatever position or post he may hold, should constantly remember the task set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev--to learn to more efficiently fight for an increase in efficiency.

The duty of all our personnel is to constantly improve the manner and method of their work, to persistently master the Leninist science of management, to show an example of a creative and innovative attitude toward work and of socialist enterprise and to skillfully combine a competent execution of the rights and powers granted them with a high personal responsibility for the jobs entrusted to them and for the fulfillment of state plans and assignments.

Favorable conditions, so that every Soviet man and every labor collective may successfully fight for the highest labor productivity, strictly observe production and labor discipline and the policy of economy and day after day improve the quality of their work and of output, should be created in all national economic sectors.

As noted in the decree adopted by the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia the scale of the tasks set by the 25th Party Congress and the October (1976) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee requires a considerable rise in the level of organizational party and ideological political work, efficiency and enterprise in the activity of all the units of the Communist Party of Belorussia on national economic management and a search for and use of the most efficient methods, forms and techniques of party effect on economic development. Party, Soviet and economic bodies should concentrate their efforts on the decisive sections of work on which the success of fulfillment of the five-year and annual plans depends to the greatest extent and systematically analyze and control how efficiently and qualitatively national economic plans and the adopted socialist obligations are fulfilled and to what extent all the organizational forms and all the means of ideological and political effect on the masses are subordinate to these purposes.

The lessons of this year should be self-critically analyzed in all the areas of economic construction in order to avoid the repetition of the errors and shortcomings made at the start of the five-year plan and, at the same time, to consolidate and develop the attained achievements, to creatively interpret new tasks and to map out the methods of their practical implementation.

Vast, exciting and extremely responsible work is ahead. The might, prestige and flourishing of our homeland and the well-being and happiness of every family and every Soviet man depend on how we work today and tomorrow and on how we fulfill the outlined plans.

Closely united around their Leninist party and under its wise leadership Belorussian workers, like all Soviet people, are fully resolved to complete the first year of the five-year plan in a shock way, to mark the 60th anniversary of the Great October with new achievements and to successfully fulfill the assignments of the five-year plan.

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CSO: 1800

REPLENISHMENT OF BELORUSSIAN CP RANKS DISCUSSED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Nov 76 p 1

/Article: "Party Member Is a High Title"/

/Text/ Party membership is a fundamental problem of party construction. The Communist Party can perform the role of the leader, teacher and organizer of the working class only if it unites truly advanced, selfless and conscious representatives of the working class in its ranks. V. I. Lenin always stressed that the party is strong through the consciousness of its members, their devotion to the cause of the working class and their sense of high responsibility for the party's fate. The strength and fighting ability of the party organization is determined mainly by the qualitative, not quantitative, composition of its ranks. "We have no use for party members for show," taught V. I. Lenin. "The only government party in the world concerned with improving the quality of its members, not with increasing their number... is our party--the party of the revolutionary working class." The party is invariably guided by these important Leninist conclusions in matters concerning the membership of its ranks.

The problems of the party's further development were widely reflected at the 25th CPSU Congress. It was stressed that during the period under review the party continued to grow and strengthen. On the basis of the observance of the Leninist standards of party life and the principles of party leadership the ideological and organizational unity of party ranks became even stronger. Under conditions of developed socialism, when the Communist Party has become the party of the entire nation, it by no means loses its class nature. In its nature the CPSU was and remains the party of the working class, because this reflects its leading role in the life of society. The 25th CPSU Congress stressed that, as we advance further and as the party solves more important tasks, we should manifest greater concern for reinforcing its ranks with new forces, with those who deserve the recognition of the primary party organization and the entire collective and who actively participate in production and public life. We must not forget that every party member should be a highly ideological and active fighter of the party and a right-flank man in the rank of the builders of communism.

Following Lenin's legacy and the demands of the CPSU in matters concerning the membership of its ranks, the Communist Party of Belorussia does its utmost to raise the title of party member and to admit worthy people to its ranks. The exchange of party documents, whose important result was the increase in the mutual demands of party members and the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance toward the violators of the rules in party organizations, played an important role in this. Party organizations proceeded from the fact that the exchange of documents was not a party purge. At the same time, they strictly saw to it that the party did not have people unworthy of the high title of party member and that every party organization was a fighting vanguard in its collective.

The Communist Party of Belorussia now has more than 515,000 members and candidate members of the CPSU in its ranks. Among those admitted to the Communist Party of Belorussia in the last 5 years workers comprise 55.3 percent, as compared to 48.8 percent during the same period before the 24th CPSU Congress. During the first 6 months of this year the workers joining the party comprised 56.8 percent.

The 25th CPSU Congress also noted that the constant reinforcement of party ranks with kolkhoz members meets the interests of further strengthening the alliance between the working class and the peasantry. The congress directs us to increase the party stratum among national economic specialists, teachers, physicians, scientists, literary men and artists, because the contribution of Soviet intelligentsia to the implementation of the scientific and technical revolution, to the rise in the people's culture and to the solution of all problems of communist construction is very significant.

It is gratifying that in the party organizations of Drogichinskiy, Sharkovshchinskiy, Mozyrskiy, Berestovitskiy, Checherskiy, Stolinskiy and other rayons, where agricultural production occupies a large proportion, up to 40 or 45 percent of those admitted to the party are advanced kolkhoz members. The qualitative composition of rural workers joining the ranks of the CPSU is also changing for the better. Among them there are more and more machine operators, operators of livestock breeding complexes and so forth. At the same time, one cannot consider it normal that in Ivanovskiy, Kamenetskiy, Zel'venskiy and Dzerzhinskiy rayons there are very few machine operators among the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers admitted to the party. Iv'yevskiy, Ostrovetskiy, Dyatlovskiy and Shklovskiy rayon party organizations admit two or three livestock breeders annually to the ranks of the CPSU.

Implementing Lenin's legacy and the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic party organizations constantly improve the work on the admission of candidates to CPSU membership, cherish the purity of party ranks like the apple of their eyes and do a great deal so that they really may be the vanguard of the people. However, there are also cases when the business, political and moral qualities of those joining the ranks of the CPSU

are not checked with sufficient care. Sometimes the discussion of problems concerning admission to the party at the meetings of party members is conducted in a formal and bureaucratic way and the person joining the party is not imbued with the proper sense of responsibility for the high duties entrusted to him and does not grasp all the seriousness of the event taking place in his life. It also happens that a large number of applications for admission to the party are considered at one bureau meeting. In such a case it is impossible to profoundly investigate the qualities and personal merits of the person admitted to the party, owing to which politically immature and simply accidental people sometimes penetrate into the party.

At one of the meetings of the bureau of the Luninetskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia V. I. Belikovich, brigade leader at a department store, and V. I. Yakubovich, head of a department on the Rassvet Kolkhoz, were expelled from the party. Their expulsion was correct--they appeared in its ranks by accident. Another question is disturbing. After all, less than 1 year passed since they had been admitted to the ranks of the CPSU at the bureau of the same committee. Why was such a mistake overlooked and committed at that time? It is not merely a matter of this. Having adopted the decision to expel these people from the party, in its decree the bureau of the rayon party committee never mentioned the primary organizations and those who recommended them, who deliberately manifested liberalism with regard to these candidates, made a bargain with their party conscience and waived their principled nature. The CPSU Rules determine that those who make recommendations are responsible for an objective description of the political, business and moral qualities of those recommended.

Our party is now a large and powerful organism. It is very important for all its units to work harmoniously, actively and purposefully. This can be attained only by persistently observing the Leninist standards of party life and the principles of party leadership and cherishing the purity of party ranks, because its organizational unity and solidarity and its ability to solve the great tasks of communist construction are based on this.

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CSO: 1800

CONFERENCE ON 'INTERACTION OF CULTURES OF PEOPLES OF USSR'

Purpose of the Conference

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Nov 76 p 2

[Text] In approaching the sixtieth anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the soviet people are calculating the results of their conquests. At the 25th CPSU Congress, L. I. Brezhnev observed that one of the chief results of the course which has been traversed is the soviet way of life, the unity and friendship of all the nations and peoples of the country.

Today in Tallin the conference "Inter-national Relations and Interaction of the Cultures of the Peoples of the USSR" is opening. This undertaking was organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences. Prominent scholars will participate in the work of the conference, including academician P. N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, M. P. Kim, chairman of the Scientific Council "The History of the Building of Socialism and Communism in the USSR" and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Yu. V. Bromley, chairman of the Scientific Council on Nationality Problems and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, M. I. Kulichenko, section chief in the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and others.

In the article published here V. A. Maamyagi, chairman of the conference organizing committee and an academician of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, and Yu. V. Bromley, deputy chairman of the organizing committee and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, tell of the questions which will be discussed at the conference:

The Soviet Union is one of the most nationally varied countries of the world. On the basis of the Leninist nationalities policy our people under the

leadership of the Communist Party solved the nationalities question in that form in which it was inherited from the past and created a socialist, united multinational state in which the interests of the whole soviet society are harmonically united with the interests of each soviet nation, of each people.

In the USSR a new in principle "climate" of inter-national relations which the previous history of mankind did not know of was formed. It was characterized by the friendship of peoples and nations, unity, and an atmosphere of genuine collectivism and comradeship.

The task of building communism dictates the necessity of further unifying of the socialist nations, of their further gradual rapprochement, and of the strengthening of their cooperation. The successful completion of this task is possible only by taking account of the national peculiarities of the life of each people, of its historical past, and of its present development. National relations require that fixed attention be given them in order to find the optimal solutions in directing the processes of their development.

National relations are manifested in different spheres of social life--in economics, politics, and culture. And they are implemented at various levels, both through relations of governmental and social institutes, as well as through personal relations, i.e. relations between people of different nationalities. In a word, national relations are a complex problem. Therefore their study demands the combined efforts of representatives of various sciences.

The theme of the conference was not chosen by accident. As is well known, culture is one of the most important spheres for the manifestation of national relations. In culture, especially spiritual culture, national originality is maintained most persistently, and along with this, as in other spheres also, the mutual connection and interaction of peoples is an important condition for their flourishing.

The development and rapprochement of nations, as shown by the historical experience of the peoples of the USSR, are dialectically inter-connected. No single nation can develop without contacts with other nations. The stronger international ties are, the more broadly and deeply the progressive attainments of other peoples are assimilated by a nation, the more full-blooded its own growth is. With progress in economics and culture nations become ever more active and fully valued partners in processes of inter-national rapprochement. The more the creative potentials of a nation are revealed, the more intensive is the exchange between them, and on this foundation their mutual relations are deepened and their cooperation becomes even closer. Therefore the rapprochement of peoples signifies the strengthening of the mutual exchange of material and spiritual values and of cooperation between nations and nationalities.

In the realm of culture the process of rapprochement of nations is most clearly manifested in two aspects. On the one hand is the internationalization of the nations' cultural resources, that is the expansion of common

soviet elements and the finest attainments of world civilization within the very arsenal of national spiritual culture, and an increase in that information which spreads in national culture at the expense of inter-national cultural contacts and mutual infusion. On the other hand one must keep in sight the assimilation of all this cultural wealth by people, the representatives of each people. Without this second aspect the picture of the rapprochement of national cultures would be incomplete.

The flowering of national cultures among the peoples of the USSR greatly assisted the development of the processes of ethnic consolidation. These processes were manifested both in the creation of several substantially new more or less large ethnic communities as well as--and this is more common--in the strengthening of the internal cohesion of already existing peoples.

The processes of inter-national integration constitute the main line for the interaction of peoples in our country. The social-economic and ideological-political integration of nations and nationalities within the framework of one socialist state created the basis for such a rapprochement in the sphere of culture too.

A single Marxist-Leninist ideology and the international unity of the workers around the CPSU are important factors in the integration of the spiritual life of soviet nationalities. The practice of inter-national cooperation and the wide exchange of cadres create a social and moral atmosphere which facilitates the rapid and deep assimilation of the idea of internationalism. The moral-political unity of soviet people has been created.

Processes of migration have a substantive meaning for cultural rapprochement. Representatives of many nationalities live in every union republic at the present time. The population of the majority of cities is especially complex in its national composition. The large cities have been transformed into centers of intense ethnic contacts.

The processes of inter-ethnic rapprochement of the peoples of our country in various spheres of culture are manifested in a far from uniform way.

These processes have especially noticeably touched the material culture of the peoples of the USSR, in the appearance of which substantive changes have occurred during the soviet period. Obsolete objects of the traditional material culture are being replaced by modern standardized industrial products. In the course of urbanization the general soviet "city" forms of material culture are receiving ever broader distribution.

In contrast to material culture where tendencies toward standardization prevail, the spiritual culture of the peoples of our country more noticeably preserves its own national coloring, which is partially caused by its linguistically specific character. Additionally the national distinctiveness of the artistic culture of the peoples of the USSR is not limited only to the inheritance of the past and to folk art; to a significant extent it is the result of new professional creativity.

During the years of soviet rule literature and art have become the property of the broad masses, and this has led to an unheard-of growth of the volume of artistic culture of the separate peoples. Together with this the diffusion of professional artistic culture among various peoples could be achieved only on the basis of its development primarily within national forms.

The norms of socialist morality for the soviet peoples, which are reflected in the moral code of builders of communism, are also growing closer.

In the battle to build socialism and communism the peoples of the USSR have worked out their common unifying features--a common soviet way of life has been created. This way of life is an important component of a new historical creation--a soviet people.

Kebin Addresses Conference

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Dec 76 p 1

[Text] In Tallin on 30 November the conference "Inter-national Relations and Interaction of the Cultures of the Peoples of the USSR" opened.

This conference is organized by the scientific council for nationality problems and the scientific council "The History of the Building of Socialism and Communism in the USSR" of the USSR Academy of Sciences and by the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences. Historians, sociologists, philosophers, and scholars in other disciplines of the social sciences from Moscow, Leningrad and the fraternal republics, representatives of the scientific community, party workers, and teachers from our republics are participating in its work.

The conference was opened by V. Maamyagi, the vice president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The platform was given to I. Kebin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party, and Hero of Socialist Labor. In the name of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party he sincerely greeted the participants and wished them fruitful and creative work.

"The theme of the conference and the reports which it will hear and discuss, "continued comrade Kebin, "have a great theoretical and socio-political meaning." They are inseparable from the most important tasks in the development of our society: economic and cultural construction, training of the soviet man, and the further perfecting of the soviet way of life in which are actually incarnated the Leninist ideals of the genuine equality, friendship, and brotherhood of all the nations and peoples of our multinational socialist state.

"The soviet country has shown the world a historic example of the solution of the problem of nationalities. It was not by accident that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his report

on the fiftieth anniversary of the USSR placed the solutions of the question of nationalities in the USSR on the same level of significance as such victories in the building of a new society in the USSR as industrialization, collectivization, and the cultural revolution. And this great achievement of actual socialism had and has a tremendous inspiring influence on millions of people in the whole world, before whom at the present time problems of the battle for a new, better way of life free from the exploitation of social and national antagonisms are sharply arising.

"In the center of the attention of our whole party and of all workers at the present time are the exciting documents of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in which the essence of the Leninist nationalities policy of the Communist Party was expressed in clear and inspiring words: 'Our five-year plan is the Leninist policy of the friendship of peoples translated into the language of economics.'

"This is really so. The economy of our republic could hardly set such grandiose tasks before itself without the support of the economy of the whole country, without the Leninist friendship of peoples, without fraternal, disinterested mutual aid, which guarantee the harmonic development of the economy of each republic, taking account of the interests of each people individually in combination with the interests of the whole union of republics.

"Today the industry of the republic produces 40 times more output than in 1940. This undoubtedly is a result of the self-sacrificing, creative efforts of the republic's laborers; it is also a result of the great friendship, brotherhood, and mutual assistance of all peoples of the USSR.

"In the course of the creation of a new, communist society the process of the further internationalization of all spheres of the spiritual life of the soviet people is being quickened on the basis of the flowering and rapprochement of the national in form, socialist in content, and international in spirit cultures of the peoples who inhabit our country. In this process the genuine unity of the multi-national cultures of socialist society is provided for, and the general principles of socialist culture are implemented: its scientific nature, communist ideology, party spirit, humanism, national character, collectivism, socialist patriotism, and internationalism.

"This process, with the purposeful educational work of the party, actively influences the spiritual growth of soviet people as patriots and internationalists, enriches their moral world, and facilitates the formation of an active position for living. In connection with this we discern as one of the important practical goals the strengthening of the influence of spiritual culture on the actively constructive and creative process of fighting for the completion of the tasks established by the 25th CPSU Congress.

"Here, it is our conviction, an active field of action is opened up both for scholars and for party workers, inasmuch as even in a society of mature socialism national relations are not automatically regulated, but are created

as a result of the purposeful, scientifically based activity of the communist party.

"The Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party considers the core of all educational work in the republic to be the training of the workers in the spirit of soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. For this we actively enlist the attainments of multi-national socialist culture.

We feel that in the conditions of the present ideological struggle it is very important to utilize the whole broad range of its influence on the social and personal life of our people and to establish in them a firm immunity to slanderous, anti-soviet, nationalistic attacks on our soviet way of life.

"Dear comrades! The conference which is beginning its work today should serve the completion of the tasks placed before soviet science by the 25th CPSU Congress.

"National relations as a whole, including cultural interaction, require complex study on the part of specialists in various branches of the social sciences: historians and sociologists, philosophers and anthropologists, linguists and specialists in literature and art.

"The schedule of the scientific conference includes an expansion of studies in the area of national relations, a profound study of factors which pre-determine their development and the rapprochement of socialist nations, and the strengthening and further development of a new historic community--the soviet people.

"Permit me to express my assurance that the results of scientific activity which will be presented here, will serve as material for raising the effectiveness of ideological and educational work, while the scientific directions which will be approved by the conference will be of benefit in the work of the further social and cultural development of the socialist nations and of national relations."

The introductory paper was given by academician P. Fedoseyev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Then papers were given by: M. Kim, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, "The Development of Socialist National Relations and the Mutual Enrichment of the Cultures of the Peoples of the USSR"; Yu. Bromley, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, "Ethnic Aspects of Contemporary National Processes in the USSR"; V. Valjas, secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and candidate in historical sciences, "Activities of the Estonian Communist Party for the Internationalist Education of Workers"; Yu. Arutyunyan, doctor of historical sciences, and Yu. Kahk, corresponding member of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, "The Ethno-sociologic Study of the Interaction of the Cultures of the Peoples of

the USSR"; M. Kulichenko, doctor of historical sciences, "Socio-economic Bases of the Interaction of Cultures in Conditions of Mature Socialism"; Yu. Desheriyev, doctor of philosophical sciences, "Linguistic Problems of the Interaction of Cultures"; and N. Nad'yarnykh, doctor of philological sciences, "The Role of Literary Interactions in Forming the Spiritual Culture of Developed Socialism."

The conference will last until 3 December. Comrades N. Yuganson and L. Shishov are taking part in its work, as are E. Grechkina, Yu. Nomm, and O. Utt, section chiefs of the Central Committee of the Estonian CP, I. Nuut and F. Eisen, ministers of the Estonian SSR, and A. Koorna, chief academic secretary of the presidium of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences.

Summary of Reports

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Dec 76 pp 1, 3

[Text] A great strength of the soviet peoples in their struggle for the building of communism is their indestructible, fraternal friendship. In his Report to the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, "An indestructible unity of all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities of our country developed and was tempered in the accomplishments of the last half-century in labor and in the feats of arms of World War II."

The soviet country is heading toward a noteworthy anniversary--the sixtieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Surveying the course they have traversed with pride, soviets clearly see the greatness and wisdom of the nationalities policy of the party of Lenin. Friendship, disinterested aid, and the brotherhood of the soviet peoples, cemented by the communist party, are a pledge of the successful completion of the majestic tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and of the historic plans of the 25th CPSU Congress.

In the USSR a dialectically inter-related process is under way--the flowering and rapprochement of nations. In this one of the most important spheres for the manifestation of national relations is culture.

These questions were illuminated in detail in the opening address of academician P. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

"Manifestations of internationalism in relations between the peoples of our country are broad and variegated," said academician P. Fedoseyev. "The deepest and socially most significant manifestation of the internationalistic essence of the union of soviet peoples is their mutual assistance and fraternal mutual aid in all areas of social life and their friendship which has endured the test of time and which was tempered and strengthened in the years of the first five-year plans, in the period of World War II, and in the difficult time of the rebuilding of the economy destroyed by the war. Today also life gives many clear examples of the friendship and cooperation of the peoples of our homeland in building communism."

"The principles of internationalism are not manifested only in mutual relations between the peoples of our country and among our socialist republics. Bonds of friendship, brotherhood, and comradely cooperation tightly connect people of various nationalities living within the bounds of one republic, in one and the same city, town, or village. In all union republics, in plants, in enterprises, in scientific institutes, kolkhozes and sovkhozes people of different nationalities work together. They are united by a common goal--the building of communism--and by the international spirit of the Marxist-Leninist world view, which penetrates ever more deeply into people's social consciousness and psychology.

"We do not see the task of inculcating internationalism to be only the strengthening of the political unity of the soviet republics and the development of the economic and cultural cooperation of peoples, but also to include seeing that in every republic everywhere people of different nationalities manifest comradely respect and brotherhood to each other in their everyday lives, at work and in their way of life.

"The development and rapprochement of the socialist nations and nationalities," continued P. Fedoseyev, "was accompanied by the formation of a common soviet culture which absorbed into itself all the best parts of the national cultures of the peoples of the USSR and of worldwide culture. Socialist culture is manifested and develops among each people in a national form. Together with this, thanks to an intensive interaction and mutual enrichment of cultures, the general international tendencies also penetrate the national forms of culture.

"The flowering of literature and art of all soviet peoples, including even those who did not even have their own writing system in the past, convincingly proves that the national cultures of all nations and nationalities develop best of all within the common course of international socialist culture.

"Soviet culture, which is uninterruptedly being enriched and which is organically united to the ideology of the international brotherhood of all the peoples of our country, is a powerful social-spiritual force for strengthening friendship among them, for their further rapprochement and for the attainment of full unity. Socialist culture has become the most important factor in the spiritual development of the modern world.

"The language of inter-national contacts is also related to the social foundations of the rapprochement of the soviet peoples. The flowering of national languages was a very important condition of the outstanding attainments of all the peoples of the USSR in the political-administrative, economic, cultural, and other spheres of life. Together with this the spread of the language of inter-national contact, which the Russian language became, has an enormous significance.

"Devotion to the work of communism, socialist patriotism and internationalism, high labor and social-political activity, irreconcilability with exploitation and oppression, with national and racial prejudices, and class solidarity with

the workers of all countries," said P. Fedoseyev, "have become noteworthy features of soviet people regardless of the nationality to which they belong. This is a natural result of socialism, which destroyed the exploitative relations within nations and between nations and massively hastened their economic, political, and cultural development, leading to the appearance of a new historical community--the soviet people.

"At the present time all soviet republics have substantially come together in level of economic and cultural development. 'Now,' said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at a joint ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on 21 December 1972, 'when we have basically completed the task of equalizing the economic development of the national republics, we have the possibility of approaching economic problems above all from the viewpoint of the interests of the state as a whole and of increasing the efficiency of the whole national economy of the USSR, naturally taking into account the specific interests of the union and autonomous republics.'

"Of course the process of equalizing those differences which still remain or which may arise anew in the conditions of development according to individual indicators in one or another of the republics will continue in the future too. But the main thing is that the contribution of all republics to the common work of building communism, to the USSR economy, and to the USSR cultural storehouse is increasing.

"On the whole in the Tenth Five-Year Plan the economic ties of the republics within the framework of the unified economy of the USSR will be developed more, the efficiency of inter-republic division of labor will be increased, the contribution of each republic to resolving the common tasks will be increased, and a significant development in the economy of all union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts, and national okrugs will be provided.

"New, broad prospects are opening up for the development of national cultures and of the common culture of the soviet people as a new historic community. In the cultural development of soviet society the dialectical unity of the national and the international is being more and more sharply revealed.

"The further development of a multi-national culture in connection with the movement of society toward full social uniformity will be determined by this unity. As long as there still exist classes, national culture in its content was and remains class culture. In regard to the future we can draw the conclusion that as a result of wiping out class barriers on the way toward the common human culture of communism there will be a stage of classless national culture. Along with this the culture of each socialist nation will simultaneously be a component of the common culture of the soviet people."

Speaking of a different sort of fabrications of "sovietologists" academician P. Fedoseyev emphasized that the ideologues of nationalism at times reckon

on those processes which testify to its integration. This is especially noticeable in the change in material culture: there are fewer and fewer people who wear only their national clothes, eat only their national food, and live in their traditional national habitations, and there is hardly anyone anymore who would use only purely national tools and means of transportation. All this is conditioned by general laws of the development of mankind in the 20th century and is the result of a natural historical process taking place not only in the USSR, but also in the majority of other countries in the world, and it has become especially strong in the epoch of the scientific-technical revolution.

"The process of the internationalization of culture which has unfolded in our country will undoubtedly become stronger in the future. However, at the basis of the internationalization of culture is not the leveling of national cultures, but rather their mutual enrichment. The cultural wealth of mankind is becoming ever more varied. This variety appears both on the personal level and also on the regional and national.

"National processes, one must understand, are not limited only to the sphere of culture; they in particular take in also the whole way of life. Here the main thing in investigating the dialectical interaction of material conditions and vital activity is the behavior of the individual in society. The way of life is a phenomenon of many sides and many aspects. National processes--from economics to psychology--also have correspondingly many sides and many aspects. From here is derived the necessity for the complex study of collective labor and creativity, of comradely friendship and mutual aid--of the fraternal unity of all soviet people--of this great force for the powerful development of the national economy and the spiritual enrichment of society.

"The leading role in socialist transformations and in the solution of the nationalities question belongs to the working class. It has firmly occupied a controlling position in the life of all socialist nations. The general growth of the cadres of the working class and the equalization of its national composition are the foundation for the further consolidation of the friendship of peoples and of international education.

"The all-embracing study of national relations and of processes of interaction of the cultures of the peoples of the USSR," academician P. Fedoseyev said in conclusion, "includes a whole series of socially meaningful directions for research: economic, social, demographic, governmental-legal, specifically cultural, linguistic, psychological, and several others. Independent research can and should be conducted in each of the directions mentioned.

"A wide circle of problems and the basic laws of the national processes, of the development and rapprochement of the cultures of the peoples of the USSR in conditions of mature socialism will be thoroughly discussed at our conference. And there is no doubt that there will be an intensified and business-like conversation here on an important aspect of the development of our society."

M. Kim, chairman of the scientific council "The History of the Building of Socialism and Communism in the USSR" of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, emphasized in his paper "The Development of Socialist National Relations and the Mutual Enrichment of the Cultures of the Peoples of the USSR" that only socialism creates the actual conditions for the shift from a society heterogeneous in its make-up to its complete social uniformity. The movement toward a communist association of workers is a complicated and multifaceted process in the development of which the correlation of the class and the national and of processes of integration and internationalization has a definite significance. As long as classes and class relations are preserved, they play a commanding role here. The leading force for social development--the working class--is also the chief internationalistic force for world progress. However, nations and national relations will exist even after classes have vanished from the scene.

"One of the most important aspects of the process of rapprochement of nations is the internationalization of spiritual life and the mutual enrichment and rapprochement of the cultures of different peoples. Internationalization begins while still under capitalism, but it differs in its roots from that of socialism.

"The cultural interaction of the peoples of the USSR," the speaker emphasized, "must be viewed in the context of all manifestations of social development, since national relations are a reflection of the general laws of development of all soviet society, of a new historic community--the soviet people."

The paper of Yu. Bromley, chairman of the Scientific Council on Nationalities Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was devoted to the ethnic aspects of contemporary national processes in the USSR. They are manifested in peculiarities of language and culture, including customary and everyday culture, in folk art, customs, rituals, in national peculiarities of psychology and in national self-consciousness.

The speaker emphasized that inter-ethnic integration is the leading direction of development. At the basis of the coming together of peoples in culture and in way of life are common social-economic processes, unity of ideology, and the development of all peoples within the framework of a single state.

In the paper special attention was devoted to the spiritual culture of peoples. "The national originality of artistic culture of the peoples of the USSR," Yu. Bromley said, "cannot be reduced just to inheritance from the past and to folk art; it is also the result of new, professional creativity."

"A substantial influence on national processes in a socialist society is exercised by science, especially those branches of it which are occupied with the study of questions of the development of society. They can directly affect ethnic self-consciousness and facilitate its development. The large

influence of historical-philological knowledge on ethnic self-consciousness promotes the task of ceaseless struggle against the idealization of the historic past of individual peoples and against a one-sided approach to their traditions.

"It is the task of scholars to study more deeply the penetration of works of art into the everyday culture of wide circles of the population."

In the paper attention was given to the fact that in our country a common soviet culture has been created, a significant part of which presently rests on the Russian language, although overall it functions in the languages of all nationalities of the Soviet Union, for it has absorbed the accomplishments of all the peoples of our multi-national country.

The paper of Yu. Arutyunyan, doctor of historical sciences, and Yu. Kahk, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was devoted to the ethno-sociological investigation of the development and interaction of the cultures of the soviet nations.

"Given a unified social substance," it was said in the paper, "soviet culture is distinguished by the wealth and variety of its national forms. Concrete ethno-sociological studies make it possible to obtain an idea of the direction, tempo and prospects of the interaction of national cultures. Such studies are conducted by the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences in close cooperation with scientific centers in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Moldavia, Estonia, and other republics. These studies testify to the intensive pace of integration of the social structure of the soviet nations, which creates the foundation for the active interaction and mutual enrichment of national cultures. From generation to generation their knowledge of the Russian language is improved by the representatives of the native nationalities of the republics, and at the same time the representatives of other fraternal peoples living in these republics are ever more actively assimilating the languages of the native nationalities.

"A well-known specific feature of national cultures is preserved in the realm of everyday life, which is reflected in family relations, in the mutual relations of generations, etc. It also has an influence on socio-economic processes. A great relationship, for example, is being discovered between intensivity of migration and family relations. All this speaks of the need for attentive study and strict accounting of social-ethnic factors in planning."

V. Valjas, secretary of the Estonian CP and candidate in historical sciences, in his paper described the work which the party organizations are conducting for the internationalist education of the workers of the Estonian SSR.

"Daily attention," he emphasized, "is given to these problems in the practical party work. They are viewed as one of the most important links in the process of communist education. Internationalist education is addressed to people's most secret feelings; it requires great tact and presupposes an abundance of deep and sound knowledge. In the republic party organization

a system of corresponding theoretical preparation for personnel participating in the work of training the masses has been created."

The 25th CPSU Congress advanced the requirement for an all-embracing approach to ideological work. Deriving from this requirement a long-range plan has been drawn up for ideological work in the republic to fulfill the decisions of the 25th party congress in the years 1976-1980.

"For the implementation of this plan," observed V. Valjas, "a profound analysis of the dynamics of public opinion and the mechanism by which it is formed is necessary. One must perfect the application of scientific methods in party work and conduct training work in labor collectives more efficiently."

The speaker further considered problems of the development of culture. He spoke of how the party organization of the republic is carrying on major work in the area of the mutual enrichment and rapprochement of the cultures of the fraternal socialist nations and for the further internationalization of the whole cultural life of the republic as a powerful source of the flowering of Estonian national culture. Thanks to this work a new quality, for example, has been acquired by such a national tradition as song festivals. In the composition of participants and repertoire and in their whole atmosphere these festivals have become manifestations of the brotherhood of the peoples of our country.

The speaker called attention to the fact that our ideological opponents place especial hope in the falsification of the party policy in the area of culture and plant the idea of cultural exclusivity and isolation. However, the fabrications of the bourgeois ideologues are refuted by life itself, by the work of building a new society.

As a result of all the work on internationalist education profoundly respectful relations between people of all nationalities, nourished by a feeling of fraternal friendship, have become the common moral norm in the republic. The party organization of the republic from unified ideological-political positions--from positions of socialist internationalism has come out and continues to come out against any sort of national manifestations.

"The mutual influence and mutual enrichment of national cultures is one of the most characteristic features of the progress of mankind and the development of a worldwide culture," it was observed in the paper "Socio-Economic Bases of the Interaction of Cultures in Conditions of Mature Socialism" by M. Kulichenko, doctor of historical sciences. "But this normal condition is qualitatively transformed, exceptionally strengthened, and acquires new forms in the conditions of socialism. At the base of these manifestations there are objective socio-economic factors. In the conditions of mature socialism these are the development of the productive forces and the perfection of production relationships, the rapprochement of the two forms of socialist property, the consolidation of a unified national economic complex, the deepening of the processes of internationalization of social life, especially in conditions of the scientific-technical revolution, the

establishment of the social uniformity of soviet society and the growth of the leading role of the working class in this process, and the strengthening and further development of the soviet people as a new historic community."

Using concrete historical material the speaker illustrated the course of these processes and showed the mechanism of their effect on national relations, on the mutual enrichment of national cultures, and on the establishment and development of a soviet multi-national culture. He spoke of how on the basis of an analysis of statistical data and the results of concretely sociological studies it is possible to affect the correlations of international and national factors, thus establishing a genuinely scientific control of the development of nations and national relations.

In the paper there were noted important aspects of the studies necessary for the logical putting into practice of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU with the aim of providing for the further all around flowering and steady rapprochement of nations in the process of building communism.

Language problems of the interaction of cultures and of the development of a common soviet socialist culture were surveyed in the paper of Yu. Desheriyev, doctor of philological sciences. In characterizing the interactions of language and culture, he observed that one should not view language as an isolated element of culture. Language is called linguistically to express and to reflect by its means all branches of material and spiritual culture. Together with this, language represents the most important means for mastering culture, for knowledge of it and for its creative work, for communication between individuals, and for the esthetic perception of culture.

In the whole history of mankind not one country in the world has had such success in the development of national languages and cultures as have been attained in our country during the time of soviet power. Further the Russian language plays a tremendous role in the life of the peoples of the USSR as the language of inter-national communication and broad cultural exchange. The native language and the language of inter-national communication supplement each other.

The speaker emphasized that language problems in cultural exchange between peoples and in the interaction and mutual enrichment of cultures, and problems of the functioning and development of national languages, the spread of the Russian language as the language of inter-national communication, and the broadening of its sphere of application are not purely scientific problems. They are problems with a social significance. Yu. Desheriyev introduced a series of concrete proposals on ways to improve knowledge of the Russian language as the language of inter-national communication.

It was said in the paper "The Role of Literary Interactions in Forming the Spiritual Culture of Developed Socialism" by N. Nad'yarnykh, doctor of philological sciences, that the spiritual culture of socialism is a concept qualitatively new in its ideological-philosophical and social content,

inseparably connected to the whole socialist social consciousness, which reflects the political and socio-economic victories of the soviet people. At all stages the soviet multi-national culture artistically recognized and reflected the process of forming the spiritual culture of socialism and actively supported its development. Year by year literary interactions more and more spread and deepened the exchange of spiritual values among the peoples of our country while being themselves enriched in this process and strengthening the internationalist unity of soviet people. "We are concerned," observed N. Nad'yarnykh, "with a special type of literary interaction: world-wide literary development is influenced by the integral, historically created and inexhaustably rich ideological-esthetic system represented by soviet multi-national culture, and more broadly still by the whole literary commonwealth of socialist countries. Soviet literature, playing a very important role in uniting the literary forces of socialism, represents the phenomenon of the interaction of more than 70 national literatures. The dialectical connection of the national and the international is exceptionally firm and lively despite various bourgeois-nationalistic and cosmopolitan fabrications."

On 1 December at the conference there was a discussion of the papers in a plenary session. Scholars from Moscow, the RSFSR, Georgia, Lithuania, Estonia, and other republics spoke during the discussions.

Final Conference Wrap-Up

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 5 Dec 76 p 1

[Text] On 3 December in Tallin the Conference "Inter-national Relations and Interaction of the Cultures of the Peoples of the USSR" completed its work.

At the concluding plenary session the work in the sections was summarized and the chairmen of scientific councils of the USSR Academy of Sciences spoke: Yu. Bromley, from that on the nationalities problem and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and M. Kim, from that on "The History of the Building of Socialism and Communism in the USSR" and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

V. Maamyagi, vice president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the organizing committee, summarized the work of the conference.

"The 25th CPSU Congress," said V. Maamyagi in an interview with a correspondent from the Estonian Telegraph Agency, "placed before scholars a new task in studying the root problems of the building of communism, including the process of development and rapprochement of nations. In this area definite success has already been attained by our science. The conference which took place in Tallin demonstrated the well-developed level of research by social scientists. Within their field of vision are changes in economics, social structure, governmental and political life, culture, way of life, language, and self-consciousness of soviet nations and nationalities.

"The conference showed the importance of conducting meetings of scholars representing various scientific disciplines.

"In the recommendations accepted by the conference the necessity was noted of strengthening coordination of the activities of scientific collectives and scholars occupied with the study of national problems and of conducting all-embracing research combining economic, social, psychological and other aspects of the development of nations and of their inter-national rapprochement. At the center of specialists' attention should be the study of the mechanism of the interaction of socio-economic factors and the spiritual life of peoples and their influence on the formation of a new man. It is necessary to broaden ethno-sociological research on the interaction of cultures and the common soviet features in the cultures of the nations and nationalities of our country. More attention should be given to the cultural needs and interests of the social groups of the nations and peoples and to study of the national self-consciousness connected with the development of culture and of national peculiarities of psychology.

"Inasmuch as scholars from various corners of our country took part in the conference, we made an effort to acquaint them with the life of Soviet Estonia. Our guests toured Tallin, saw films about the Estonian SSR, and met Ya. Raets, chairman of Estonian SSR Union of Composers. Kh. Mannik, minister of agriculture of the Estonian SSR, spoke to them. The participants in the conference visited the Vinnis model-demonstration sovkhos technical school, the Kehtna sovkhos technical school, the sovkhos "Kostivere," the kolkhoz "May 9," and the Tallin model-demonstration poultry processing factory.

"In the general opinion of the participants, the conference was successful."

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NUCLEAR EXPLOSION CREATES STEPPE RESERVOIR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 76 p 3

[Article by V. Gubarev: "Created by a Nuclear Explosion"]

[Text] Winter was freezing and snowy. At night the temperature dipped to 40 degrees. In the daytime the huge fuzzy sun scarcely rose above the horizon, attempting to warm the land enfeebled by frosts.

The wind roared into the boring. Having gathered force in the desert, it attacked the people, and they, pulling caps with ear-flaps over their eyes, stubbornly bored the next drain column, forcing its way deeper and deeper into the earth.

At 11:45 on the morning of 15 January the preparatory work was completed. The steppe became deserted. It was unusually quiet.

Twelve o'clock. The earth raised slightly and slowly crept upward. A brown wall rose before our eyes. The air became elastic, like rubber. It struck us in the face, and while people stood immobile, it seemed to them that they were surmounting some sort of unseen barrier....

Several days later when the experimenters approached the crater created after the explosion, even they recoiled in surprise: a huge segment had been blasted from the flat face of the desert.

Six million cubic meters of earth had been raised into the air by the blast. A crater about 500 meters in diameter and 100 meters deep had been formed. It was destined to become the first reservoir born of a nuclear explosion.

Yet another splendid achievement of Soviet science and technology! The first atomic electric power station has begun operation in the USSR; the first ice-breaker propelled by nuclear power was launched in our country. "The peaceful atom -- this is our goal; bombs only as forced by necessity. The discovery of the potential for atomic energy utilization is the greatest achievement of our epoch. Thus, we will work on the further development of this discovery only for peaceful purposes!" -- these words of Igor Vasil'yevich Kurchatov were and continue to be the foundation upon which modern

atomic science, technology, and industry are being raised. It has been a great goal, inspiring thousands of specialists, to transform a nuclear explosion from a destroyer into a creator. Nuclear explosion -- the very combination of these words seemed terrible, the human imagination connects them with the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But the Soviet people have been able to demonstrate that scientific discoveries, the feat of the great physicists from Einstein to Kurchatov, are serving the welfare of man and not his destruction.

Anyone who had been to the desert once remembers his first impression at encountering the sands. Tremendous lifeless expanses boggle the imagination; here you feel your impotence especially keenly. Water! This is what this unfortunate land lacks.... But at the same time there is water here. Abundant snow falls in the winter. Swift rivers rush through the desert in the spring. Poppies bloom; the desert is transformed into a fantastic carpet of flowers. It seems as if there is nothing more beautiful than this little corner of the earth. But a month passes, and the merciless sun scorches every living thing. Not a cloud appears in the sky for a good 6 months.

For centuries people have won from the desert tiny strips of land: they have dug canals, and orchards bloom along the shores of artificial rivers; cotton fields have sprung up, and grasses grow rapidly. But it has taken several decades to build each canal, and its construction has cost many millions of rubles.

How to retain the water? In theory the problem is simple to solve: we must create huge reservoirs from which we can draw water for watering throughout the hot summer. Hydraulic engineers have calculated that we need a reservoir with a capacity of 5 to 10 million cubic meters of water. To attempt to create such a crater using excavators would require much time and tremendous capital investments.

True, there are explosives. But if they could only assist in building the flood dam at Alma-Ata, then they would prove useless in the desert. Too much explosive is needed. For example, 10,000 tons of TNT would have to be detonated to form such a reservoir. If the equivalent of this many TNT charges were placed in a cube, it would equal a five-story house. It is practically impossible to set off such a volume of TNT simultaneously.

At the same time on nuclear scales this is a small magnitude. A charge equivalent to 10,000 tons of TNT is easily placed in a small cart.

At the beginning of the sixties a group of scientific research institutes was charged with elaborating a plan for an artificial reservoir which could be created with the aid of a small nuclear explosion.

I met with the people who worked on this project. We talked roughly during the year when much was still unclear.

I asked one of the planners:

"Were you not astonished at such an unusual assignment?"

"No. More precisely, not very," he answered, smiling. "You see, we Soviet scientists have already had to be engaged in the most fantastic projects."

"What do you have in mind?"

"The peaceful use of atomic energy. Remember the postwar years: the first reactors had just been built in our country, atomic bombs had recently been tested, and a large group of physicists had already switched over to work on the first atomic electric power station. In the West they have only talked about the peaceful use of the energy of the atom's nucleus, but we are already working on an electric power station! Is this not fantastic? And now we will conduct the first blast for peaceful purposes..."

There were careful preparations for the experiment at the institute. A sand cube was built in one of the laboratories. A laboratory worker drilled a hole -- a miniature slit. They put a tiny charge inside. They lit the Bickford fuse, and several seconds later the cube quivered and died.

Then the researchers accurately sectioned it. A cavity had been formed within the cube after the explosion. They measured it carefully and repeated the experiment. Five, ten, 100 times. They placed the charges deeper, then closer to the surface.

They modeled the experiment. The explosion faced a discharge: part of the debris should rise into the air and fly apart in all directions. What was the optimum depth of the charge so as to form the largest crater? Researchers sought the answer to this question by experimenting with the sand cube. And in other laboratories of the institute they were developing technology: how to drill the borehole, how to sink the nuclear container, how to carry out further operations...

A state commission composed of the country's most prominent scientists attentively studied the project. It seemed that everything had been foreseen.

They began to bore the hole in the steppe.

...In the summer the rivulet dries up, but in the spring it becomes so full of water that ships could sail it. After 15 January 1965 a gigantic crater appeared on its bank. In order to fill it we had to break a canal through the rampart which had been formed -- only then would the river waters reach the crater and fill it.

Bulldozers darted about, attacking the earth rampart. Operations had to be concluded at all costs by the beginning of the high water, otherwise we would have to wait for an entire year. To speed up matters the builders decided to employ ordinary explosives. They set 110 tons of TNT at the mouth of the canal. An unusual "road" of blasting charges appeared on the ground. Only 110 tons, and everything all around was covered with TNT charges. The

difference between ordinary and nuclear blasting charges was felt especially keenly at this time. Two months ago a small charge lifted millions of cubic meters of earth into the sky, and now 30 truckloads of explosives were required to cut just a small window in the rampart...

After the blast bulldozers again moved forward; at last both came to a stand still on the edge of the future sea. How tiny they looked against the background of the Cyclopean gap in the earth!...

This day all who lived in the village came to the mouth of the canal. In the morning the hydrologists announced that the water had turned toward the crater. The people stood and waited.

"It's coming, it's coming," someone cried, and everyone saw the water. It approached the edge of the crater, stopped for an instant, and then, as if it had changed its mind, rushed downward.

A loud "Hurrah!" echoed through the hills lying at the feet of the people. They were destined soon to become "underwater ranges" and "reefs."

And the water, roaring and splashing cascaded down. "This is your Niagara," joked the builders. And actually the waterfall was staggering in its power. In the first 3 days alone 3 million cubic meters of water collected in the crater. And it continued to increase...

The waterfall ended. Two reservoirs had been formed -- one in the crater and the other in front of the rampart. The canal joined them. The artificial lake contained 20 million cubic meters of water.

In just a few days the level of radioactivity returned to normal. Hydrologists began to practice their sorcery at the lake. Every day they sat in a boat and proceeded to take samples. They carefully studied the water and the earth in the laboratory. And in the summer the hydrologists and physicians established that the water was fit for irrigation. Herds of horses appeared on the shore. The water was harmless to them. But the people were languishing from the searing sun. True, it was slightly cooler on the bank, but how enticing the calm glassy surface of the water was! Finally the physicians gave the OK and the villagers rushed to the beach. They bathed a long time, with all their hearts.

A new life has begun on the artificial reservoir. Wild ducks have appeared, and the reservoir has been stocked with various fish; the shores have grown a dark green carpet...

Recently I had occasion to fish in this sea. In 2 hours I caught 10 small carp. And old residents say that if you take the trouble, you can catch some even larger: "You would marvel at some of the 'bats' which have already been brandished from here."...

In May 1976 the USSR and USA signed an agreement on the use of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Scientists from both countries have already accumulated much experience in the new field of application of the energy of the atomic nucleus. It can now be said that a peaceful profession of nuclear explosions has been established.

Our country is approaching the Great October celebration. Now we are looking into the past so as to better evaluate the present. Among the achievements of our science the utilization of nuclear explosions for construction is one of the glorious pages of which we and our descendants will be rightly proud.

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DETENTE ANALYZED IN NEW BOOK

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 47, 19-25 Nov 76 p 19

[Review by L. Il'ina of the book "Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya i ideologicheskaya bor'ba" by V. Larin, Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya, 1976]

[Text] "A special place in the history of international relations is occupied by the 1960's-1970's. It was in this very period that the process of relaxation of international tension is formed and is gaining strength under conditions of the antagonism of two systems. Profound changes are taking place in relations between states and, primarily, between states with different social systems. Radical shifts are embracing literally all regions of the earth, are touching almost every country, and are introducing new elements into the established nature of interrelations between states." Thus begins the book by V. Larin, "Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya i ideologicheskaya bor'ba" [International Relations and the Ideological Struggle].

As it expands and deepens, the process of relaxation has an ever more urgent requirement for comprehension and a precise analysis of the changes and objective and subjective factors which are occurring in the world and which contribute to and counteract detente; it also requires the development of a clear attitude toward the phenomena called into being by the fundamentally new international situation.

Forced to embark on detente, capitalism has not abandoned the struggle against socialism for even a day or an hour. It is only striving to adapt this struggle and its forms and methods to the conditions of the contemporary situation, to the present correlation of forces in the world. And today, one can not only outline and systematize the directions of this struggle with sufficient definiteness already but he can also foresee the paths of its development in the next few years.

The value of the book under review is that it considers all aspects of the main antagonism which determines the nature of our era, the antagonism of world socialism and world capitalism, in an integrated manner and in their dialectical interaction. The first chapter offers the reader an interesting and convincing analysis of the qualitative changes and a corresponding reappraisal

of such basic factors in the interrelations between socialist and capitalist countries as the economic and political struggle and military opposition. The development of the scientific and technical revolution is introducing qualitatively new features into the problem.

But there is a sphere where there is no peaceful coexistence and where it cannot be. "The role and significance of the ideological struggle in the antagonism of the two systems is continuously growing and will increase, and the nature of this struggle is becoming more complex," the author stresses. In fact, a consideration of the forms, methods, and directions in the contemporary ideological struggle also comprises the main content of the book by V. Larin who traces the evolution of doctrines in imperialism's ideological struggle in the field of international relations. Among the unquestioned virtues of the work we should include the fact that an extremely variegated picture found reflection in it which is the arsenal of bourgeois ideology: from theories of "building bridges" and "convergence" to militant "caveman" anticommunism with its concept of "rejection," from varied political structures of the "bipolar" or "five-pole" type of world to coarse falsification of socialist reality. They have one soil--anticommunism. But if we speak of their classification, two basic varieties are outlined: irreconcilable opposition to socialism and the striving to act "as applicable to the situation."

As the author notes, the first category of our ideological opponents is represented basically by the bosses of the military-industrial complex, NATO leaders, and extreme right-wing forces which, in recent months, became noticeably more active, in particular during the preelection campaigns in the FRG and the United States. These people would simply like to cancel detente and return the world to the condition of the "cold war." Their activity cannot be left out of one's reckoning since they occupy extremely influential positions in politics and economics. The second category consists of those who, taking the realities which exist in the world into consideration, count on indirect methods to weaken socialism. The theoreticians and practitioners of this "new approach" in relations with socialist countries are trying to transform detente into a means to attain their unseemly goals. Hence, the newly-baked concept: "selective trade" (that is, trade which depends on political concessions by the socialist states), "ideological conciliation," a "free flow of information," the disintegration" of the socialist commonwealth, and so forth.

As stated in the publisher's note, V. Larin's work is intended for lecturers, teachers, international journalists, party personnel, and students in the party educational network, will provide theoretical knowledge and interesting information not only for a well-trained professional audience but also for the broad reader, and will help to struggle against the fabrications and hit-and-run attacks of bourgeois propaganda in a well-reasoned manner.

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END