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# USSR Report

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM

SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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21 August 1984

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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Economics

PROBLEMS OF EFFICIENT USE OF WATER RESOURCES, WELL CONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 13 March 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by hydrogeologist Hrayr Tadevosyan titled: "Concerned About Tomorrow," published under the heading "Attention: A Question Is Being Raised." Decades ago, states the author, the republic's hydrogeologists drilled too many wells when the Ararat Artesian Basin was discovered. A result was a large number of artesian wells which failed to meet government standards, producing an enduring negative effect. The quality of drinking water has been damaged by failing to isolate groundwater from artesian water during drilling, resulting in the two mixing. In addition, artesian water entering the groundwater in some places caused a rise in the water table, soaking the soil and leaching salts. Since the republic has limited water resources, water losses occurring in agriculture, industry, and municipal water systems must be prevented.

There are serious shortcomings in construction and completion of wells in the Ararat Artesian Basin. There is a need for a single central organization which would work on correcting all deficiencies and be responsible for studying the hydrology of the Ararat Artesian Basin and for all plans, predrilling documents, drilling, and well completion inspection.

INTERVIEW ON POLLUTION

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 22 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 330-word interview with Frunze Petrosyan, department chief at the Armenian SSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, titled "For the Sake of a Clean Environment," published under the heading "Dialogue With the Reader." The question was asked: What is being done to clean up the Alaverdi air and water basin? The official replied that in the last 6 or 7 years a number of steps have been taken to reduce pollution emitted by the Alaverdi Mining and Metallurgical Combine and to clean up the air and water basin. These steps include: methods of high-temperature copper-ore roasting have been adopted, as well as methods of increasing sulfur removal; eight high-output electric distillation units have replaced comparatively low-output units; in sulfuric acid production, four new electric distillation units have been installed to treat potentially polluting splashes and droplets; gas removal systems have been renovated; industrial wastewater treatment plants have been built; four closed-cycle water supply systems have been built and put into operation. To

date, removal of sulfur from metallurgical process gases has been increased by 30 percent since 1975. Prior to 1981 wastewater bearing large quantities of pollutants was discharged untreated into the Debet River. The pollutants are now being removed and placed in special concrete-lined storage sites. The problem of reducing the discharge of harmful copper compounds will be resolved when the second electric furnace, which will provide capability to process secondary raw materials, goes into operation.

#### ROADS FAIL TO MEET TODAY'S NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 22 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 150-word interview with L. Danielyan, deputy minister of highway construction and maintenance, titled "Well-built Roads for the People," published under the heading "Dialogue With the Reader." In reply to a question about the poor state of the Kirovakan-Alaverdi-Ayri highway, the deputy minister replied that about 1 million rubles per year on the average is being spent on improving this highway, with most of the renovation scheduled for completion in the 12th Five-Year Plan. He stated that the Dzoragyugh-Arevatsag road is in bad need of repair, which for the time being will be handled by minor patching. The roads to the villages of Hagvi and Shamlugh are scheduled to have road repairs completed this year.

#### CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION SHORTAGE IN KIROVAKAN DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 450-word article by Meruzhan Mazmanyanyan titled "Consumer Goods to the People." The author states that certain success has been achieved in consumer goods production in Kirovakan as a result of 1983 efforts by industrial enterprises. Six of the 11 enterprises in group 1 have increased consumer goods output by 78.3 percent over the 1st year of the 5-year plan. Including group 2 enterprises, consumer goods output comprises approximately 50 percent of total industrial production. In the 2d year of the 5-year plan consumer goods output totaled 257 million rubles, as compared with the targeted 251 million. Many enterprises, however, such as the chemical plant and synthetic fiber plant, turnout more promises than consumer goods. The knitwear production association has barely achieved 87 percent of the consumer goods production target.

#### NEW IMPORTANT PUBLICATION ON ECOLOGY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 31 March 1984 carries a 400-word article by Doctor of Biological Sciences V. Avagyan, head of the Armenian Division of the All-Union Institute for Nature Conservation, titled "New Work on Nature Conservation," published under the heading "Reviews." A new book titled "Fundamentals of Nature Conservation" has been published, the first such textbook in this republic to educate youth in nature conservation practices. The book is intended for students at agricultural colleges and for biology majors. The book discusses Armenia's natural resources, flora and fauna, stressing the need to provide knowledge of ecology to young people, who will be called upon to take part in the ecological revolution.

The authors discuss protection and rational utilization of water resources, as well as pollution and ways to improve the situation. The authors provide a detailed description of Armenia's nature preserves, explaining their role in protecting plants and animals, especially Armenia's rare and endangered species.

#### MINERAL WATER PRODUCTION IN ARMENIAN SSR

[Editorial Report] Yerevan LENINYAN UGIOV in Armenian No 1, 1984 carries on pages 61-65 a 1,800-word article by R. Safaryan and A. Markosyan titled "The Future Development of Mineral Water Production." Maintaining the people's health and extending lifespans is an important element in raising living standards. Production of mineral water contributes to these efforts. In addition to the curative effects of mineral water, it also serves as a thirst-quencher.

Four percent of all mineral water bottled in the Soviet Union in 1980 was classified as medicinal, 63 percent as combination medicinal-table, and 33 percent as table. The combination category is the most production-expedient. Therefore the plan target for 1985 is to increase the percentage share of medicinal-table mineral water to 71.8 percent of the total volume bottled, with table and curative mineral waters at 24.6 and 3.6 percent, respectively.

The same subject is discussed in No 2, 1984 of Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGVRDAKAN TNYESUTYUN on pages 44-50 in a 2,100-word article by the same authors, titled "Commercial Bottling of Mineral Water." Armenian mineral waters do not yet enjoy widespread recognition. The main reason for this is that mineral water, both for curative use and for commercial bottling, is not being utilized in a satisfactory manner. Mineral water is fairly expensive. Presently 78.24 percent of mineral water production is going into commercial bottling and the production of carbonated water. Since the cost of mineral water is about the same as liquid fuel, production and consumption should be increased, as it can represent a supplementary source for boosting state income.

Shortcomings involve distribution facilities. Some facilities were built to handle a much smaller number of bottles than are currently being produced. They lack warehouse buildings and rail access tracks. The authors discuss the poor level of operations of certain enterprises in loading-unloading and in-warehouse transfer operations.

#### BEER PRODUCTION IN ARMENIA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGVRDAKAN TNYESUTSYUN in Armenian No 1, 1984 carries on pages 50-55, a 1,900-word article by R.M. Adonts, A.A. Grigoryan, and S.A. Avetisyan titled "Tasks of Improving Beer Production and Sales in This Republic," published under the heading "Economics of Industry." The authors state the task of increasing in coming years the production of fruit and vegetable juices, nonalcoholic beverages, wines and beers (as low-alcohol drinks), with the aim of increasing their percentage share of total liquids imbibed, thus decreasing the consumption of such hard liquors as vodka and cognac. Beer production volume in this republic has increased somewhat, but

not enough to satisfy demands or affect the level of consumption of hard liquor. The main reason for slow growth in beer production is a reduction in the production target for the enterprises of Haykoop, which produces beer. A rapid growth rate for beer production at food processing industry enterprises is targeted in the 11th Five-Year Plan, with a 20 percent increase in 1985 over the 1980 figure.

In recent years considerable changes have occurred in the domain of beer sales. New beer halls were built and opened for business in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and a large number of small stands--facilities at which beer was purveyed in open containers and where there was no running water, a situation creating poor hygienic conditions--have been shut down. Additional measures are required, however, since sales figures on beer stocks on hand are poor. Sales as a percentage of beer stocks on hand ran 92.3 percent in 1982 in the Armenian SSR, while the figure was 93.5 percent in the trade system and 90 percent for consumer cooperatives. In 1982, beer consumption per capita in Armenia decreased to 17.5 liters, or 90 percent of the 1975 level. Breweries are not yet producing pasteurized beer, with 6 months shelf life, which would help decrease the seasonal nature of beer consumption. Trade organizations also express dissatisfaction about the quality of the beer produced. The authors note that the reason for production of beer of substandard quality include failure to adhere properly to beermaking processes, and poor brewery internal inspection.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### AN EXAMPLE OF MILITIA EFFICIENCY

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 22 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by V. Baghdasaryan under the rubric "Daily Life in the Militia," titled "Tracking a Criminal." The article discusses in detail the crime committed against a taxi driver and his assistance to the militia in apprehending the criminal. The militia, according to the author, were relentless in their pursuit of the criminal and after 3 months, and several lineups which the taxi driver viewed, the criminal, who was fleeing to avoid other prosecution, was apprehended.



Political Affairs

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 21 March 1984 page 2 carries a 500-word Azerinform report on a meeting at the F.E. Dzerzhinski Club at which "duties to prevent legal violations by juveniles were discussed." The meeting was opened by A.N. Abbasov, secretary of the Baku gorkom. "At the meeting it was noted that the work of party, soviet and law enforcement organs, schools and technical trade schools in the sector of preventing legal violations among juveniles was often coordinated." It was found that "the number of juvenile crimes in the city had dropped. However, it was also pointed out that there are still some unsolved problems and shortcomings in educational work conducted among juveniles." Participants also noted that juvenile crime was highest among unemployed youth who were not attending school, and control over juvenile crime is weakest in dwelling areas.

PARTY PLENUM ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 21 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,600-word lead editorial on a plenum of the AzCP Central Committee devoted to increasing economic and social development. "The republic party organization is conducting serious work in all sectors of economic and social life in order to strengthen order, law and organization. The positive results are well known. But attention to some problems cannot be slackened for a second. At the plenum concrete recommendations were put forward in discussions on perfecting the administration of the economy and all economic mechanisms, conducting economic experiments and more profitably using the possibilities of the brigade system for organizing and stimulating work. More effective measures in the sectors of raising labor productivity, expediting scientific-technical progress, strengthening the integration of science and production and implementing socialist competition and the Food and Energy Programs must be taken."

CULTURAL WORKERS DISCUSS STRENGTHENING ATHEISTIC EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 March 1984 page 3 carries a 750-word Azerinform report on the All-Union Zonal Meeting of Cultural Workers in Baku. "Participants in the meeting paid special attention to questions of strengthening atheistic propaganda. It was noted that it was necessary to broaden the network of methodology departments and atheists clubs under the purview of palaces and houses of culture, and to generalize and spread

experience gained in this sector. More thematic evenings, lectures and talks on natural sciences and scientific knowledge and on propagandizing our way of life should be organized, and new socialist customs and traditions should be broadly disseminated."

#### VOLUNTARY PEOPLES GUARD ANNIVERSARY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 2 March 1984 page 3 carries a 1,450-word article by F. Akhmadov, deputy chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the staff of the Republic Voluntary Peoples Guards (Druzhina), in which the 25th anniversary of the Guards is marked. "In our republic now 3,368 voluntary peoples guard staffs and groups are active uniting 122,346 guards. The fact that the majority of the guards are communists and Komsomols, and that gorkom and raykom secretaries and chairmen of Soviet ispolkoms lead most of the guard staffs is connected to their great influence and high authority." However, the author notes, there are certain shortcomings in their work in that their activities are not directed enough, there are not enough guards and their relationship to administrative organs and work collectives is weak in a number of rayons. It is also noted that "reports on the positive work experience of the peoples guards in the press and on radio and television are unsatisfactory."

#### MIRZA IBRAGIMOV CANDIDATE FOR USSR SUPREME SOVIET AGAIN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 March 1984 page 4 carries a 700-word biography of Mirza Ibragimov timed to his candidacy for deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Certain highlights of Ibragimov's career are described.

After reviewing his literary work, stressing his writings about Southern [Iranian] Azerbaijan, it is added that "in recent years Mirza Ibrahimov's public service has also increased. He has a number of responsible duties, and one foot in Moscow and one abroad. He is an active participant in important party and state affairs. Along with all this he is doing his literary work, writing the second part of his novel 'Pervane.' At the same time he is working on and publishing new works on the development of our literature."

#### PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 11 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial noting that "primary party organizations have a great role in insuring success. Over 9,000 primary party organizations uniting 363,562 communists are now active in our republic." Examples highlighting the successful exercise of primary party organization authority are given. "However, the last accounting-election campaign has shown that not everywhere are primary party organizations using the rights given them and they are not strengthening party leadership of the economy."

## Economics

### AZERKABEL BEGINS ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 6 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,000-word article by Farman Hajyrahimov, director of the Azerkabel factory, in which a smooth transition to the economic experiment beginning on 1 January 1984 is described. The factory manufactures power and control cables and wire, and is "among the collectives making the transition to the new system among the institutions under the USSR Ministry of the Electronics Industry." It is noted that "we have been working with the new system for 2 months. In January we produced 3.13 million rubles." It is added that "February results are also good. It is clear that it is still too soon to discuss results of the experiment, but approximate results of our daily work show that this transition is very profitable. Working with the new system takes not only the material interests of the state into consideration, but also those of the workers." The director hopes that the implementation of the economic experiment in the institution will be very useful for the collective, and that the technical economic figures will further improve so that real income of workers and officials will increase."

### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY MAINTENANCE CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 6 March 1984 page 2 carries a 1,000-word statement by Kh. G. Karimov, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture of the AzSSR, on the preparedness of equipment for spring planting. Certain shortcomings are noted. "Although collectives of the M. Azizbekov factory, the Yevlakh factory and other institutions have done much work in technical repairs, they are still receiving complaints on the poor quality of repairs. In the name of justice one must also say that they are not protecting repaired equipment enough on the enterprises themselves and often violate maintenance and operation rules. This causes the breakdown and standing idle of machinery."

### TRANSPORT WORKERS MEET ON INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 March 1984 page 2 carries a 200-word KOMMUNIST report noting that in Lankaran "a seminar-meeting connected with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers 'On raising the profitability of the exploitation of automotive transport in the economy, strengthening the struggle against inflating numbers with regard to freight hauled by automotive transport and guaranteeing the preservation of fuel and lubricants' was held." Reports were heard on "Violations of work discipline in automotive transport and measures to be taken," "Accidents in automotive transport and preventing them" and "Assigning criminal responsibility for highway accidents and the experience of investigation." The meeting was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

## CENTRALIZED PRINCIPLE IN FUEL DISTRIBUTION DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 11 March 1984 page 3 carries a 1,400-word article by A. Abbasov, section director at the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute for the Economy and Organization of Agriculture, in which measures to reduce the waste of fuel and lubricants are proposed. "In agriculture fuel is basically consumed in transport. Last year the amount of fuel used specifically for transport reached 78 percent, of which 60 percent was consumed in automotive transport. It is a good thing that the relevant organizations had strengthened the material-technical base of fuel economy and began to apply the progressively centralized principle for the transport of fuel and lubricant materials." However, the author noted that "in a number of rayons fuel is not used effectively and a basic turning point in this sector and has not been reached." It is proposed that "fuel be transported to kol-khozes and sovkhoses on the basis of a centralized principle." It is added that "workers would be freed from fuel transport and, on the other hand, transport would be cheaper for the enterprise; it would especially prevent fuel losses."

## SPRING PLANTING PREPARATIONS SLOW

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on preparations for spring planting. After citing a number of successful examples, it is noted that "along with these the way has been opened to a number of serious shortcomings and delays in preparations for spring planting. Not enough perennial grass seed has been set aside in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya AO and in Aghdash, Aghjabadi, Aghsu, Goychay, Zagatala, Zangilan, Shamkhor and other rayons. In some enterprises there is not enough corn, sorghum and potato seed, and not enough attention has been given to completing technical repairs, regulating the irrigation network, increasing soil fertility and other important questions. In certain enterprises the planting of vegetable seedlings has been late." It is added that "last year's shortcomings in guaranteeing many enterprises with mineral fertilizers and chemical substances is being repeated. All this can exert a negative influence of productivity."

## IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE, CONSUMER SERVICES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 18 March 1984 page 3 carries a 350-word Azerinform report noting that "on 17 March an intersector quality day under the slogan 'high culture and highest quality in the service sector' was held at the republic methodological quality center. Questions on the further improvement of consumer and public services to the republic population were discussed. M.A. Nazarov, director of the Trade and Consumer Services Department of the AzCP Central Committee delivered the introductory remarks." While certain achievements were noted, it was added that "the service sector as a whole is still at a low level and is significantly lagging behind the average union level." It was also mentioned that basic problems still exist in the housing sector.

## SHORTCOMINGS IN SPECIALIZED AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 25 March 1984 page 2 carries a 1,200-word interview with Nadir Guseynbayev, first deputy minister of agriculture, on responses to the increasing need for specialized agricultural cadres. It is pointed out by the interviewer that many of the specialized courses at the regional level exist only on paper, to which Guseynbayev responds: "Despite all measures taken, the plan to send students to schools and courses in certain rayons is being violated. The increase in the specialization of agricultural cadres is not meeting the quota in Aghjabadi, Yevlakh, Zhdanov, Zagatala, Zangilan, Gasym Ismayylov, Gadabay, Kalbajar, Lachyn, Naftchala, Pushkin, Saatly and Shaumyan (village) rayons, and in the Nakhchivan ASSR. A lack of attention to training cadres on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in these same rayons is apparent and meetings are not taking place at the necessary level."

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### FOURTH CONGRESS OF AZERBAIJANI BARDS OPENS IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 23 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,600-word Azerinform dispatch on the Fourth Congress of Azerbaijani Bards. "The influence of bardic art is inexhaustible. Bardic art, which is created and developed by the heart, spirit and mind of the people has brought together high ideals such as faithfulness to the Fatherland, social justice, love and happiness for centuries. This beautiful tradition, formed historically, has taken on a new content in our time and has been further developed and enriched. At the Fourth Congress of Azerbaijani Bards the role and position of the singers of the people in the ranks of those building a communist society and teaching the new man, who is the active builder of this society, were discussed." It is added that "guests from Moscow, the Caucasus and Central Asia are participating in the Congress." The keynote address was given by Ibragimov.

### PERFORMING ARTS CRITICIZED AT PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 23 March 1984 page 2 carries a 1,300-word report by Gafar Namazaliyev on the Seventh Plenum of the Republic Committee of the Cultural Workers Trade Union at which it was noted with regard to stage, vocal and instrumental performers that "although thought has been given to increasing the artistic quality of their concert programs in recent years, their on-stage performances are still not satisfactory" because they emphasize Western music and ignore Azerbaijani works. Also, "the work of stage collectives which perform in Baku restaurants is not at the desired level. These ensembles are completely uncontrolled. The Baku Orchestra Musicians Bureau has no control over these collectives on an official or a public basis." It is added that "their performance of forbidden songs is witness to this."

#### LENIN PRIZE FOR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HEAD

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 24 March 1984 page 3 carries a 2,000-word article by Bakir Nabiyeu on the awarding of the Lenin Prize to the poet Nabi Khazri. "In general, the scope of the subjects in N. Khazri's works are broad and all-encompassing. One can say that all corners of our Soviet Fatherland have found their sincere lyric expression in these works. Immortal sketches drawn from centuries-old Persian art stand out in Nabi's work. Sometimes the anguished cries of the victims of the atomic bomb which the United States dropped on Japan are heard, or the pulsebeats of the heroes of the European anti-fascist movement; sometimes the fate of our brothers on the other side of the Araz who are strangers in their own country, and their longing for meeting and unity stimulate the reader...." Khazri is also the chairman of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

#### CLEANER BAKU DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 30 March 1984 page 8 carries a 700-word article by M. Razyeva complaining about the dirtiness of Baku. "What do we expect from cleanliness, orderliness and sanitation in our city? Is the situation satisfactory in this sector? Unfortunately, one must say that in many places it is not!" It is noted that throughout the city dirty and unsanitary situations are visible on the streets. It is added that the roads are full of potholes and half-completed buildings, and that street signs and marquees of stores are missing letters in their signs, there are few wastepaper baskets and the stores are dirty." While no recommendations are made, it is concluded that "Baku is our city. We should think about its cleanliness and beauty and be bothered by it."

#### CONSCIENTIOUS WORK BY EXAMPLE STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 30 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,450-word article by Jahangir Gahramanov in which a number of examples of organization and conscientiousness in the working habits of great men are enumerated. A series of books, "The Life of Prominent Men," is cited, but, "it is regrettable that only the book on Nariman Narimanov was published. There is no such work on other great personalities of Azerbaijan." Stressing the exemplary importance of such works, it is added that "when our writers and scholars write about our scientific, literary, artistic and cultural heritage, one could learn by what method and what kind of work these were achieved; in talking about the result one could especially talk about the work that went into creating it and how it was realized so that the work would be more correctly evaluated and so that the experience of such selfless labor could be more broadly exploited."

#### AMERICAN NOVEL 'AIRPORT' TRANSLATED DIRECTLY INTO AZERI

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 March 1984 page 3 carries a 1,700-word note and excerpt from the Azerbaijani translation of Arthur Hailey's "Airport." "Airport" is the first novel translated directly from English into the Azeri language. The work will be published in book form by "Yazychy" Press in 1985.

## IBRAGIMOV ON BARDS AND FREEDOM IN IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 30 March 1984 page 2 carries a 2,200-word article by Mirza Ibragimov based on his address to the Fourth Congress of Azerbaijani Bards in which he highlights the significance of the Iranian Azerbaijani bard Ashyg Ali. "The bard has always taken part in the joy and sorrow of the people. Due to these estimate qualities the people have appreciated bardic art for centuries. As for tyrants, despotic shahs, beys and khans, they have tried to persecute their talented creativity. We need not look far for this: during the time of the accursed Mohammed Reza Shah's bloody regime such calamities befell the old bard of Southern Azerbaijan Ashyg Ali--uninterrupted persecutions, imprisonment and exile....."

## EXCERPTS GIVEN FROM IRANIAN AZERBAIJANI MAGAZINE

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 30 March 1984 page 3 carries a 3,500-word group of excerpts from the Iranian Azerbaijani publication VARLYG. In the introductory remarks by Abbas Zamanov and Hamid Mammadzade it is noted that "as a consequence of the victory of the peoples revolution in Iran and the overthrow of the shahist regime new press organs emerged such as DADA GORGUD, ULKAR, INGILAB YOLUNDA, GUNASH, ANJUMAN, ARK, YENI YOL, etc. Along with known writers and poets published in these journals in the mother tongue, we came across ever newer signatures. Works written years ago which had never come to light began to be published. The hope was nourished for the freedom of the rapid development of our literature in the mother tongue which had been handcuffed for years. Unfortunately, the life of these stars which began to shine in the firmament of our literature was not long; they set as they were rising--in other words, they dwindled down to one.... At the present time the only journal published in Iran in Azerbaijani is VARLYG." The introduction is followed by a lengthy memoir by the political and cultural activist M.A. Ferzane about his mother and the importance of the folk tradition in retaining the national language, and several recently discovered Azerbaijani poems from Iranian Azerbaijan which are written in the classical mode and dating from the first part of the 20th century.

## IRANIAN AZERI EMIGRE SCHOLAR, WRITER FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 16 March 1984 page 7 carries a 1,250-word statement by the Azerbaijan Writers Union Directorate in honor of the 60th birthday of Hamid Rzaoghlu Mammadzade; the statement is accompanied by a review of his activities by Alibaba Hajyzade. In the Writers Union statement it is noted that "your articles and essays included in the Tabriz press even in 1945 guaranteed that a talented writer was about to enter our literature. As for your story 'The Struggle Continues' which was published in Baku in 1950 in the almanac 'Lights of October,' it introduced readers to a mature author." His academic works, including the monograph 'Seyid Jafar Pishevari, Revolutionary Writer and Journalist' and translations from Persian are also noted. In the biographical sketch it is mentioned that "in becoming a teacher at a middle school in Ardebil in 1943 he both began his work and bound his fate to the struggle for his own people's freedom. Hamid Mammadzade did serious political-revolutionary work as the founder and first editor of

the newspaper JAVANLAR, the central organ of the Azerbaijan Democratic Youth Organization; when he came to Soviet Azerbaijan in 1946, he exchanged the bayonet of a revolutionary guerrilla for a sharp pen." It is added that he has worked for many years in the Section for Iranian Philology at the Institute for the Peoples of the Near and Middle East of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences.

#### IRAQI, IRANIAN-AZERBAIJANI CULTURAL TIES NOTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 23 March 1984 page 3 carries a 700-word report by Javanshir Khydyrov, a worker at the Institute of the Peoples of the Near and Middle East of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, in which it is noted that "every honorable man of conscience must love his fatherland. But the poet's love of fatherland is different. His love is the building block of the morality of the people." Following this statement a number of lines from the book of poetry "Gurgur Baba" (Baghdad, 1973) by the Iraqi Turkic poet Abdullatif Bandaroghlu are quoted in which the mountain Gurgur Baba is called on to "send greetings to Shehriyar in Tabriz." It is added that "'Gurgur Baba,' as noted by Asad Naib in his introduction to the book, is described as a beautiful parallel poem to the epic 'Heydar Baba' which is a brilliant example of Southern Azerbaijani literature." Citing another example in which the two mountains, one near Tabriz in Iran, the other near Kerkuk in Iraq, are asked to come to Shehriyar's (and Tabriz') aid, it is explained that "this is only natural. Historical, economic and cultural ties of a great period undisturbed for hundreds of years unite the Azerbaijani living in the south to the Turkmen living in Iraq."

#### TEACHING OF ECONOMIC SKILLS PROPOSED FOR SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 March 1984 page 2 carries a 750-word article by Isfandiyar Laifov recommending that "the economic education of students be given serious importance in school curricula. From the first to final grades the students must be taught economic concepts in all courses, especially in work and skill-oriented courses." It is also proposed that, in accordance with demands of the school reform project, "schools oriented towards industrial economics be established in urban areas, and schools oriented towards agricultural economics be established in the countryside." It is also pointed out that "students should be directed for trades according to their capacity for study," and suggested that more attention be given to "simple, even very simple trades" such as baking, sweeping and restaurant work.

#### International

#### POETRY ON 'SOUTHERN SUBJECT' HAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku AZERBAIJANI in Azerbaijani No 12, December 1983 pages 175-177 carries a 1,800-word article by Isfendiyar Vahabzade devoted to Suleyman Rustan's poetry about Iranian Azerbaijan. "The description of the life and liberation movement of our people on the other side of the Araz is an organic part of the patriotic theme and Azerbaijani Soviet literature. Creative efforts on the 'Southern subject' have always continued on an



uninterruptedly high level and have been perfected both in terms of ideas and content and in terms of form and genre." Stressing the importance of the post World War II period in this regard," these generally predominant developmental tendencies of the subject in Azerbaijani Soviet literature have found their progressive expression in the works of Peoples Poet Suleyman Rustam." It is noted that in both his lyrical and political poetry "the individuality of the Fatherland, the cultural-historical unity of the people and criticism of the insulting relationship of the Iranian chauvinists to the Azerbaijani people have constituted one of the most important ideational motifs of these poems." Reviewing a number of Rustam's poems on this subject, it is concluded that "the poems we have examined show that the Southern Azerbaijan question is extremely broad and complex. In works written on this subject it is possible to express with great artistry the heroic character of the people, their irreconcilability with social injustice and their great belief in an enlightened future."

#### WRITER TALKS TO COUSIN IN TEHRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku AZERBAIJAN in Azeri No 12, December 1983 pages 161-167 carries a 4,200-word article by the writer and emigre from Iranian Azerbaijan Ali Tuda on a recent telephone conversation with his cousin in Tehran. The call was set up in Baku by one Karam, who "was, at one time, the leader of the guerrillas in Southern Azerbaijan. After the fall of the national government he crossed over into Soviet Azerbaijan." Talking to his relative brings back memories of Iranian Azerbaijan, and also gives Tuda the opportunity to talk about how the Araz River relates, rather than separates, the two parts of Azerbaijan.

Political Affairs

BOOKS PROFILE GEORGIAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN RUSSIA, UKRAINE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 March 1984 page 4 carries S. Kurashvili's 1,300-word review of two books by Prof Akaki Iremadze: "Georgian Revolutionaries in Russia" (Tbilisi State University Press) and "Lavrenti Kartvelishvili" (Sabchota Sakartvelo). The first has sketches of 22 Georgian (or Georgian-connected) revolutionaries who took part in one or more of Russia's three revolutions, including such luminaries as Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Sasha Gegechkori, Kamo, Lado Ketskhoveli, and Lavrenti Kartvelishvili, also Vladimir Mayakovskiy and Mikhail Kalinin. The author of the books did research in old archives in the USSR and abroad, interviewed surviving members of military units in which Georgian revolutionaries served, and pored through personal memoirs to seek out unknown or little-known episodes from the lives of these Georgian heroes of the "revolutionary pantheon." The men's relations with Lenin and other major bolshevik leaders are recounted.

The second book, devoted wholly to Lavrenti Kartvelishvili, traces his key role in the liberation and sovetization of the Ukraine, with particular emphasis on his relaxed and friendly relations with the ordinary people as well as the leaders of that region. At one time or another in his life he was a party secretary or first party secretary in numerous towns and districts in the USSR, including Western Siberia and the Far East, the Transcaucasus and Georgia.

COURTS MUST ENCOURAGE RESTITUTION OF MATERIAL LOSSES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 March 1984 page 3 under the rubric "Law, Order and Us" carries a 1,300-word article by R. Khmaladze, a member of the Georgian Supreme Court, on the need for courts (and investigative organs) to be more vigorous in insuring restitution of material losses in criminal cases. In many instances, failure to act in time--for example, to sequester the accused's property--has made it impossible to get restitution later. Khmaladze also urges regular application of that section of the Criminal Code which states that if the defendant restores the loss before sentence is passed, the sentence may be reduced; one or two examples are cited, including one case involving nearly 74,000 rubles. A noteworthy feature of the law is that relatives and friends of the accused can provide restitution on behalf of the defendant.

## Economics

### WRANGLING, LOW MORALE HURT SUKHUMI FISH ENTERPRISES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 March 1984 page 2 carries Dzh. Mekhrishvili's and I. Gobechia's 1,800-word article on the problems of Gruzymbrom Association's Sukhumi Fishing Kolkhoz and Sukhumi Fish Combine. The piece is prefaced by a quote from Chernenko on making moral and material incentives more effective and paying more attention to workers' initiatives. In particular, the various incentives instituted in the two outfits have not paid off in terms of output, assortment, or quality. The combine has provided consumers with only about 25 percent of planned foodstuffs, for example. The two enterprises blame each other: the combine claims that the fishermen don't bring in their catch soon enough to maintain quality; the fisherman, in turn, complain that they are made to wait for hours and days to turn in their catch, during which time the quality does, of course, deteriorate, and moreover the combine's laboratory tests are "biased." Failing to comply with procedures, the authors go on to note, the combine then grades the fish in Class 2, usable only for "farsh" and as components for livestock feed. Indeed, last year the combine fulfilled food product targets by only 24 percent while fulfilling the farsh plan by 133 percent. This, despite, the fact that the enterprise gets only 400 rubles per ton for the lesser product versus 500 for the higher grade. But the latter is much more complicated to produce and takes more time and care.

The reporters found the combine's management to be lax and overall morale very low. Everybody made excuses and called production plans unrealistic. Party work needed bolstering to replenish the ranks. The authors of the article call on the city party organization to help the two fishing enterprises' party units get straightened out.

### VERSATILE TEA-PICKING MACHINE STILL NOT IN PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 March 1984 page 2 carries V. Kasradze's 1,400-word account of 20 years of fruitless attempts to get a versatile tea-picking machine into production. Designated the Cha-900/650, it was developed in the early 1960's by Nikoloz Kostava of Gurzsel'mash Scientific-Research Institute. The USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Building allocated the institute half a million rubles in 1972 to develop the machine, which was given a glowing write-up in the journal SOPLIS TSKHOVREBA [Rural Life] in 1973. ZARYA VOSTOKA published a follow-up in 1983. Yet practically nothing has been done. Kostava, the designer, claims that Gurzsel'mash has simply ignored the project and neglected the needs of its developers.

The versatility of the machine is impressive. It is used to pick tea leaf selectively, even in wet weather, without damaging the plants for later harvesting; it is highly maneuverable, especially in tight spots and on hillsides; it can be used for cultivation between rows, and does not compact or powder the soil; it is used for precise pruning; and it is used in applying mineral fertilizer. Moreover, its design protects the driver from excessive noise,

vibration and motor heat. Maintenance and repairs are easy to do. In actual field tests it has outperformed the more widely used Sakartvelo harvester. Testimonials by a number of tea farmers and managers are quoted.

Things may be looking up now. The new Gruzsel'mash director (appointed 2 years ago) is in favor of the machine, though he admits that as yet there is no specific client for the project. Nevertheless, models of the machine have been factory-tested, and documentation is being drawn up for state testing next year. Tentative plans call for making a test batch of about 100 in 1985.

#### WAGES CHRONICALLY LATE IN CHEMICAL MINING PLANT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 March 1984 page 2 carries V. Tsirekidze's 700-word article on chronically late wage payments in Ambrolauri Rayon, in particular to workers of the rayon's "standard bearer," the Racha Chemical Mining Plant, where wages were up to 3 weeks late nine times a year. Other outfits are also listed, with the "record" being held by the local Selkhoztekhnika: 11 times last year. Usually, the excuse given is that the particular outfit has an empty bank account, and a local bank officer states that in such cases the payroll people consider it "beneath their dignity" to come in and fill out the forms for a loan to meet the payroll.

#### POOR CONSUMER GOODS SALES DUE TO POOR QUALITY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 March 1984 page 3 carries M. Gorgiladze's 900-word account of his findings on an inspection tour of several of Batumi's fabric, clothing, and other consumer goods outlets. Products of good quality that customers want always sell out quickly. In most cases, however, the goods gather dust on shelves and in warehouses as customers shun Georgian-made skirts, dresses, blouses, shoes, and the like for Russian-made goods (this is emphasized twice). In another case, a crystal wares shop was overstocked with large vases priced at 250 rubles that no one wanted. Hence, poor quality and failure to determine consumer demand account for the fact that store managers hardly ever meet targets. Figures are given on amounts and percentages of rejected and returned goods, also amounts of fines and penalties.

#### KOMUNISTI ALARMED AT CONTINUING SCRAP METAL SHORTFALL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 March 1984 page 1 carries a 400-word KOMUNISTI item citing 2-month statistics showing that scrap metal collection and delivery continue to lag alarmingly behind targets. Consumers of scrap metal need the material urgently for uninterrupted operation. The various towns and rayons that are most in arrears are cited by name. Officials responsible for scrap collection have failed to respond to KOMUNISTI's repeated appeals to fulfill the plan.

#### RAPO BENEFITS, 'SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS' DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 March 1984 page 2 carries V. Kasradze's and B. Chkaidze's 2,100-word article on the benefits of the RAPO system since it was established, with particular focus on Makharadze Rayon.

Major foci are the creation and effective utilization of centralized funds (examples and figures are cited in some detail), and the ongoing spread of the brigade form. Most of the examples are positive, but better coordination is needed in some instances (in particular, the contribution made by Selkhoztekhnika units).

The authors then comment favorably on the recent restructuring of the RAPO system, which among other things entails more precise separation of party, state and economic organization functions aimed at eliminating duplication of effort. The success of this effort depends on the coordination exercised by the primary organization secretaries' councils, which by now have 2 years of experience behind them.

#### RUSTAVI METALLURGY COMING OUT OF SLUMP, NEEDS MANPOWER

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 March 1984 page 2 carries G. Dzindzibadze's 1,300-word article on the progress that has been made recently by Rustavi Metallurgy in coming out of its slump of the past few years. The director, Guram Kashakashvili, explains that the plant began to go downhill when the construction of a sintering mill and remodeling of other facilities dragged far past deadline, disrupting operations and causing other problems. Even after the work was completed, numerous defects kept the plant's own repair and maintenance crews so busy that they let regular repairs and maintenance work slide, leading to further complications. Obsolete equipment also had an effect.

For all its progress since then, Rustavi Metallurgy is still being hampered by a shortage of manpower--by some 1,800 workers, in fact (20 percent), including engineering-technical personnel. Plant representatives have gone out into neighboring rayons to recruit workers, and Marneuli Rayon has already provided 120, with another big new contingent soon to come from Sgaredzho and other districts. The Rustavi plant is going to do everything it can to provide excellent working and living conditions for them.

#### PROGRESS, CONTINUING PROBLEMS IN WINTER SHEEP PASTURES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 March 1984 page 2 carries Dzh. Kurkhuli's 2,000-word article depicting progress and problems in the life of Tianeti, Dusheti, and Kazbegi rayon shepherders tending their herds in the Kizlyar-Kochubey area of Dagestan's Nogay Steppes, where Georgian highlanders have taken their sheep for winter pasturage for many years (the area is known affectionately as "Little Iveria"). The author sketches numerous improvements in conditions compared to the old days, including permanent quarters for workers and animals, cultural and medical facilities, and the like. Significant progress has been made since the massive losses of 2 years ago due to unprecedented bad weather that season (but lack of preparedness was also a big factor). This season has been going well; lambing has been productive; some units are experimenting with sown feed grasses, alfalfa, and even silage corn--the first time anyone has done so. The "unregulated brigade" system is spreading. Figures are given on wages and "payment in kind" for overfulfillment.

Throughout, however, current problems are alluded to, including very poor wintering conditions near Biruzyak, where more prepared feeds than normal have had to be used. There is a brief passage also concerning Dusheti rayon sheepherders' problems with local oilmen at Badzhigan near Sukhaspusk. The oilmen's cattle have been grazing on the sheepmen's pastures, and their heavy equipment has ruined other grazing lands.

There is official discussion now in Dagestan about allocating considerably more land to the oilmen and assigning the Georgian sheep units elsewhere.

Ending on a positive note, the author reports a program by which workers in the field are fed hot meals trucked from central kitchens; in the near future this program will spread to other units and eventually will be provided free of charge. The sheepherders express special gratitude to Tsekavshiri [the central consumers cooperative union] for supplying thermos jugs, refrigeration units, utensils, and the like; to the millers of Batumi and Marneuli for supplying all the mixed feeds that are necessary; and to various republic officials for personal visits in time of trouble.

#### CHEMICAL MINING ASSOCIATION'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 March 1984 page 3 carries L. Kinkladze's 900-word interview with Gruzgornokhimprom General Director N. Tskhakaia concerning that association's excellent economic performance (it was recently awarded the Red Banner in all-union socialist competition). Director Tskhakaia attributes the outfit's success to vigorous adoption of scientific-technical advances, good discipline, and a well-worked out plan through the year 2000; in terms of output, the association has already completed targets for 1985. Figures are given on labor productivity, output volume, and other key indicators. Several new products are mentioned, and the association's zeolite production--from the USSR's only deposit--is finding more and more new uses in agriculture and industry. Zeolite production has been doubling every year in this 5-year period, reaching 60,000 to 65,000 tons this year. Some 38.8 percent of the association's products bear the Emblem of Quality. Automation is proceeding apace, with increasing use of robots planned.

In the social sphere, Gruzgornokhimprom has a "sponsorship" [shefstvo] arrangement with the Tbilisi Railroad Children's Hospital, buying foreign-made equipment and providing other aid. In turn, medical teams from the hospital travel to various Gruzgornokhimprom operations to great miners' children; some 3,500 are served yearly.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### SCHOOL REFORM: MORE TEACHERS NEEDED FOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 March 1984 page 3 carries a 400-word piece by N. Sikharulidze, a docent in Lenin Polytechnic's Philosophy Department, concerning the need for more engineering and technical personnel trained in pedagogical sciences in order to meet the anticipated

surge in enrollment in the vocational-technical schools. At present, only the construction and machine-building departments at Polytechnic provide teacher training, with about 40 or 50 graduates yearly. This is clearly not enough. The same programs should be instituted in fields like power engineering, automation and computers, and communications. Preference in enrollment should be given to graduates of vocational-technical schools. The author also calls for restructuring of the practice teaching program for such teachers, which is now clearly inadequate in terms of length and focus.

#### NOTED PETROCHEMIST'S PRACTICAL, THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 March 1984 page 3 carries a 1,000-word profile of noted petrochemist Leonide Melikadze by Academician N. Landia and Professor P. Tsiskarishvili. Melikadze and his colleagues have worked for decades on the chemical structure and varied potential economic uses for some of Georgia's numerous small-yield oil deposits, including the unique Tskhenisi "white oil." Although these cannot serve as feedstock for large-tonnage fuel refining, they have found use in a number of sectors of the economy. A special focus has been on the high-molecular components of these oil types. In addition, the hitherto unknown components responsible for "visible luminescence" were segregated and their structure studied, yielding a luminophore designated "noriola" which is being used in the defectoscopy of machine parts at several locations in the USSR (Melikadze's monograph on the subject was awarded a prize in 1959). The distinguished scientist's petrochemical laboratory has also made significant contributions to the development of pesticides and other practical agricultural concerns, including the study of Samgori oil paraffin components useful in livestock feeds. New automotive transmission fluids are another contribution coming out of this laboratory.

#### CANCELED TV SATIRE ON 'JUBILOMANIA' REVIVED IN PRINT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 March 1984 page 4 carries Rezo Dvalishvili's 1,600-word satire on "jubilomania," dedicated to the memory of actor Erosi Mandzhgaladze, who took part in the original TV production of the piece some 15 years ago. At the time, the piece so outraged the kind of "jubileers" whom it satirized that "a group of them struck like a thunderbolt," the production was canceled, and the videotapes were erased.

The screenplay basically portrays the rehearsal for some big shot's grand 60th birthday celebration the next day. The jubileer, who is characterized only as being in a position of authority in the sciences or the arts, perhaps, is himself directing the rehearsal from his own script and lording it over the various fawners who are to introduce him in glowing terms, deliver the encomiums, and orchestrate the "spontaneous" crowd cheering. At the celebration he is to be depicted as having been born into a poor family and decided "at an early age to serve the people." The script calls for the presentation of an oil portrait of the jubileer, followed thereafter by a delegation of peasants from his hometown who will present to him a splendid horse right on stage.

## WORK OF GERONTOLOGISTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 March 1984 page 3 carries K. Sikharulidze's 1,000-word article about the work of Medical Candidate S. Dalakishvili and Medical Dr Sh. Gogokhia, gerontologists of the Academy's A. Natishvili Experimental Morphology Institute. Dalakishvili heads the gerontology laboratory, while Gogokhia heads the social hygiene laboratory. They both attended a recent international gerontology symposium in Tokyo, at the end of which they were awarded honorary doctorates by the "University of California."

The various aspects of aging are discussed, including factors accounting for individuals and communities tending to longer than average lifespans. There are two main thrusts: One, the genetic, biological, chemical and ecosocial factors affecting aging and long life. Two, the social and economic ramifications (percentage of older people in the population, pensions, employment of retired people, and medical care).

The article discusses an ongoing joint USSR-United States program of study of long-lived populations, the first symposium on which was held in Tbilisi in 1980, the second in New York in 1982.

The two gerontologists also took part in a recent (November 1983) international symposium in Tokyo concerning the affect of natural nutrition on health and aging. At the symposium, a new International Natural Medicine Association was formed. It has plans to compile a collection titled "Long-Lived People of the World."

## NARCOTICS USER GETS 1.5 YEARS FOR POSSESSION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 March 1984 page 3 carries S. Leladze's 200-word account of a man who, detained for his bizarre behavior in a public place, was found to have "narcotics" wrapped in his handkerchief. He said he bought it from someone unknown to him near the Kolkhoz Cinema. The court sentenced him to 1.5 years' incarceration.

## SCHOOL RADIO STATION HELPS ATTENDANCE, MANNERS, GRADES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 March 1984 page 4 carries a 100-word brief about a new radio station in Oni's Secondary School No 2. Every Thursday, students broadcast news and commentary on the school's doings, with special focus on "shortcomings" such as cutting classes, bad manners and the like. Since it went into operation, attendance has improved, also students' behavior and grades.

## CONTINUED POPULARITY OF MEDICAL QUACKS DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 March 1984 page 3 carries a 2,000-word article by Academician O. Gudashauri, director of the Health Ministry's Scientific Center for Traumatology and Orthopedics, concerning the reasons why people continue to place their trust in quack doctors



instead of scientific medicine, often with tragic results. A number of examples are given, mainly cases of spinal disorders and broken bones. Some 3 years ago, the journal SABCHOTA MEDITSINA [Soviet Medicine] held a roundtable on the subject, but because of the journal's specialized readership, little of their findings reached the general public.

Why do people--even in today's enlightened age--still resort to quacks? The author provides a number of answers. For one thing, folk medicine has a long and honorable history in Georgia, based on centuries of empirical observation and practice; the positive aspects of this are very much encouraged by the medical establishment. For another, there was a time--and not too long ago--when the corruption of a few medical workers blackened the name of all. Next, victims of injury, bored with wearing a cast, for example, look for quick and easy cures. Not least, some well-meaning prominent figures have defended "folk healers" in print and all but "waged war" against clinical medicine.

The author "hesitated" to bring up the subject but felt he had no choice in view of the fact that the law enforcement organs have done nothing to bring the quacks to justice and the public has been silent. It is time to mount an effective campaign, using all the media, to publicize the problem and enlighten the public.

#### BOOK ON 'HYPOCRISY' REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 March 1984 page 3 carries S. Kurashvili's 400-word review of D. Kalandadze's "philosophical-publicistic" booklet titled "Hypocrite," published by Khelovneba [the arts publishing house]. It is a thoughtful discussion of the insidious influence of duplicity/hypocrisy, depicting in clear terms those who expound one set of ideas in public and quite different ones in private, those whose deeds are at odds with their practice. The author of the booklet raises and answers questions as to what factors account for the persistence of this phenomenon in socialist society, to be sure only among a few individuals. The aim of the discussion is to seek ways to encourage people to take the correct life stance, perform their civic and social duties, get involved in social-political life, and prevent "dissonance."

#### HEAD OF REPUBLIC 'ANTI-SEPSIS CENTER' PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 March 1984 page 3 carries a 1,400-word profile of Prof Vakhtang Bochorishvili on the occasion of his 60th birthday by Prof S. Khechinashvili, rector of the Tbilisi Physicians Refresher Institute, Prof T. Zakariadze, and K. Gomelauri. Bochorishvili holds a number of posts in the Georgian health care system; most notably he is head of the Health Ministry's Republic Anti-sepsis Center and head of the institute's Infectious Diseases Department. The distinguished professor himself spearheaded the creation of the anti-sepsis center, the first in the USSR (a decision has since been made to establish similar centers in other parts of the country). The effectiveness of the center's work is exemplified in the fact that the sepsis-caused death rate in the center has dropped from 55 to 4 or 5 percent. Bochorishvili has a long list of articles and monographs to his

credit (several are listed), and has made substantial contributions to the study and treatment of salmonellosis, particularly in infants.

#### MOON ATLAS AWARDED USSR ACADEMY PRIZE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 March 1984 page 3 carries Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory Director E. Kharadze's 700-word article on the awarding of a USSR Academy of Sciences prize for "Polarimetric Atlas of the Moon," a landmark work compiled by the observatory's deputy director V. Dzhapiashvili and laboratory head A. Korol' (published by Metsniereba). It is based on years of observation using refined techniques and unique equipment and instruments developed in the observatory itself. The principles and advantages of the polarimetric method of moon mapping are explained, also the practical as well as theoretical uses to which the information can be put, especially in the study of the solar system and the earth from space.

#### NEW TEXTBOOK ON GYNECOLOGICAL TUMORS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 March 1984 page 3 carries a 300-word review by Prof P. Kintraia, director of the Perinatology and Obstetrics-Gynecology Scientific-Research Institute, of Prof Levan Charkviani's new book "Oncological Gynecology": published by Ganatleba. The first such textbook in Georgia or the Soviet Union, it deals in three parts with the nature, biology, etiology, pathogenesis, and epidemiology of tumors in general (Part 1); diagnosis by both classical methods and modern endoscopy, X-rays, and radioisotope techniques (Part 2); and benign and malignant tumors in women's sex organs, including diagnosis and treatment (Part 3). The latter section includes abundantly illustrated operative techniques.

#### International

#### GEORGIAN SCIENTISTS TAKE PART IN INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 March 1984 page 4 carries L. Khubuluri's 1,000-word interview with Academician Giorgi Dzhibladze, vice president of the Academy of Sciences, concerning his own and Prof Mikheil Khananashvili's participation in the 71st All-India Science Congress in Ranchi in January. Dzhibladze headed the Soviet delegation. They were received by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi (a photograph of the meeting is shown), who chatted about peace and allied matters and fondly recalled her own visits to Georgia. The Soviet delegation was accorded a tremendous ovation by congress participants.

Khananashvili, who is director of the Beritashvili Physiological Institute, gave a paper on the brain's self-regulatory mechanisms and was invited to give it again in a different venue. Indian scientists asked him to set up liaisons with their own institutions. There was considerable focus at the congress on "information neurosis," the study of which is of considerable practical importance for anyone working under stress of time with large amounts of information.

Dzhibladze's paper dealt with the history of Georgian education and also focused on Georgia's culture, past glories, and the strides that have been made under Soviet rule. Both Georgians also addressed an audience at the Soviet consulate in Calcutta.

Dzhibladze concludes with a brief discussion of yoga, which has its roots in ancient India and is accepted everywhere, though in the past there were those in India who opposed it. In view of world interest in yoga, Dzhibladze urges that Soviet scientists study it carefully and work out a considered position as to whether it is a philosophy, a "faith," a branch of physical culture, or a form of medicine.

#### BASQUE HEADS TRADE UNION DELEGATION'S VISIT TO GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 March 1984 page 3 carries a 400-word Gruzinform report on a 2-day visit by a delegation of the Spanish General Workers Union, headed by Nicolas Redondo, a Basque. Redondo was pleased to be greeted in his native tongue, and made reference to "scholars' agreement" as to the remarkable linguistic and cultural similarity of the Georgian and Basque peoples. He went on, moreover, to emphasize the importance of the fact that the two countries' trade unions have much in common and shared aims--"the protection of the workers' interests and strengthening of our peoples' friendship and cooperation." Members of the delegation were deeply impressed by what they found at the Rustavi Metallurgy Plant, in which workers took part in managing its affairs, also the trade union's success in providing good working and living conditions. The delegation was hosted as well in the Supreme Soviet Presidium offices and the Trade Union Council, where members were told of trade unions' rights and duties under the Soviet Constitution.

KIRGHIZ SSR

## Political Affairs

### KIRGHIZ PARTY SECRETARY SURVEYS CURRENT IDEOLOGICAL ISSUES

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 3, March 1984 pages 22-23 carries a 4,900-word article by Amanbek Karypkulov, a secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, on various issues concerning the ideological or mass-political work of the party. He discusses the current international climate in which such work is to be carried out; the role of ideological efforts in promoting economic growth, including the fostering of socialist competition; the party's nationality policy; the role of Kirghizia in the overall Soviet economy; the need for work to eliminate negative social phenomena; and the importance of political and economic education in party organizations, including the importance of work with leaders. Given that bourgeois propaganda is striving to sway workers from the ideals of socialism and to stir up mutual hostility among the peoples of the USSR and given the current American administration's aggressive course, the members of all Kirghiz CP organizations, the leaders of party, Soviet, and economic organizations, and the entire party aktiv must be drawn into making the issues of CPSU foreign policy widely known. Karypkulov notes that the resolution of the nationality issue in the USSR does not mean that all problems in the dialectics of the national and the international have been eliminated. Internationalism in practice means putting the overall state interest above local, narrow interests. While some enterprises in Frunze have undertaken an initiative to fulfill all deliveries to other republics on time and with the highest quality, not everything in this regard is as it should be. In the 3 years of the current 5-year plan period 184.5 million rubles of contracted deliveries, including 112.3 million rubles in inter-republic deliveries, less than expected, have been handed over. Also, according to Karypkulov, it is not correct to regard such negative phenomena as greediness, speculation, theft of socialist property, and idleness only as "remnants of the past." It is necessary to seek the cause of their existence from today's practice, from the shortcomings in the work of various employees, from the real problems and difficulties of the country, and from failings in the supervisory and allocation system and in upbringing. It is necessary to pay special attention to educating the young, particularly with regard to instilling a sense of responsibility for the defense of the Homeland in these tense times. "In our republic, where few young people enter military schools, we must improve the propagandizing of the social significance of the profession of a Soviet officer." Karypkulov also reports that the Kirghiz CP Central Committee has examined the situation of economic education in the ministries of construction, light industry, and local industry, as well as the conditions in the schools of the party-economic aktiv.

## MORE EFFECTIVE PARTY WORK IN KISSR MINISTRIES URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 3, March 1984 pages 48-54 carries a 2,800-word article by A. Nurkulov, the first deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the KiCP Central Committee, on the need for perfecting party supervision over the work of ministries and departments in Kirghizia. The party organizations of the administrative sphere uninhibitedly use criticism and self-criticism to overcome shortcomings. For instance, the first deputy chairman of the State Construction Committee, K. Alymkulov, underwent severe criticism at a party meeting, which led to positive results. Now the chairman of this committee and his deputies forthrightly speak before communists at meetings. But not all party organizations at this level function effectively. For example, although the party bureau of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry exhibit energy and communist leaders, including the minister, I. Bezsmertnyy, and his deputies, frequently give reports, there have been no changes in the style of leadership over the sector, with the consequence that serious shortcomings have not been eliminated. In the party organization of the Construction Ministry acute problems have often been examined and very heatedly discussed. At one party meeting the three deputy ministers expressed many critical views, but much of the criticism has been heard before and not one of the leaders could say anything constructive about what should be done to straighten the situation out. In the party meetings of the Ministry of Light Industry, shortcomings within the ministry's own staff are overlooked while departmental enterprises are severely criticized. At one party meeting, Minister K. Satarov's report on overcoming shortcomings specified by the KiCP Central Committee in 1981 and on other matters was discussed. The discussion ended with praise for the work of Satarov, even though essentially the shortcomings have not been eliminated.

### Economics

## DECREE TO ENHANCE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY PASSED IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 6 March 1984 page 2 carries a 900-word unattributed account of a decree accepted by the KiSSR Council of Ministers and the Kirghizia Trade Unions Council on examining work places with regard to the regulations of a scientific organization of labor and on improving the productivity of industry in the republic on that basis. While in the current 5-year plan period labor productivity has risen by 10.4 percent instead of the 8.8 percent in the plan, a fourth of all the industrial enterprises in fact continue to be unable to fulfill their tasks in labor productivity. A number of reserves are not being utilized to expand production in industry. The machine shift coefficient has dropped from 1.41 to 1.37 by comparison to 1980. The capital-labor ratio in the republic's industry is growing at twice the pace of its productivity. In many machine-building plants, in the coal and mineral extraction and leather sectors, and in the building materials industry, the amount of antiquated technology remains large. At the present time every third worker in industry is engaged in manual labor. More than 65 percent of all the work places do not conform to the model scheme for organizing labor. Much of the rest of the article is devoted to the general

outlines for how the decree is to be implemented. The methodological leadership over carrying out the examinations of the workplaces in the republic's industry is being handed over to the KiSSR State Committee for Labor. [The Russian-Language version of the same announcement published in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 6 March 1984 page 2 contains none of the background information given above.]

#### SULYUKTA COAL MINES IN KIRGHIZIA STILL EXPERIENCING PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 17 March 1984 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by A. Toksobayev, a journalist, on the conditions of the Sulyukta coal mines in Osh Oblast. A number of changes can be pointed to as improvements in the working and living conditions of the area. For instance, the salaries of workers and employees at the Sulyukta mines have increased 14 percent by comparison to 3 years in the last 5-year plan period. But there are still many shortcomings in the operation of the mines. New levels are being utilized only after considerable delay, some mining work is not being carried out at a high quality, and new mining construction is not being properly combined with open-pit and surface-excavation mining. Toksobayev describes some problems with several of the mines. In the Kyzyl-Bulak area coal is plentiful, and geological investigations concluded that there were coal veins at a depth of 10-15 meters. Because the geological and technical mining parameters were not precisely demonstrated, it is necessary to excavate large amounts of earth to reach the coal and to haul it away in heavy-ton trucks. To extract a ton of coal it is necessary to take out 38-40 tons of earth. As a result of these and other shortcomings, the Sulyukta mines have become more than a million tons in debt since the start of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Their technological-economic indices are much lower than those of other mines in the republic, and because the production cost of its coal is so high, supplemental outlays have reached 10 million rubles.

#### KIRGHIZ INSTITUTE TESTING WAYS TO ENHANCE SOIL PRODUCTIVITY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 22 March 1984 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by K. Junushev, a senior scientist at the Kirghizia Soil Science Scientific Research Institute, on experimental efforts to increase by artificial means the productiveness of the rocky soil in the Kochkor Valley. Junushev sketches the attempts made on a certain sovkhos, where rocky fields lay useless 10 years ago. In early attempts the fields were cleared of rocks, and sowing by scratching or disking, but not plowing, was used. However, while the soil was very fertile, harvests were not obtained and 2 years' work went for naught. Later, three types of grasses--clover, sainfoin and brome--were planted by disking at a depth of 7-8 centimeters, and with proper fertilization and irrigation a harvest of 65 quintals per hectare has been obtained. The best way to resolve the problem of developing the productiveness of rocky soil is by adding earth to the area and thereby creating artificial soil. One possible source for such earth is the Orto-Tokoy reservoir, which undergoes desiccation in the summer. He wonders, why not transport the sedimentary earth to rocky areas? The institute Junushev works for has begun investigations on methods of using sedimentary earth in making rocky lands fertile, and as a beginning, sedimentary earth has been added to 4 hectares in the Sary-Chat area. Another problem being examined involves autumn and winter

plowing, a process complicated by severe wind erosion. Even now there are disputes over the advisability of such plowing under the conditions of the Kochkor Valley. The soil science institute is initiating studies to resolve this issue on the Tengdik sovkhos. Problems regarding efficient irrigation and fertilization techniques on rocky soil are also being investigated in the Kochkor Valley.

#### KIRGHIZ ECONOMIST CRITICIZES DISPROPORTION IN RURAL INVESTMENTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 3, March 1984 pages 55-61 carries a 2,900-word article by B. Jamankulov, a candidate of the economic sciences, on the issue of the comprehensive development of the countryside in Kirghizia. He maintains that it would be incorrect to identify the problem of doing away with the social-economic differences between the city and the countryside with the problem of eliminating differences in the level of industry and agriculture. While much has been done to improve life in the countryside--for instance, 358,000 households or 94 percent of the total have been supplied with electricity--it is not possible to state that the pace of developing the nonproductive sphere is adequate. Thus, the volume of domestic services in the republic as a whole is 21.1 rubles, but only 14.9 rubles in rural areas, and in some rayons from 2 to 8 rubles. On many farms there is no permanent domestic services establishment. The development of preschool facilities and health care branches is lagging. In his view, a disproportion in the allocation of capital investments for rural development has been created. While overall expenditures to promote agriculture have grown, only 10-13 percent of the capital investments are spent for developing housing, trade and the everyday-life and social-cultural spheres of the countryside, compared with an index of nearly 17 percent for the country as a whole, a figure which many economists still consider too low. In the last three 5-year plan periods, this figure has declined from 21 to 13 to 10 percent in the republic. A disproportion between the rising needs of the rural population and the insufficient development of the social services sphere is giving rise to a number of negative consequences, as can be seen in the dissatisfaction of some with the conditions of life and labor in the countryside. In the end, the result of such a disproportion is an unfavorable migration of the rural population, most acutely felt in the case of skilled cadres and specialists, especially young people. At present, the process of migration (territorial or labor) is adversely affecting the pace of agricultural development and rural reconstruction. To illustrate, Jamankulov cites various statistics on the training of machine operators versus the number of those actually working. Although more than 20,000 machine operators over a wide cross section are trained each year in the republic, their number on kolkhozes is not growing. To insure that qualified cadres work at all times in agriculture and in the countryside, a lot of effort and expenditure is required. In the first place, this demands the elimination of the disproportion in the outlays spent to develop the material-technical base of agriculture and to create the appropriate working and living conditions for the rural population.

#### HYDROELECTRIC POWER IN KIRGHIZIA SAVING FUEL

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 3, March 1984 pages 71-76 carries a 2,400-word article by J. Tuloberdiyev, the deputy chief of the KiSSR Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification, on the system of

hydroelectric power in the republic and its ability to conserve conventional fuel resources. The republic's potential hydroelectric reserves have been estimated at 135 billion kilowatt-hours a year, and its technical possibilities for exploitation at 76 billion kWh. According to the All-Union Institute Hidroproyekt [Hydroproject Planning and Survey], the hydroelectric generating capacity of the Naryn River alone is more than 36 billion kWh. Not only are power generating problems resolved by the exploitation of these resources, but also important irrigation matters for Central Asia. The Toktogul series of hydroelectric power stations (GES's) consists of three working ones, Toktogul, Kurp-Say and Uch-Korgon GES's, one being built now, Tash-Kumyr GES, and a projected one, Shamaldy-Say GES. Tuloberdiyev describes various features of each of these GES's. For instance, it is anticipated that the first unit at the 450,000 kilowatt Tash-Kumyr GES will be put into operation in the fourth quarter of 1985. He lists what auxiliary facilities and preparations at this GES have been completed and what is being done now. After the GES is completed, it will operate within the unified Central Asian power system and save the equivalent of 620,000 tons of fuel a year. The Shamaldy-Say and Kambar-Ata GES's have been scheduled to be built in the years 1981-1990. In 1984, construction on the Kur-Say GES will be completed, and also a portion of the labor force will be released from the Tash-Kumyr GES site so as to enable workers to prepare the construction of the Shamaldy-Say and Kambar-Ata GES's. With the completion of the Shamaldy-Say GES, the projected capacity of the Lower Naryn chain of stations will be 2.87 million kilowatts, producing 10 billion kWh of power a year. The Kambar-Ata GES, located above the Toktogul reservoir, will work under the conditions of a seasonal power compensator in the unified Central Asian system. At the No 1 Kambar-Ata GES the 275-meter-high dam will be built by means of a large-scale explosion, an effort to be based on laboratory simulation results and investigations of the explosions used in the building of the experimental dam on the Burlykiya River in the republic. In just 1982 the Toktogul, Kurp-Say, Uch-Korgon, and At-Bashy GES's produced 7.15 billion kWh of electric power, which saved 2.4 million tons of conventional fuel. A central commission of Kyrgyzglavenergo [KiSSR Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification] has been established to improve the utilization of raw materials, fuel and energy and see to the implementation of conservation measures. For instance, improvements have been made in heating facilities and boiler houses in Frunze and Osh. The 170-kilowatt high voltage power line from Toktogul GES to Frunze, put into use in 1979, is unequalled and is justly called a unique installation of the 10th Five-Year Plan. It passes through the central portion of the Tyan-Shan mountain range at 3,500 meters above sea level and operates under the conditions of extremely fierce winds and thick layers of ice.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

#### EQUALITY OF NATIONALITIES IN KIRGHIZIA EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 4 March 1984 page 2 carries a 1,600-word article by R. Turgunbekov, deputy director for scientific affairs at the KiSSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Institute and a doctor of the juridical sciences, on the equal rights of all nationalities in the USSR and in particular in Kirghizia. Bourgeois ideologists through the



press are trying to disrupt the harmony of the USSR by fables such as that the Central Asian peoples are under the influence of the Russians and that they have lost their independence and native languages. Turgunbekov tries to refute such allegations. For instance, at present in Kirghizia there are nearly a thousand schools with instruction in Kirghiz, more than 300 in Russian, nearly 100 in Uzbek, and several in Tajiki. Schools with instruction in two languages are widespread, and at the present time every third student in the republic attends such a school. Mass party propaganda in lecture centers, people's universities, etc., are conducted not only in Kirghiz and Russian, but also in Uzbek, German, Dungan and in other languages. Newspapers, journals and other literature are published in Kirghiz, Russian, Uzbek and Dungan, and radio broadcasts are given in these languages plus German. Turgunbekov points to various statutes that prescribe the equality of nationalities in the republic and cites certain penalties, from 6 months to 3 years in prison or from 2 to 5 years in exile, for advocating racial or ethnic discrimination. He also stresses that in the production collective the position of a person depends not upon his nationality or his native language, but upon his work performance.

#### KIRGHIZ WRITER AYTMATOV ON SOVIET PRESS

[Editorial Press] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 11 March 1984 page 2 carries a 1,500-word article by well-known Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov on the role of the worker and rural correspondent for the Soviet newspaper and on the Soviet press in general. When talking about what is called the freedom of speech in the bourgeois press, one should start by asking where the working person can have access to the press and where his opinion is given significance. It is important for a worker or rural correspondent to publish his material in a timely fashion and to know its value. The most responsible part is to know how to criticize an issue "on location," and the main thing is for the worker or rural correspondent not to be abandoned after a critical article, because it is not an easy thing to write criticism where everyone lives and works together. Aytmatov knows this from personal experience. When he was a correspondent for PRAVDA, he wrote a sharply critical article titled "Open Letter to My Fellow Villagers" in connection with feudal relationships and relics. In order to establish mutual harmony and put an end to fiery arguments, he needed to go back and forth to the countryside as much as possible for 3 years straight. Aytmatov also speaks of the need for construction correspondents and for those who can acquaint young people with the historical hurdles that have been overcome in the process of building present-day Soviet society.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO BOLSTER KIRGHIZ LITERARY CRITICISM MADE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 14 March 1984 page 4 carries a 1,500-word article by K. Artykbayev, the head of the Kirghiz Literature Department at Kirghiz State University, on the current state of Kirghiz Literary criticism. While he points out that criticism has made some notable advances in recent years, he is mainly concerned with enhancing the status of this literary form. He notes that there are special sections within the Kirghizia Writers Union staff devoted to poetry, prose, dramatic art, artistic translation, and work with young people. However, the literary criticism section has been assigned to a person working in social leadership, a situation which he contends is impossible to consider normal. Why isn't a special staff

given to a criticism section? He also points out that hundreds of writers and poets get their books published each year but that only two or three books a year are planned for literary criticism. The first order of business needed for the further development of this form is to train future critics at Kirghiz State University. He also recommends that certain courses on the history of Soviet criticism and the history of nationality literary criticism be introduced at the higher education level. He also feels that Kirghiz literary critics should increase their activity. In view of the number of students taking Kirghiz literature courses and the number of lovers of literature, it is unfortunate that the print run of criticism books does not exceed 1,000 copies at present. While Kyrgyzstan Publishers has in recent years produced the selected works of well-known writers and poets, not one of these volumes has included even one article of literary criticism or a writer's views on the nature of literature and artistic creativity. Is it that there are absolutely no critical materials by Kirghiz writers worthy of the epithet "selected?" The reason for this is the indifferent attitude towards criticism of the writers themselves and of the presses.

#### KIRGHIZ POETS URGED TO TREAT SOCIAL-POLITICAL TOPICS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 15 March 1984 pages 4-5 carries a 3,100-word article by Suyorkul Turgunbayev on the need for modern-day poets to devote more of their efforts to serious social-political topics such as the Homeland, the communist party, and Lenin. Under the current tense international situation it is imperative that poets deal with today's builder of communism, the patriotic and internationalist positive hero. According to Turgunbayev, "it is well known to all of us that our ideological enemies are striving with all their might and seeking any means to deprive us of positive heroes." While older generation poets have created excellent poems on serious social-political topics, it is distressing that in the work of most representatives of contemporary poetry global issues are rarely given attention and the ideological struggle does not appear in the foreground. This can be seen clearly in a survey of the poetry published in KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY, the literary journal ALA TOO in 1983 and in the periodic anthology "Holiday of Verse" in recent years. In the last 2 years of the anthology more than 130 authors participated in the publication, but the works of only 10-15 of them treated the demands Turgunbayev is concerned with. It is a disturbing thing that petty sentiments and love have formed the basis of most poets' works, a tendency especially pronounced among young poets and above all among women poets. He lists 10 poetesses whose attitudes have been criticized before in the press and repeats the accusation that their poetry is very limited thematically. Given poetry's vanguard role in people's spiritual development, there is a need to talk more seriously and widely about its hailing advanced ideas and its elevating the civic tone.

#### KIRGHIZ CULTURE MINISTER ADMITS MISTAKEN ATTITUDE

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 22 March 1984 pages 2-3 carries a 2,900-word account of a speech by Dzhumagul' Nusupova, KiSSR minister of culture, at a joint meeting of the board of the ministry and of the presidium of the republic committee of the trade union of cultural

workers. The minister covered major achievements in culture in 1983 and recent developments in theater art, music and cultural-educational establishments. While the repertoire of the republic's theaters contains plays by authors from many different parts of the USSR, one-third of the premiers last year were works by local authors. According to this account, Nusupova emphasized that the practical experience of forming repertoires demands further perfection, since some plays, performances, and concert programs falter because of artistic and ideological deficiencies. A number of measures have been enacted, taking into account the serious critical opinions with regard to the repertoires of the theaters. So that the selection of plays for the stage may be conducted from the standpoint of high principles, the repertoire-editorial board is undertaking this work along with the Kirghizia Writers Union. Some performances underwent unsparing analysis and some plays were removed from repertoires. According to Nusupova, "In some theaters such discussions were conducted with the participation of Moscow theater specialists, who were invited to our republic. It is self-evident what this phenomenon means. That is, we are not behaving at the sufficient demand towards the selection and evaluation of new works, and we are permitting insignificant works of petty topics to go on the stage.... It is good that we have as quickly and decisively as possible abandoned such a superficial attitude towards work."

#### WRITER DEPLORES STATE OF KIRGHIZ LITERATURE COURSES

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 22 March 1984 pages 6-7 carries a 2,200-word article by Kengesh Jusupov, a writer, on the need for improvements in the teaching of Kirghiz literature in schools. The study of literature is vital because the young person who does not know his own native language, literature, and spiritual world cannot become in the future an internationalist citizen who loves the whole Soviet people. Jusupov complains about the low number of hours devoted to Kirghiz literature in the upper classes. He wonders, can a student in the eighth grade manage to read the epics of the Kirghiz people, assimilate the people's spiritual richness, and obtain a broad knowledge in 2 hours?! For the major epic of the Kirghiz people, the "Manas," only 6 total hours of classtime are allotted, and it is never read in the higher classes. It is surprising that more hours are given to teaching manual labor, to physical education, etc., than to Kirghiz literature. Jusupov also examines the textbooks used in these courses and has critical remarks about each. He recommends above all that the hours devoted to teaching Kirghiz literature be increased and suggests that the Writers Union, the Ministry of Education, and the pedagogical institute combine to form a textbook editorial board. The time has come to rewrite the textbooks on Kirghiz literature. He also advocates the introduction of a course on "The Cultural History of Our Homeland" into the curriculum of Kirghiz schools and the writing of a collective textbook for it, dealing with the art, ethics, philosophy, oral folk tradition and folk art of the Kirghiz.

## NEW LEADERSHIP AT KIRGHIZ TV STUDIO EXPECTED TO DO BETTER

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 25 March 1984 page 4 carries a 1,500-word article by E. Nurushev and E. Kaldarov on the recent activities of the Kyrgyztelefil'm [Kirghizia Television Film] Studio. According to the authors, the studio has not yet created in the 1980's films on a par with the feature and documentary pictures that earned the respect of All-Union audiences in the 1970's. It is no secret at all that the studio's former leaders permitted serious shortcomings. As a result, the demands placed upon the production of the TV films, upon their dramatic bases, and in general upon their professional level declined, a primitiveness and illustrativeness in reflecting life's facts and phenomena prevailed, and the pictures repeated one another in many respects, losing their timeliness and seriousness. Another trend encountered in most of the studio's films is worth mentioning. For some reason it has become a habit in recent years to have TV heroes speak in Russian exclusively. This is perhaps an effort to propagandize the Russian language. But if the hero seems unable to express himself and speaks the language in an illiterate fashion, the endeavor has no other benefit than to elicit laughter. The authors conclude by saying that the current condition of Kyrgyztelefil'm is not one to be envied. It must be said that its new leaders have set to work to extricate themselves from this situation. The studio has engaged some skilled filmmakers and drawn up creative plans. The authors express the expectation that better films will thereby be created.

## International

### AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 10 March 1984 page 3 carries a 500-word article by J. Mederaliyev, a special correspondent, on the visit to Kirghizia of a group of Afghan young people. Each year the Kirghiz Committee of Youth Organizations has expanded its relations with progressive youth organizations, as evidenced by the fact that in the last 3 years youth delegations from 23 countries have come to the republic and become acquainted with its social life. Last week the Afghan delegation was received by the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee, and it toured various establishments. Komsomol Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Kirghiz Committee of Youth Organizations M. Akhmataliyeva gave a report and answered the questions of the Afghan visitors. The Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, an organization formed nearly 9 years ago, has grown strong in close cooperation with the Soviet Komsomol organization. Mederaliyev quotes the deputy chief of the organizational department of the Central Committee of the DYOA, Khomayun, as being very pleased to accept the hospitality of Kirghizia. He stated that there are more than 122,000 young people in the ranks of his organization, which unites some 140 regional and district committees in Afghanistan.

## Military

### NEED FOR KIRGHIZ DRAFTEES TO KNOW RUSSIAN STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 18 March 1984 page 2 carries a 900-word article by M. Gafarov on the necessity for future servicemen to know the Russian language well. It has been emphasized in various forums that one of the important factors in preparing young men for service in the Soviet army is a fluent knowledge of Russian. For those who know the language poorly it will be more difficult to serve in the army and to master new technology. Letters have been sent to the SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN editorial board expressing satisfaction with some Kirghiz young men who are carrying out their military duty well. For instance, a unit commanding officer M. Galkin wrote that it is possible to single out some dependable, efficient, hard-working Kirghiz soldiers. But he also notes that there are some young men who know Russian poorly and that they are having difficulties carrying out their service. Galkin writes, "We appeal through the newspaper SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN to pedagogues who teach Russian in Kirghiz schools to impart a deep knowledge of the Russian language in young men who are to be called into the army and to attain a high-quality teaching of it." Gafarov contends that a knowledge of Russian, among other things, insures an accurate organization of personnel and helps in a rapid mastery of modern military technology and in raising military and political preparation. Schools along with their military commissariats must identify those draftees who know Russian poorly and send them to courses. But the facts show that this matter is still unsatisfactory. Because the material base for primary military preparation classes is inadequate at a number of schools, teachers conduct theoretical lessons in classrooms only, even though it is expected that most of the classes in the program are to be conducted in the field.

Economics

PROBLEMS IN COORDINATING AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 13, December 1983 carries on pages 25-31 a 2,700-word article, "The Role of Perfecting Law-making in the Fulfillment of the Food Program," by Sh. Ismoilov and M. Klean-drov. According to the authors, a large proportion of Tajikistan's population is rural. There are more than 3,000 rural settlements, 25 percent of which have no more than 200 inhabitants. This causes problems in organizing agricultural complexes. Tajikistan's 166 kolkhozes and 226 sovkhoses form the basis of the agroindustrial complexes, which are organized along rayon lines. Although rural organizations engaged in agricultural support work (construction, irrigation, transportation, etc.) play a major role in supervising kolkhozes' and sovkhoses' fulfillment of their functions, the lack of an overall "director" for each agroindustrial complex weakens the coordination among its various components. It is very important to insure precise observation of the law regarding coordination among the complexes' components, as well as with a rayon's Soviet of People's Deputies and agroindustrial units at higher levels. Improvements are needed in rayon-level procedures for arbitrating disputes. Plan directives on sales to the state issued by a rayon Soviet of Agroindustrial Complexes to a kolkhoz have the force of law.

EDUCATION OF RURAL SPECIALISTS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajik on 3 January 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by D. Davronov titled "Problem and Opinion: At the Crossroads of Life." The author complains that there is no solution to the problem of utilizing labor resources as a result of too many orders, demands, campaigning, red tape and procrastination. The problem is to educate the young in agricultural technology and then to keep them in rural areas. City life is still more attractive than village life despite all the effort to improve rural living. There is a shortage of institutes, and most are located in urban areas. The author advocates establishing institutes in rural areas, noting that some parents will not let their daughters study in the city.

Davronov quotes a foreman from Yovon Valley: "We cannot keep youths in Yovon, for example, in 1981 almost 200 people came to work at the electrochemical plant at Yovon but by the end of the year only 6 remained."

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### CONCERN OVER STRENGTH OF ISLAM

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 12, December 1983 carries on pages 73-77 a 1,800-word article, "Developed Socialism and Freedom of Conscience," by N. Boimurodov. According to the author, legal freedom of religion in the USSR applies not only to the choice of a particular religion but also the rejection of all religion and the criticism of religious ideology so as to spread atheist views. Although a majority of the Soviet people are atheists, "the process of completely eliminating religion and religious superstition is very long." Religious customs and other superstitions remain part of the consciousness of part of the population. The author notes: "The most alarming aspect of Islam's doctrine is that most of the time it harmonizes with popular customs; its defenders portray religious rituals as national cultural traditions and national customs and bring some naive children, youths, and adults under their influence."

Not all party organizations give enough attention to atheist propaganda. The author identifies two kolkhozes in Pendzhikentskii Rayon which conducted little or no atheist propaganda in the first half of 1983. Mullahs are active in a number of villages in this rayon. They delude people into adopting a parasitical life. Some fanatics have been deceived by them, with dreadful consequences. The author cites the example of a man bitten by a tarantula. The village teacher, a friend of the victim, called in the village mullah to give quick treatment instead of sending for a doctor. As a result the victim died.

### MEMOIRS OF TAJIK CP OFFICIAL PUBLISHED IN ARABIC ALPHABET

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MADANIYATI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 18 November 1983 carries on page 3 a 50-word article by "our own reporter" titled "A Gift to Readers." Irfon Press has published the memoirs of Seyojiddin Isoyev, the former raykom first secretary of Kolkhozabad. It is titled "Golden Vakhsh" and is printed in the Arabic alphabet. The book's subject is how the Tajiks, with the help of the Russians and other Soviet peoples, made the Vakhsh River Valley a flourishing place.

### FILM ABOUT FIGHTING BASMACHI

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MADANIYATI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 25 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 500-word article, "Very Fruitful Relations," by A. Hojayev. A film for television paying tribute to the activities of Soviet border guards in Tajikistan is being shot in Kulyab Rayon. The film, "Red Sand," is one of a series about the activities of the border guards in various parts of the USSR. "Red Sand" is about a veteran Chekist, Gumayun, sent to Tajikistan to organize the first frontier post. He and his new comrades protect the local inhabitants by destroying "enemy bands, agents of imperialism." The article describes a scene from the film, in which a devout dervish gains the confidence of the Basmachi and joins them. The "dervish" is really a Chekist. The border guards make surprise attacks on the "terrorists." "Red Sand" is being made by Byelorussia's film, with technical assistance from Tojikfilm. Gumayun is

portrayed by a prominent actor from Byelorussia; his wife by a Ukrainian actress. The cast also includes actors from the Uzbek, Turkmen and Tajik republics.

#### PAST GRANDEUR OF CENTRAL ASIA

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MADANIYATI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 8 December 1983 carries on page 3 a 600-word article, "What Is Khorazm?" Today, the southern border of Khorazm is considered the Amu Dar'ya but in the Middle Ages, Khorazm extended to the Caspian, the Caucasus, Fars, the Hindu Kush and the Pamirs. All these peoples of all these regions benefited from and participated in Khorazmian civilization and culture.

#### CRITICISM OF YOUNG WRITERS FOR INTEREST IN PREREVOLUTIONARY CENTRAL ASIA

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAYANIYATI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 16 December 1983 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 600-word article, "Creative Flourishing of the Young," by Jalol Ikromi, a People's Writer of Tajikistan. The article is published in association with a "course-conference" for young writers in Dushanbe, 14-17 December 1983. While Ikromi praises a number of young writers, he notes that some "weak and immature" works are sometimes published. Young writers should choose subjects they know well from their own lives. Some young writers want to write about prerevolutionary subjects, like Bukhara's past, although they have not seen Bukhara. This can lead to major errors. They get information from all sorts of people and from documents and books they find by chance. There are not a few self-styled historical experts in Bukhara and Samarkand. The young authors then write up a half-baked compilation of information gathered in these ways.

#### FIGHTING BASMACHI IN PAMIRS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MADANIYATI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 6 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article, "Children of the Revolution," by A. Dyomochkin. In 1923, Red troops led by Ivan Ivanovich Kuznetsov fought and defeated a band of Basmachi that was marauding in a remote part of the Pamirs. The inadequate road system there compounded the many difficulties Kuznetsov faced and aided the Basmachi. Kuznetsov had a road built from the center of the Pamirs to Murgab. The road was later extended to Dushanbe. Kuznetsov's guide in the Pamir fighting was Azizbek Navruzbekov, an enthusiastic supporter of the revolution, who became a legendary figure among the inhabitants of the Pamirs.

#### COMBATING ISLAM THROUGH SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAK TABI SOVETI in Tajiki No 11, November 1983 carries on pages 7-9 a 1,300-word article, "Atheist Training in School," by A. Maisuflov. Atheist training should be part of the teaching of every subject and of work outside class. For example, chemistry classes can be used to unmask religious mysteries; in teaching Tajik literature, classics critical of religion can be used. Local holy places, like "The Magical Stone," "The Waters of Zam-Zam," "Great Lady Fatima," and various tombs, should be unmasked.



There is a place which the clergy says is the tomb of Abd al-Rahman Af, a companion of Mohammed, who is said to have come from Mecca with a large army to convert the infidels. In fact, Af never reached this place and is buried in Mecca. Komsomol members organize conferences and evening discussion sessions on atheism. Topics include such literary works as Abdulaziz's book, "The Truth About Tombs," Fitrat's story, "Resurrection," and F. Muhammadiev's "In That World."

#### EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki No 12, December 1983 carries on pages 3-8 a 2,100-word article, "Let Us Raise the Level of Students' Ideological-political Training," by Z. Junaidov, head of the department of students of Tajikistan Komsomol. The author notes that the population of Tajikistan is young and therefore there is a large student population. Tajikistan now has 1,083,831 day students attending 2,690 schools. In the past decade, the proportion of students finishing middle school has risen from 75 percent to 97.1 percent. Of those who complete middle school, 80 percent go on to the ninth grade. There are 27,000 students currently in technical training courses at various facilities in Tajikistan. Junaidov also makes notes of shortcomings: in the last academic year, 8,223 students dropped out of school. A majority of students do not have good enough grades to meet the admissions standards of institutions of higher education. He states that an important way to attract and prepare students for scientific careers is the Little Academy of Sciences, begun in Tajikistan in 1972 which now has thousands of students. Graduates have gone on to teaching and research positions in the republic's Academy of Sciences and universities. Vocational-technical education is slighted in most of Tajikistan's general education schools.

#### TEACHING YOUNG TAJIKS WHAT TO THINK ABOUT TAJIKI

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki No 12, December 1983 carries on pages 17-19 a 1,200-word article, "On Teaching the Subject 'The Riches of the Tajik Literary Language' in Fifth Grade," by A. Davronov. Topics for a teacher to discuss regarding literary Tajiki include: Tajiki is the language of the Tajik people; literary Tajiki is the formal language and fills the people's cultural needs. Literary Tajiki is the language of literature, science, art and mass communication. The roots of literary Tajiki are in the 9th and 10th centuries and it has influenced other languages, such as Uzbek and has been enriched by borrowing from other languages, like Russian and Uzbek. The Tajiki-Russian dictionary and two-volume Tajiki dictionary contain 40,000-45,000 words. However, Tajiki has more than 200,000 words.

#### PRAISE FOR BORDER GUARDS WHO FOUGHT BASMACHI

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki 17 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article, "In the Name of the Heroes," by Yuriy Lengovskiy. The article appears under the rubric, "No One and Nothing Has Been Forgotten." The article is a tribute to the Soviet border guards, whose work is particularly difficult because even in times of peace they feel as though they are on the front. The article focuses on the Civil War period, when the

Basmachi plundered areas near the border, killing innocent people and trampling farmland. The Red border guards protected the local population and began destroying Basmachi bands.

#### SHORTCOMINGS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe GAZETAI MUALLIMON in Tajiki 24 December 1983 carries on page 2 an unsigned 100-word article, "What Is the Reason?" A letter to the editors complained about the lack of foreign [non-Soviet] language teachers in some schools in Voseyskiy Rayon. The head of the Department of People's Education of Kulyab Oblast, S. Saidov, explains that there are few foreign language teachers in the oblast. Each year the education department receives only 40-45 percent of its request for foreign language teachers.

#### PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS NEGLECTED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTON SOVIETI in Tajiki on 24 January 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by A. Toatov, chief of government inspection concerning the protection and reconstruction of historical and cultural monuments of the republic, titled "From the Ruins of Niyogon; Help Is Needed."

Toatov writes about the mausoleum of Kholboy Qaro located in Orchonikidzeobod which is an example of 11th-12th century architecture. The work of restoration was begun in 1975; before this, it was more than 50 percent destroyed.

Unfortunately, little effort has been employed to restore and repair it. Lack of cement has been cited for the slowdown in reconstruction. The major problem is that although restoration of monuments is protected by law, there is no one responsible for such projects. The author names officials in the village of Orchonikidzeobod who should take responsibility for this.

## TURKMEN SSR

### Political Affairs

#### NON-SOVIET ATTITUDES ENUMERATED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the "Soviet Way of Life." "The Soviet way of life was formed in the struggle against harmful remnants of bourgeois and petty bourgeois life in our country. This struggle still goes on. Harmful remnants of the past, like weeds, adapt to life. One sees their manifestations, such as the bride-price, or 'Komsomol feasts,' or parasitism, idleness, drunkenness or consumerism penetrating our healthy way of life. Those who veil their true faces, parasites and idlers disguising their appearance, and drunkards and speculators exist in a society of socialism which is opposed to all forms of such manifestations--that is to say, they are exploiting all benefits of the society." It is noted that these manifestations are brought about due to insufficient controls placed over the behavior of such people. Party and Soviet organs are asked to be more vigilant in dealing with these problems.

#### CHARDZHOU TEACHERS LAUDED FOR PROPAGANDA WORK

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 7 March 1984 page 1 carries an 800-word article by Guljakhan Velieva, director of the Political Education Department of the Turkmen Communist Party Chardzhou Raykom, noting successes achieved by propagandists and agitators in promoting rayon economic achievements. Noting that 118 percent of the cotton plan was achieved last year, "one must say that the services of agitators, political informers, political reporters and TuSSR 'Znaniye' Society members were notable in gaining such successes. They inspire agricultural workers to productive labor through their effective talks. There are 640 agitators, more than 200 political informers and 600 'Znaniye' Society members in our rayon." It is added that most of them are teachers.

#### ASHKHABAD PEOPLES GUARDS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 10 March 1984 page 4 carries an 800-word article by A. Myradov, candidate of historical sciences, on the 25th anniversary of the Volunteer Peoples Guards. It is noted that "three rayon staffs of the Voluntary Peoples Guards were established and are in operation in Ashkhabad city. In the first half of 1983, 5,112 violators of the law were disciplined through the joint work of the Voluntary Peoples Guards and the militia." It is added that "7,953 guards operate in the city, of which 2,164 are members of the CPSU and 3,579 are Komsomol members."

## SCHOOL MEASURES TO COUNTER ISLAM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 11 March 1984 page 3 carries an 850-word article by Aygozel Annasakhedova, secretary of the Murgap No 18 Middle School primary party organization, describing measures taken to fight Islam among children. She notes that the school has set up an atheists' corner in which there are books and brochures on themes like "Marxism-Leninism on Religion," "Islam and Its Harmful Remnants," "How and Why Did Religion Originate?" and "What Are the Sources of Religion in a Class Society?" The political work conducted by the school nurse among members of the girls club is also mentioned: "At club meetings she organizes talks on the harm of old customs such as belief in fortunetellers, faith healers and pilgrimages to the 'holy places,' and helps create a feeling of loathing among the girls for harmful remnants." Adding that individual work is done with students who are religious believers, Annasakhedova points out that "one of the basic reasons for children's religious beliefs is that they are influenced by older members of the family or others who are religious believers. This factor obligates us to concentrate especially on educational work conducted among older people." She suggests that one must follow the precept: "We must raise the responsibility of communists and Komsomols in the struggle against false religious concepts" as stated in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the further improvement of ideological and political education work."

## SCHOOL CHEMISTRY CLASSES ATTACK TRADITIONAL FOLK MEDICINE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 11 March 1984 page 3 carries an 850-word article by A. Gurbanov, a chemistry and biology teacher at the Bayramaly No 8 Middle School, noting that "for students studying chemistry in the general education middle schools there are great possibilities to discuss historical materials on the struggle between the clergy and scientists, the enmity between science and religion, the powerful strides made in the development of science and its effect on the prevention and elimination of disease in order to establish the concept of the antagonism between religion and the people in the students' minds." It is pointed out that up to a period following the revolution "incompetent pseudo-physicians, under the veil of religion, exploited religious beliefs." Noting that one of their primary medicaments is alum, a number of experiments analyzing alum compounds are suggested for classroom work as a manner of refuting religious dogma and proving its "lack of foundation."

## RURAL CHILDREN STUDY ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 11 March 1984 page 3 carries a 500-word article by A. Geldiev on conducting atheistic education at the No 5 Middle School in Ravnina village, which is one of the most isolated villages in Bayramaly Rayon. In atheists' corner has been established in which a number of book and photo displays revealing harmful remnants of the past are shown. "The photo display 'Religion Is Poison' and 'How Mankind's Ideas Change' attract the attention of those coming here." There is also a wall newspaper and lectures on subjects like "The View of Religion of the CPSU and Soviet State," "Islam and Women" and "The Harm of Religious Customs and Traditions."

## CULTURAL DIRECTOR ON TuSSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY PREPARATIONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 16 March 1984 page 3 carries a 1,000-word interview with Annamyrat Pirmammedov, director of the Republic Scientific-methodological Center for Peoples Creativity and Cultural Education, on preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory [World War II] and the 60th anniversaries of the founding of the TuSSR and the Turkmen Communist Party. For the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II "not only musical programs will be presented. Works created by artists, photographers and filmmakers will also be shown. More precisely, a republic exhibition will be organized." On preparations for the 60th anniversaries of the TuSSR and Turkmen Communist Party, "it is planned to hold a number of performing festivals throughout the republic." In this context it is added that "the progress of preparations in Ashkhabad, Gokdepe and Gavers Bayons is unsatisfactory."

## KOMSOMOL FIGHTS BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 25 March 1984 page 2 carries an 800-word article by R. Atayev, first secretary of the Ashkhabad Komsomol Raykom, on efforts made to indoctrinate youth into the nature of bourgeois propaganda. "Perfecting the communist worldview of young men and girls is proceeding under conditions of the constantly sharpening struggle between socialist and bourgeois ideology. Our ideological opponents are trying to weaken the basic makeup of our growing generation by threatening their communist idealism. It is clear that under such conditions the work of educating the youth must be conducted at an especially high level. It is the sacred obligation of Komsomol organizations to reveal the antisocialist, antipeople content of bourgeois ideology and to instill a strong class feeling, awareness and political vigilance in the hearts of youth. With these goals in mind, organized meetings on the theme 'The fight against bourgeois ideology is the duty of every Komsomol member' were held at rayon Komsomol organizations."

## BETTER POLITICAL EDUCATION IN INDUSTRY DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 30 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial calling for strong efforts to be made by party organizations in industry to step up political education. "Implementation of the great duties of the day requires a further strengthening of the political education and organizational work of all primary and shop party organizations. In places where communists are passive delays occur in work. For example, the Gaznijk Construction Materials Factory has been unable to emerge from backwardness for the last 3 years. The 'Ojakgaz Dobycha' Production Organization collective did not have a good start at the beginning of this year. In these collectives, communists are not taking effective measures to correct the situation."

## SAYAT RAYKOM FORMS RAPO COUNCILS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 23 March 1984 p 2 carries an 1100-word article by B. Metdiyev, First Secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Sayat Raykom, on party control over agroindustrial enterprises. "The Turkmen CP raykom has created a council of party secretaries of enterprises

entering into RAPO, and always keeps their work at the center of attention. This council of party organization secretaries does a lot of work in improving the method and style of party leadership of an enterprise, in deeply studying lagging sectors, in taking measures to correct shortcomings and in increasing the influence of socialist competition. The planning of work and exchanges of mutual experience always give good results."

#### Economics

##### CARELESSNESS SLOWS SPRING COTTON PREPARATIONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 March 1984 page 2 carries a 700-word article by M. Orazov on last year's failure to meet the cotton quota in Sakarchage Rayon and in spring preparations for this year. It is noted that "unsatisfactory weather conditions and insufficient mechanization and cadres are not the reasons that the kolkhozes' cotton plans have remained unfulfilled for some years. As made clear by the chief agronomist of the rayon agricultural administration, the reason lies in the fact that kolkhoz and brigade leaders are unconcerned about this work. Should not kolkhoz and brigade leaders organize their work so as to resolve questions on the shortage of mechanization and cadres and make effective use of good weather days?!"

##### KARAKUM CANAL RESERVOIRS INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 20 March 1984 page 2 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform dispatch reporting that "Glavgaragumstroy water conservation specialists have completed water accumulations in artificial lakes on the Karakum Canal." It is added that "more than 270 million cubic meters of water have been collected in the Kopetdag reservoir; this is 20 million more than had been announced. This water will make it possible to water pasture, farmland, orchards and vineyards stretched out over 4,000 hectares this year." With regard to the Khankhovuz reservoir, "the water level has reached the amount projected. As along the entire length of the Karakum Canal, which is the primary water artery here, hydrotechnical work is being undertaken. The canal is being cleaned, and dikes and hydrotechnical installations are being renovated." It is noted that "the republic irrigation system, together with the Karakum Canal, is almost 30,000 kilometers long."

##### POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 22 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the importance of electricity and the construction of electrical power plants. It is noted that "in discussions of daily objectives, one must mention that basic construction plans in electrical energy have not been attained from year to year. Last year, the schedule for starting up the energy bloc system at the Krasnovodsk TETs, which is important for guaranteeing the western part of our republic with electricity, was not met. Construction work which must be finished by this year and next year is not progressing satisfactorily. Contracting organizations of the Turkmenenergostroy and Turkmensel'elektrostroy trusts are unable to accomplish their work plans. Energy plant builders must take the necessary measures to eliminate delays in plants that must begin operations." It is added that steps must be taken to insure the necessary cadres for this, and to make sure that the necessary housing is available.

#### BETTER PARTY MOBILIZATION FOR PRODUCTION ASKED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 23 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the importance of the mobilization of all resources for production. "Certain party organizations have been unable to diligently mobilize the masses to fulfill state plans and to implement decrees of the 26th CPSU and 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congresses. The Guvluduz Group in Krasnovodsk Rayon was once in the ranks of the leading factories. But recently it has begun to fall behind. It did not achieve its production plan last year, and is also lagging this year. One of the basic reasons for this is the inability of the party organization to exploit reserves correctly, to raise labor productivity and to mobilize communists in the struggle to strengthen work discipline. Party organizations of the Kerki Rayon 'Leninizm' kolkhoz and the Tejen Rayon Chapayev kolkhoz are not insuring the vanguard role and initiative of communists. Demand on them, and cadres in general, is weak. As a result of the lack of effective party organizational, political educational and ideological work, these kolkhozes have been unable to meet the cotton quota for years. In examining their spring planting preparations, it is felt that they are still lagging."

#### OLD HABITS HINDER RAPO MANAGEMENT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 29 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on RAPO and Food Program management. Noting that "fulfilling the Food Program has required a change in the management of agriculture and an improvement of the economic mechanism," it is added that "be this as it may, agricultural management in some republic RAPO's has continued according to old habits. Leaders and specialists in Garabekevil, Dostluk, Mary, Murgap, Sakarchage, Lenin and Tejen RAPO's have not only not abandoned old patterns of management but have not even started to work responsibly on a large scale; they have opened the way to work delays, waste of labor and a waste of material technical outlays. Meetings of RAPO councils have not been called on time and timely questions relating to production are not being discussed."

#### STRONGER CONTROLS OVER FUEL CONSUMPTION DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial urging better accounting procedures in calculating fuel consumption. "Shortcomings in accounting for material expenses are harmful and cause economic losses. For example the majority of furnaces operate without metering the output of thermal energy and, in studying automotive workshops used for general goals, it emerged that from 10 to 40 percent of the automobiles had nonfunctioning odometers. This percentage is especially high in departmental automotive workshops. This opens the way to making the work achieved in automotive transport seem higher than it really is." It is noted that it has been demonstrated that 15 percent of the fuels and lubricants would be saved if more efficient inventory and accounting principles were applied.

## COTTON PLANTING PREPARATIONS UNSATISFACTORY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on preparations for spring planting. "At a recent republic meeting of agricultural workers in Ashkhabad duties standing before them in the development of cotton culture were clarified and continuing basic shortcomings were stressed. One of these is a recurring shortcoming in the preparation of cotton seed. Up to the present, although cotton seed preparations are meeting the republic quota, the quality of seed prepared in some cotton cleaning factories is below standard. Studies conducted showed the impurity and low growth rate of cotton seed prepared at the Tejen, Murgap, Bayramaly, Kerki, Tashauz and Bol'shevik cotton cleaning factories." It is also noted that "the way is open to inaccuracies in treating cotton seed at many factories. Raising the quality of seed condition, strengthening the pace of preparing it and assuring the timely preparation of places for seed storage on kolkhozes and sovkhoses must be at the center of attention of leaders of rayon and oblast agroindustrial organizations and enterprises."

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### SELF-CRITICISM MEETING AT LITERARY JOURNAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 9 March 1984 page 3 carries a 700-word unsigned report on a regular meeting of the staff of the literary journal SOVET ADEBIYATY at which a self-criticism session was held. Gurbandurdy Gurbansakhedov, deputy chairman of the TuSSR Writers Union, said that "we are insulting the readers when we try to please them with unsatisfactory writing. Our criticism is especially passive. Sometimes immature works are presented." It is added that "we must try to create works at the All-Union level."

### PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT SCHOOL YEAR BEGIN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MULGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 11 March 1984 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial stating the preparations for the 1984-85 school year should begin now. Certain shortcomings in preparations made for the present year are noted: "In some places repair work was delayed. In some schools rooms were quickly painted just before the beginning of the school year. Dozens of urgent questions of peoples education were forgotten." Schools in Krasnovodsk, Chardzhou and Ashkhabad Oblasts demonstrated numerous shortcomings of this type. It is added that "because students in Noneurgench and Lenin Rayons who had to travel great distances were not guaranteed regular transportation, the unsatisfactory influence this has had on their receiving a good education is apparent to all."

### ATHEISM CAMPAIGN IN TASHAUZ SCHOOLS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 28 March 1984 page 2 carries a 900-word article by J. Emekov, deputy director of the Tashuaz Oblast Teachers Improvement Institute, in which the atheism campaign in schools



is described. "In our oblast there are 186 atheist lecturers of which 125 are workers in peoples education. In the first half of this year 1,106 lectures on atheism were given. Most of them were given by teachers or other peoples education workers. The educators read lectures and held talks among kolkhozniks, workers and civil servants on themes like 'Marxism-Leninism on Science and Religion,' 'Perfecting the New Man Is the Programmatic Goal of the CPSU,' 'The Origin of Man,' 'On the Deep Meaning of Human Life,' 'Improving and Developing the Socialist Way of Life,' 'Science and Religion,' 'On the Origin of the So-called "Holy" Places' and 'Religious Holidays and Their Reactionary Attributes.'

#### ASHKHABAD MIDDLE SCHOOL ATHEISTIC ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 28 March 1984 page 2 carries an 800-word article by A. Repov detailing atheist activities at the No 14 Middle School in Ashkhabad Rayon. "Teachers expertly expose the falsity of religious concepts and awaken a feeling of revulsion among the students for harmful remnants of the past. As for class leaders, they hold class hours in which they alert students to the harm of religious remnants such as Gurban Bayram [the Muslim feast of sacrifice] and the fast. In the atheist's circle lectures are given on 'The View of the CPSU and Soviet Government on Religion and Idolatry,' 'Islamic Holidays and Traditions,' 'Islam,' 'Basic Goals and Directions of Islam,' 'Atheism and Freethinking Under Feudalism' and 'Bourgeois Atheism.'"

#### MAJOR SHORTCOMINGS FOUND IN MARY SCHOOL SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 16 March 1984 page 2 carries a 1,350-word article by K. Annageldiev, inspector of schools for the TuSSR Ministry of Education, in which results of a study made in Mary Oblast are described. It is reported that despite the many advances made in the school system, "there are still not few major shortcomings and unresolved questions in oblast schools. Especially, the road has been opened for students to leave school without reason." This applies also to evening and correspondence schools. It is also noted that school districts are expected to have exact data on the number of school age children to insure that they enter school on time. "Despite this, certain rayon and city peoples education departments, in compliance with these important duties, are not conducting the necessary work in fulfilling the economic plan according to the student contingent." The result has been that there are fewer students in school than there should be. It is added that planning with regard to setting up cafeterias and buffets for students has not been followed through. Also, skill-oriented departments have not been established. It is concluded that "these and other shortcomings revealed by the study brigade of the TuSSR Ministry of Education must be cleared up rapidly."

## Political Affairs

### PARTY COMMITTEES TOLD TO IMPROVE WORK METHODS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The Work Method of the Party Committee." The editorial points out that party committees in Khorezm, Tashkent, Surkhandarya and Karakalpak Oblasts have been using a variety of forms and methods to successfully carry out the work of instilling in cadres a business-like approach and sense of deep responsibility toward obligations, and a high level of ideological temperament. Unfortunately, some party committees are still exclusively concerned with daily economic tasks and absolutely refuse to shoulder the burden of leadership over the economy. Because of superficiality and confusion in their work, some partkoms are slack and inconsistent at working with cadres, at intensifying criticism and self-criticism, at increasing the educational and motivational role of party meetings, and at insuring the vanguardism of communists. This leads to a rise in irresponsibility, violations of discipline, and violations of the CPSU rules among inconsistent cadres. Such situations have been noted within the Bukhara and Kashkardarya Oblast party committees. Leaders, specialists, and elected activists must take greater responsibility for investigating and supervising how decisions are carried out. Phenomena that are not part of the Leninist work method, such as forming endless councils and commissions, speech-making, paper shuffling, duplicating decisions, and so on, result in disarray and dilution of forces. Leadership organs must constantly spur the productiveness of party committees, and enrich them with new experience and methods. At the same time, party officials must constantly raise their theoretical knowledge and practical ability, and set an example in their actions and words of moral purity, absolute loyalty to party ideals, and activism in working toward the realization of the desires of the people.

### PARTY COMMITTEE RAPPED FOR HANDLING OF CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by newspaper correspondent F. Zohidov titled "Incorrect Attitude Toward Criticism." Zohidov outlines a case of moral corruption in Kushkapir Rayon of Khorezm Oblast and the way the raykom dealt with it. Erkin Ermatov, deputy editor of the MOL HOSIL UCHUN newspaper of Kushkapir Rayon, had written about the immoral conduct of science teacher Ravshan Bobojonov at the Secondary School imeni Zhdanov. Following his exposure, the school's director I. Khudoyberganov took him under his protection, despite the

fact that Bobojonov had previously been caught for the same offense at Secondary School imeni Khamid Alimdzhani. On that occasion his conduct was discussed at a meeting, in which R. Jumaniyurov, the raykom's propagit chief took part. Bobojonov was dismissed, but rayon education director B. Sobirov appointed him as a teacher at the Zhdanov School, where he "snared and undermined the authority of a young female teacher." When nothing came of her father's complaint about her treatment, the journalist Ermatov appealed to the raykom. Propagit chief Jumaniyurov directed Ermatov to expose Bobojonov in the newspaper. Later on, however, Jumaniyurov's attitude changed, to the point of friendliness with Bobojonov. Rayon education director Sobirov once more found Bobojonov a teaching position, at Secondary School imeni Beruniy. Because Ermatov pursued the matter in letters to higher authorities he was summoned to the raykom, where raykom secretary Otaboy Masharipov raked him over the coals for improper conduct and for writing the letters out of self-interest. He threatened Ermatov with criminal charges. Ermatov was convinced that what he wrote could be supported by facts and that no one had the right to forbid him to make justified criticism. The author of the article investigated the case, interviewed the parties, and concluded that Ermatov was justified in his criticism. He further found that an unhealthy atmosphere prevailed at the Zhdanov School, where dissension and favoritism were negatively affecting educational quality. Ermatov's error was in letting anger bias the tone of his published criticisms. Regardless of that, his criticisms should have been investigated and corrected by the raykom. Secretary Masharipov's attitude toward criticism and his behavior toward Ermatov were inappropriate, since it would have been in keeping with party directives to take steps to correct this unacceptable situation rather than to reprimand the journalist who uncovered it.

#### PRESS REVIEW OF NAVOI OBLAST REGIONAL PRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word press review titled "Life and Themes." The review surveys the coverage of the role of communists and party organizations in animal husbandry in rayon newspapers of Navoi Oblast. The Nurata Rayon newspaper ILGHOR CHORVADOR is concentrating on the vanguard role of communists during the crucial period of the lambing season. It kicked off the season with a lead editorial titled "Communist," in which it assessed the activities of communists and clearly outlined tasks facing partorgs. Subsequent editorials, as well as other materials, have also been devoted to this theme. The Kyzyltepe Rayon newspaper QIZIL TONG and Navoi Rayon newspaper KOMMUNIZM UCHUN are also making an effort to cover animal husbandry work by publishing roundtable discussions, thematic pages, and other materials that reflect the party's role in this sector. However, other rayon newspapers are printing hackneyed materials on animal husbandry and in some cases are tackling themes that they apparently don't understand. The Navbakhor Rayon newspaper HAVBAKHOR TONGI dedicated a whole page to the brigade contract method, but the feature articles betrayed a lack of knowledge and preparation by their authors. Other newspapers print articles that ignore labor of the shepherds and the people and are weak in thought. These newspapers rarely give space for critical materials that expose fraud, bureaucratism, and shortcomings.

## Economics

### DECADE OF UZBEK WORK ON NOVGOROD OBLAST MARKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word interview with Georgiy Magradze, manager of "Uznovgorodvodstroy" Trust, by I. Lyubovskiy, correspondent for the UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Press Center, titled "Our Honorable Duty." The article appears on a page of features under the banner headline "Loyalty to Internationalist Duty" printed in conjunction with the 10th anniversary of the beginning of the Nonchernozem reclamation campaign. Magradze recalls that the first group of Uzbeks to reach Novgorod numbered 19 people, 11 of them communists. They overcame hardships and deprivations with unstinting labor and selfless devotion to the great task. Republic specialists and engineers made trips to the oblast to review each region and draw up plans for future development. In 1975, the "Uznovgorodvodstroy" Trust was formed. Over the last decade workers of the trust have drained 29,500 hectares of land, prepared for irrigation 22,000 hectares, and improved conditions on 24,000 hectares. In addition, 65,500 square meters housing has been built. The total volume of contract work exceeds 88.6 million rubles. Current projects of the trust include construction and cultivation on "Tashkent" Sovkhoz, draining 1,100 hectares of land on three sovkhozes in Shimsk and Soletsk Rayons, and building some 11,000 square meters housing. Workers are also providing much assistance in transporting local fertilizers to the fields. By the end of the present 5-year plan the trust must drain 21,700 hectares of land, prepare for irrigation 2,500 hectares, improve conditions on 6,000 hectares, and build 35,000 square meters housing and various industrial and civilian structures.

### UZBEK WORK IN VLADIMIR OBLAST REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by G. Gorelik, Vladimir Oblast correspondent for the UzSSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction Press Center, titled "Shoulder to Shoulder." Gorelik reports that for the last 3 years Uzbek workers of the "Uzvladimirvodstroy" Trust have prepared 3,500 hectares of land for agricultural use, much of it already under cultivation and bearing yields of 47 centners per hectare instead of the former 17 centners. Construction projects that have been completed include housing for 560 families, the "Aserkhovskiy" Sovkhoz, and the reservoir beside the Verzhbolovka River. In the 4th year of the 11th Five-Year Plan workers have been assigned the draining of 1,500 hectares, improving irrigation on 615 hectares, and building 8,000 square meters housing. Among the problems facing the trust is the need to cut costs of hauling materials long distances. It intends to build a plant for reinforced concrete structures near sites where they will be used and with the capability of producing 21,000 cubic meters annually. Another problem is the shortage of excavating machinery and highly skilled operators. The trust is providing training for young operators and improving material incentives. Now, the best ditch-digging crew each week receives a 50 ruble reward.

## CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS MINISTRY PROBLEMS CONNECTED TO PARTY ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by newspaper special correspondent S. Muhiddinov titled "After the Decision." Muhiddinov reports the results of his review of the work of the party organization of the UzSSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. Documents show that the party organization has generally held party meetings and bureau sessions on schedule that focused on problems of carrying out decisions and fulfilling plans and obligations. However, the party organization's work in several areas was found to be unsatisfactory, and the continuing backwardness of several fields of the construction materials sector must be attributed to this. Muhiddinov illustrates his conclusions with the case of the administration for wall materials. The majority of enterprises in this field are in backward status. The brickplants in Namangan and Shargun alone have fallen short by 3 million bricks in the first 2 months of this year. Improvement of this field has been on the agenda of several party meetings, the last time in March 1983, when the administration's chief reported on problems of labor defense, equipment security, and weak discipline. The meeting ended with a decision aimed at improving the situation, eliminating the negative phenomena, and subjecting the decision's execution to a review by the buro. In the year since that decision the situation has remained unchanged, and it is clear that the buro's secretaries and members are indifferent to it. Another bad situation is the ministry-wide waste of fuel and energy. The party organization met in April 1983 and resolved to fire the new chief energy officer Liybo. In August Liybo was transferred to another job, but nothing else was done about the problem. Generally, the buro isn't consistently interested in how communists carry out their party assignments, and virtually never asks for their reports at meetings. Muhiddinov's investigation also revealed that ministry officials are slack in their duties, ignore rules and regulations, and also engage in such practices as paying salaries to nonexistent workers and signing out materials for their own use. Overall, 1 million rubles was lost through such fake expenditures last year. Muhiddinov concludes that in order for the ministry to reach its goals the buro must raise the vanguardism, initiative and motivation of communists in increasing the productivity of management and in putting reserves to work.

## FURNITURE, WOOD PROCESSING MINISTRY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article under the "At the UzSSR People's Control Committee" rubric titled "Discipline Must Be Increased." An investigation by the People's Control Committee revealed that leaders of the UzSSR Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry are not taking steps to strengthen state and plan discipline, make maximum use of resources, eliminate cases of production of low quality furniture, correct the numerous errors and shortcomings at subordinate enterprises, and make those who show lack of discipline answerable for their actions. During 1981-1983 the ministry fell short by 36.5 million rubles in production of some types of furniture and by 6.6 million rubles of some wood items. Moreover, the quality of the majority of goods produced is low. Investigation showed that 32.1 percent of goods bearing the State Seal of Quality received it through falsification of documents. Over the last 3 years,

20 percent of goods inspected by republic supervisory organs were found to be worthless, and a total of 39 items were banned from sale. The number of goods found to be worthless doubled in 1983 over 1981, and the amount of fines quadrupled. In 1983, 22,700 items of furniture in the "Uzbekbirlashuv" trade sector were found to be worthless and returned to enterprises. Most of those goods were from furniture factories in Sergeli, Almalyk, and Yangiyul. Indeed, during the present investigation 84 percent of the furniture inspected at the Yangiyul factory was found to be worthless. The committee drew the attention of ministry leaders to these and other facts, which were discussed at a meeting of the collegium. The directors and chief engineers of the Sergeli, Almalyk, and Yangiyul factories, and various others were appropriately punished. The ministry was further assigned the task of reporting to the People's Control Committee on the steps it takes to correct the situation.

#### ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES COTTON PROBLEMS, MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by A. Imomaliyev, academician of VASKhNIL and chief director of the "Soyuzkhlopok" Scientific-production Union, titled "Cotton Cultivation: Achievements and Problems." Imomaliyev discusses ways to counter problems facing cotton cultivation. The growing water shortage makes it difficult to get high yields. Thus, a priority is to get the highest yield with the least expenditure of water. The irrigation network must be kept clean, and irrigation done in evenings. It is also important to fertilize the soil with sufficient organic and mineral elements to promote plant growth. By alternating cotton and clover crops phosphorous is left in the soil, cotton yields increase by 8-10 centners per hectare, and wilt is reduced. Correct cultivation of the soil is a critical factor. Fields plowed in the fall tend to have fewer weeds and a richer soil, thereby increasing yields by 3.5-7.5 centners. Local or mineral fertilizers should be applied before plowing. Application of pesticides and herbicides must be done with care. When applied in excess they decrease soil fertility, and can further harm soil if sufficient organic elements are not present. Unfortunately there are not enough sources of organic fertilizers in Uzbekistan, which increases the importance of crop rotation as a means of enriching the soil and of intensifying animal husbandry as a source of manure. Because Uzbekistan is in the northern region of the cotton cultivation zone its growing period is shorter and fertility problems greater. The growing period of most strains of cotton is present 130-140 days, which makes it crucial for specialists to create strains that take 110-115 days. With today's strains it is especially important to carry out regular cultivation around plants and timely thinning of fields. Imomaliyev stresses that despite poor weather conditions and the water shortage these and other measures can do much to insure high cotton yields.

#### SUPERIORITIES OF 'TASHKENT COTTON TECHNOLOGY' SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,400-word article by newspaper correspondent H. Abdusamatov titled "Experience and Practice." Abdusamatov describes the main features of the "Tashkent Technology" method of growing cotton, and stresses that its superiorities were clearly in evidence even in 1983, when weather conditions were the

worst in the history of cotton cultivation. In 1983, Tashkent Oblast farmers fulfilled their plan ahead of schedule on 13 November, and harvested 444,000 tons cotton instead of the plan's 423,000 tons. Oblast farmers display demandingness that all agrotechnical measures are implemented on schedule throughout the growing season. Fall plowing begins immediately after harvest to insure production of humus in soil and to uproot weeds. In spring cotton is sown as early as possible. Plant cultivation and irrigation are carried out every 10-12 days. Such measures reduce the growing period from 145-150 days to 130-135 days. In 1983 defoliation was begun on 1 September because of early budding and concluded by 15 September. Defoliants were spread by "OVKh014" apparatus on nearly half the cotton fields, which reduced the amount of aerial spraying. Use of the "OVKh-14" costs 5 rubles per hectare, whereas aerial spraying costs 28 rubles per hectare. Harvesting was begun immediately after defoliation. Nearly 70 percent of last year's crop was harvested by the oblast's 2,850 machine harvesters, which means that each machine did the work of 60 field workers. The average cost of harvesting one ton of cotton by machine was 20 rubles, or 6.2 million rubles for the whole crop, whereas the average cost of one ton of cotton harvested by hand would be 125 rubles, or 39 million rubles for the crop. Clearly, Abdusamatov concludes, use of the "Tashkent Technology" produces higher yields in a shorter time and cuts costs.

#### REPUBLIC FAR BEHIND IN SEASONAL PLANTING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 March 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word editorial column titled "Let's Dress Our Region in Garments of Green." The editorial notes that because of harsh weather conditions in 1983 fall-winter agricultural work couldn't be completed in most regions of the republic. In particular, the fall planting plan was fulfilled by only 33 percent, and far less in Navoi, Dzhizak, Khorezm, and Syrdarya Oblasts. The situation has worsened because spring came late this year, further regarding the planting season. To insure meeting annual plans 152 million cotton plants, more than 6,000 hectares vegetable fields, 23,000 hectares vineyards, and 76 million mulberry trees, must be planted in a very short time. All ministries and agencies must draw up concrete plans and the population of every city and village must help.

#### ASTRAKHAN-RAISING SECTOR RIFE WITH PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by S. Asomov, candidate of agricultural sciences, and N. Zulfiddinov, chief of "Uzkarakul'prom," titled "Critical Time of the Season." The authors discuss a number of problems afflicting the Astrakhan sheep-raising sector. They point out that shepherding techniques haven't changed in 30 years despite advances made in this area. Moreover, the fertility of sheep is half what it should be, partly because massive use of the SZhK serum is still being permitted. Presently, republic Astrakhan-raisers average 0.5 pelts, 3 kilograms wool, and 10 kilograms meat per sheep, and costs for producing this are high. At the same time, the types, quality and purchase prices of pelts are low. Only 75-80 percent of the genetic potential of republic herds is being realized. The productivity of herds largely depends on the number of ewes in them, with 70 percent being the optimal figure. However, in

recent years ewes have never constituted more than 55-60 percent of herds, which translates into 250,000-300,000 fewer sheep. To achieve the optimal figure all female lambs must be held back from slaughter and maximum fertility must be obtained from every ewe. A primary cause of low fertility is that traditionally lambing season begins in the second half of March and continues through April, at a time when hot temperatures negatively affect the development and survival rates of lambs. An earlier lambing season would promote fertility, but would also require providing shepherds with buildings, heating units, equipment, and adequate feed and water. If these requirements were met 50-60 percent of these early-born lambs could be mated in the fall, thereby increasing the herd and product volume. Another major problem is that many shepherds are paid for the number of lambs they obtain from every 100 ewes, or for the number of pelts they get. Usually, this leads to an emphasis on quantity rather than quality. The authors propose that salaries be structured to reflect whether shepherds meet the demand to hold back from slaughter all female lambs and to tend these properly. Preferably, salaries would be structured on a percentage basis. Shepherds could earn up to 25 percent of a maximum depending on the quality and number of pelts they obtain, 20 percent on how well they breed and tend sheep, 15 percent on the number of live births they achieve, 25 percent on the volume of wool they obtain, and 15 percent on how much they increase the live weight of sheep.

#### KARAKALPAK ELECTRICITY NETWORK SWITCHED TO REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 300-word report from UzTAG titled "Tele-control on Line." The report states that the Karakalpak Electricity District has spent several thousand rubles purchasing and installing a remote control system that monitors electric lines for faults and is expected to save over 100,000 rubles annually. Through telemechanical means the system transmits the location and nature of faults in electric lines to a central control dispatcher who immediately sends repair crews to the exact location. Such systems are now being introduced in Khorezm and the Dzhezizak Steppe, and in future years will monitor the entire electricity network of the republic.

#### WATER BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "To Irrigate Orchards." The report states that workers of "Uzgirovodkhoz" have installed drip irrigation pipes for the orchards of specialized sovkhozes in the Kyzylkum desert of Khorezm Oblast. Fertilizer is added to the water pumped through the pipes from wells. Because it saves on water and doesn't erode the soil the drip irrigation method is superior to furrow irrigation, and plans are underway to employ it on sovkhozes in Parkent Rayon of Tashkent Oblast.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by Madiyor Qilichev, chief of an excavator brigade of the "Tuyamuyungidrostroy" Construction Administration, titled "Shock-work Conquerors." Qilichev, head of a brigade excavating the Tuyamuyin Reservoir, singles out top workers in his crew, and notes that the 160-meter-high



concrete dam already holds a billion cubic meters water which is used to irrigate over 80,000 hectares of land farmed by Uzbeks, Karakalpaks, and Turkmen, and which is also released through four power blocks of the hydroelectric station as electric energy for the region.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word report from UzTAG titled "Courage." The report states that builders have resolved to deliver the first stage of the Amu-Zang Pump Station by 1 July of this year. The first stage is to consist of three pumps, each with the capability of pumping 25 cubic meters water per second to an elevation of 100 meters. When fully completed there will be five such units at the station.

#### DAMAGE, RELIEF MEASURES REPORTED FOR PAP RAYON EARTHQUAKE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by UzTAG special correspondents R. Bichurin and S. Fenyutin titled "Those Who Overcame the Underground Storms." The correspondents report on the situation at Uyghursoy Village in Pap Rayon of Namangan Oblast, the site of a major earthquake on 18 February and a second powerful jolt on 13 March. Nearly all the buildings in the area were too damaged for habitation or use. Immediate measures included setting up tents, stoves and facilities for the homeless. Today, over 200 Uyghursoy residents are housed in a school building in Pap, but some are returning to their village to live in trailer homes. Because of continuing tremors in the area specialists advise against undertaking full-scale reconstruction efforts.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 400-word UzTAG interview with Dr of Geology and Minerology Saidorif Qosimov, deputy director of the Seismology Institute of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Research Continues." Qosimov is asked to comment on the results obtained by the research expedition sent by the institute to Pap Rayon. He notes that thus far the team has recorded some 400 tremors in Namangan Oblast and is comparing this with data collected during the 1976 earthquake in Gazli and the 1980 quake in Nazarbek. In fact, the research of this team enables specialists to record an increase in seismic activity and thus to predict the probable occurrence of another earthquake, which did occur on 12-13 March in Pap Rayon.

#### DAMAGE, RELIEF MEASURES REPORTED FOR GAZLI EARTHQUAKE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 600-word report by UzTAG special correspondents A. Fozilov and S. Fenyutin titled "Continuation of Courage." The correspondents report on the situation at Gazli in Bukhara Oblast where an earthquake registering 9.0 struck on 20-21 March, and where an equally powerful earthquake struck in 1976. As soon as the earthquake subsided officials took steps to shut off electric energy to the chief buildings of the gas complex located 9 kilometers outside Gazli, in order to prevent an accident like the fire that raged in 1976 when gas poured out of the turbocompressor room and that threatened a long-term shutdown of the Bukharan-Ural and Central Asian-Center gas pipelines. This

time there were no accidents and the structures had only small cracks in them. In Gazli itself apartment buildings, schools, and public facilities were extensively damaged, and utilities were knocked out. Over 100 people were critically injured and were sent by bus to the oblast center. Less than 4 hours after the earthquake the Bukhara Obkom met in emergency session and began coordinating relief efforts. Tents, goods and medical supplies were flown to Bukhara, and from there trucked to Gazli. Seismologists immediately began to install sensors in the epicenter to monitor underground activity.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by Hoshim Qodirov titled "Steadfast People." Qodirov states that the earthquake in Gazli ripped up roads, put huge cracks in walls, twisted wooden poles, snapped electric lines and burst waterpipes. The gas flow was shut off for a few minutes and then turned on again. In a short time, water, electricity and communications were restored. In the first hours after the earthquake military servicemen arrived to help set up tents and transfer polyclinic and hospital patients to them. Those injured in the quake are being treated there or in the oblast center. A relief headquarters was set up to coordinate the work of 20 Komsomol detachments and other measures. According to Gazli Gorispolkom Chairman Muzrob Qosimov everyone is confident that a completely new city can be built within a year, just as was done following the 1976 earthquake.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### TASHKENT POPULATION REACHES 2 MILLION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by UzTAG correspondent I. Alimov titled "Tashkent's Population Is 2 Million." Alimov states that the 2 millionth citizen of Tashkent was born on 8 March to Dilbar and Ilhom Dadakhonov, who named their child Saodat. The remainder of the article describes the boundless prosperity awaiting the child's future.

##### STATISTICS CITED ON UZBEK WOMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 200-word item titled "Facts and Figures." The item contains the following information concerning Uzbek women: 1) 113 Uzbek women have earned the Hero of Socialist Labor honor; 2) close to 70,000 Uzbek women working in republic industry, agriculture, and services, have earned USSR orders and medals; 3) over 3,000 Uzbek women have received Uzbek SSR honorary titles; 4) 178 women serve as elected deputies to the UzSSR Supreme Soviet and 68 women to the Karakalpak Supreme Soviet; 5) 50,883 women are employed in local Soviets in the republic; 6) 26 percent of republic communists are women; 7) among women there are 112 doctors of sciences, 3,368 candidates of sciences, 72 academicians and professors, and 941 docents; 8) more than 80,000 Uzbek women have given birth to and raised 10 or more children, thereby earning the Heroin Mother award.

## DEALING WITH COMPLEX CRIMES REQUIRES EXPERIENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 March 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Militia Captain V. Safiulov, senior instructor in the Political Department of the UzSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, titled "Supported by Experience." Safiulov devotes this article to Sobir Usmonov, chief of the Internal Affairs Administration of Andizhan Obispolkom, and stresses the value of Usmonov's experience, wide knowledge, and party conviction in dealing with crime. In 1983, Usmonov's assets were very valuable in bringing a very complicated case to a successful conclusion. The case involved Yuriy Nekrasov, previously tried but not convicted for parasitism, conspired with A. Gaysin and T. Rahimov to remove 19,000 rubles worth of metal screening from the Tashkent "Termoizolyatsiya" Plant. They were helped by a security guard, several administrators who falsified documents, three Andizhan City garage drivers who transported the stolen material to Andizhan, and several state vehicle inspectors. Andizhan Oblast BKhSS workers arrested the group while they were unloading. Usmonov, then chief of the investigative division, gathered such a wealth of evidence on the role of each person in this crime that the Andizhan Oblast Court convicted them. Nekrasov was sentenced to 13 years in prison, Gayin to 12 years, Rahimov to 10 years, and the others to various terms.

## FUNERAL CUSTOMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 16 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by Otkir Hoshimov titled "A Person's Memory...." The article appears in response to numerous requests by readers for treatment of such subjects as mourning, cemeteries and funeral customs. Hoshimov begins by posing the situation that one is hurrying to work and comes across a procession of men carrying a coffin, wearing skullcaps and sashes, and crying like children, on their way to the cemetery. What does one do? One takes a handle of the coffin, walks along for a few steps, and then continues to work. Then one must explain why one is late to work, but this doesn't result in a reprimand because carrying a coffin is an acceptable excuse. And yet one didn't even know the deceased!

For example: Hoshimov discusses the custom of giving a strip of cloth from that wrapped around a coffin to each of those who attend a funeral. This cloth is meant to wish for those who receive it as long a life as that of the deceased old man or woman. But how can it be justified in the case of a young man who, say, has died in an auto accident? When his father distributes strips of cloth does this mean he wishes such a life on others? He does not intend this, but in following the custom he implies this.

Hoshimov devotes much of the rest of the article to the appearance of graveyards, which he always visits when he goes to a new city or town because they contain a lot of history. Some graveyards in the republic are kept up by volunteers, who plant, irrigate, and weed the grounds. Unfortunately, many graveyards are in deplorable condition. Occasionally the local soviet will initiate grounds maintenance, but usually this consists merely of setting them on fire! Anyone who would burn a graveyard to clean it up or let livestock trample it

has no respect for the memory of ancestors. Hoshimov urges that measures be taken to maintain the sacred places of ancestors.

#### BRIDE PRICE CUSTOM SAID ROOTED IN INDIVIDUALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 March 1984 carries on page 8 a 900-word article originating from the newspaper's sociopolitical section titled "Bride Price Brings No Value." The article reviews letters in response to an article on the bride price custom that appeared in the 16 December 1983 issue of the newspaper. The Khorezm Obkom sent an official response to the newspaper stating that it had begun agitprop work aimed at insuring weddings are conducted in a modern fashion. However, the newspaper's sociopolitical section has yet to see any movement on this problem by the Bukhara, Samarkand, Dzhizak, Kashkadarya or Karakalpak Obkoms. A Dzhizak girl named Halide wrote in about the high bride price and excessive costs of gifts and weddings in the area, and lamented: "Daughters are not livestock, and yet they're sold. Doesn't it degrade a daughter to accept a bride price for her?" Many readers expressed the wish that the bride price custom would be prohibited by law, which is not presently the case. While such a proposal may be justified, and might even lead to a decline of the custom, the article comments that basically the roots of the custom are imbedded in individuals. If a person is honorable he doesn't put a price tag on his children. It's fundamentally impossible to legally require honor, parental duty, or love. These feelings are sacred and inviolable. However, it is possible to promote these feelings through education, which is one reason for intensifying educational programs, especially among the younger generation.

#### HOUSING MAINTENANCE, SERVICE MEASURES SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by R. Saydaminov, UzSSR deputy minister of housing and municipal services, titled "Selfless Service." The article appears in conjunction with Housing and Municipal Services Workers Day. Saydaminov notes that over the last 3 years the ministry has spent more than 215 million rubles in developing plumbing, sewer and heating networks, and that in 1983 it provided 468 million rubles worth of services to the population. A major concern of the ministry is maintenance of the republic housing fund. In 1983, the ministry performed repairs on nearly 11 million square meters housing, and fulfilled its plans for capital repairs, as well as for appropriation of capital sums and completion of fixed assets. Presently, it is drawing up and implementing plans for supplying cities with heat. New boilers have been built in Bukhara and Gazalkent, and new heating branches in Samarkand, Namangan, Angren and Bukhara. In addition, a new system for management of the housing fund subordinate to local soviets was introduced. In 1983, the ministry devoted much attention to the task of installing public conveniences and improving sanitary conditions in cities and rayon centers, but especially in Tashkent, Khiva, Urgench, Termez, Andizhan, Samarkand and Bukhara. Local soviets spent 97.3 million rubles for such services.

## PUBLICATION OF SELF-DEFINING KARAKALPAK DICTIONARY BEGINS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 8 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by M. Kholiqulov titled "Self-Defining Dictionary of the Karakalpak Language." The writer states that the first volume of the "Qoraqalpoq Tilining Tusindirme Sozligi" ("Self-Defining Dictionary of the Karakalpak Language") has been published by the "Karakalpakistan" Publishing House. Compiled by scholars of the Institute of History, Language, and Literature of the Karakalpak Filial of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, this dictionary will consist of four volumes and a total of 20,000 words defined in Karakalpak.

## RURAL TEACHERS, PUPILS BURDENED WITH TOO MANY TASKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 18, 4 May 1984 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by Muqimjon Yusupov (Izbaskanskiy Rayon, Andijan Oblast) titled "A New Level, A New Quality." The article concerns some of the problems facing today's teacher and education in general. Yusupov says that "it is no secret that the prestige, particularly of the rural teacher, has declined somewhat." Although teachers are themselves somewhat to blame for this because some of them are "very passive," this is not the only reason this has happened. "Today many everyday chores are placed on the village teacher without consideration of his ability to fulfill them. Sometimes teachers are occupied with agricultural and other work which has no relation to education instead of with holding class, being involved in raising children or writing lesson outlines.

"There is no need to conceal it. In the village, pupils are intimately involved in helping their parents with agricultural work. It must be noted that there are also times when this help drags out. In particular, it was this way last year, which was considered a somewhat difficult one for agriculture. School pupils actively participated about a month in thinning the cotton plants and in cultivation, and over 2 months in the cotton harvest. It is certainly good that school pupils are involved in agricultural work. This cultivates the feeling of love toward labor in them.

Yusupov points to the problem that few men remain today in the occupation of teacher. Yet pupils, especially boys, need male teachers. Yusupov says that the 10 rubles paid class leaders is not enough compensation for all their work.

## TRADITIONAL UZBEK SPORTS SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS 'REAL' SPORTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 18, 4 May 1984 carries on page 2 a 300-word article by Chori Latipov titled "On Popularizing." The article is written in response to an earlier article which lamented the lack of young people involved in sports. Latipov agrees that there are fewer young people playing soccer, but he takes issue with the conclusion that there are no sports in the village today. "National wrestling and uloq [a traditional equestrian sport] are still going on at major celebrations in the villages, and at each one they attract the interest of thousands of people. I for one would also call this "real sport." The only difference is the unofficial nature of these competitions at the celebrations.

#### FAVORABLE TREATMENT OF PURGED WRITERS DRAWS CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 18, 4 May 1984 carries on pages 4-5 a 2,500-word article by Hafiz Abdusamatov (doctor of philological sciences) titled "The Times and the Demands." The article reviews a new book by Ahmad Aliyev titled "Adabiy meros va zamonaviylik" (The Literary Heritage and Contemporaneity). The book concerns literature of the 1920's. The review concentrates on Aliyev's treatment of two Uzbek writers (who disappeared during the purges)--Abdurauf Fitrat and Cholpan. Although Abdusamatov feels that Aliyev has done a service by writing this book, he claims that the book presents a onesided overly positive evaluation of Cholpan and Fitrat. He cites a number of the political and ideological errors of Cholpan and Fitrat, such as expressions of Cholpan's pessimism and Fitrat's support of the Kokand autonomy.

#### SOME UZBEK RADIO ANNOUNCERS SPEAK WITH RUSSIAN ACCENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 19, 11 May 1984 carries on page 6 a 1,900-word article by Sotimkhon Inomkhojayeve titled "The Beauty of Pronunciation." The article concerns the pronunciation of radio announcers of the UzSSR. Inomkhojayeve claims that radio announcers used to stick much closer to standard Uzbek pronunciation, but that in recent times the influence of all dialects has been felt to a greater extent in the speech of radio and television announcers. Inomkhojayeve says that one of the important questions facing the announcing art today is to put a total end to dialectisms in pronunciation of announcers on the air. He cites many of the common types of pronunciation mistakes and names the announcers who have made them. He estimates that some announcers average 20-30 mistakes in a 5-minute broadcast.

"Let's take the activity of Rahmatilla Mirzayev as a good example of the 'bilingualism' of the Uzbekistan television. While leaving it to Russian speech specialists to judge his Russian pronunciation, it is necessary to say that an accent is dominant in his Uzbek pronunciation." Inomkhojayeve names a number of other young announcers who share this problem. He also provides a couple of examples to illustrate that Tajik language announcers on UzSSR radio also deviate from the standard Tajik norm.

Unfortunately, Inomkhojayeve feels, the individuals and organizations who should be concerned with this state of affairs are not. SHARQ YULDUZI carried an article with specific examples of TV announcers' mistakes, but nothing happened following its publication. Scholars from the Institute of Language and Literature of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences and other institutions seem not to care. Inomkhojayeve recommends that courses be offered on a regular basis in the Kafedra of Stage Speech at Tashkent Institute of Theater and Drawing for raising announcers' qualifications.

#### WRITER RECALLS READING BANNED WORK IN EARLY 1950's

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 20, 18 May 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article titled "Lessons Good for Lifetimes." The article consists of an interview with Uzbek poet Erkin Vohidov (Laureat of the Hamza Prize) concerning the work of Abdulla Qodiriy [who was rehabilitated following the CPSU 20th Congress]. At the very outset of the interview Vohidov recalls "I read Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Otgan kunlar" (Days Past) in the Latin alphabet. And I learned the Latin alphabet from this book. When I read the novel the first time I was in the seventh or eighth grade. It must have been 1952. Every time I have read it since I have marveled at it. Actually, it's only when you read a great work that you discover something new upon each reading.

"I found 'Otgan kunlar' in the attic of our house, and it was there that I read it by candlelight. (I knew that Maksim Gorky had also read by candlelight.) I lived in the spirit of the book, memorized its words and tried to speak in the language of Qodiriy's heroes." Vohidov likens Qodiriy's works to a mountain which appears after an earthquake.

Vohidov says that "There were times when Qodiriy was accused of idealizing the past. He does not idealize the past. It's just that the author lovingly portrays his heroes." Vohidov claims that although Qodiriy learned from Russian, French and Arabic authors, he created works firmly in the national soil and permeated with a deep national spirit; he is said to have thrust roots deep into the native soil.

In Vohidov's opinion, works which are "deeply national" suffer the "misfortune" of being very difficult to translate in such a way that they are as good as in the original.

Approaching the end of the interview, Vohidov recommends that today's Uzbek writers, "especially young writers," should read and reread Qodiriy's works. "I would like them to learn the colorfulness, richness and delicateness of our language from Qodiriy. Certainly since the time Qodiriy lived and created our literary language has developed and been enriched by many new words. Today's writers must take this into account."

#### IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN MONUMENT PRESERVATION, USE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 21, 25 May 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Candidate of Artistic Studies Polat Zohidov titled "One Ray." The article is written about some shortcomings in the use and protection of historical monuments. Among the things Zohidov criticizes is the practice of individuals taking pieces of tiles and other decorations from monuments. He also laments that frequently historical monuments are used inappropriately, such as for an enterprise of some sort. Zohidov recommends that stone tablets be placed on monuments to tell about the lives of individuals whose lives had something to do with them; for example, a tablet could be placed on the Abulqosim Medresseh which is now being restored in Tashkent to indicate that A. Qodiriy once studied there. There is

a wooden carving at the entrance to the medresseh in Bukhara which Ulughbek ordered to be built which says "It is the duty of every Muslim man and woman to become educated." "Well, with how much care is this historic inscription on wood being preserved? We cannot give a satisfying positive answer to this question."

Zohidov says that although most precious architectural monuments were once tied to the name of some "holy person," and used to deceive people and for purposes of religious propaganda, "now there is a chance to unmask the false tales by relying on historical truth. By broadly using new scientific discoveries, especially facts concerning the history of monuments, effective results can be achieved."

#### PARENTS, TEACHERS SHARE BLAME FOR YOUTH CRIME

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by M. Kimsanboyev, A. Musayev and Sh. Bobobekova titled "The Happiness or Tears of Those Near." The article tells of several youths studying at Fergana Agricultural Tekhnikum who became involved in burglaries. They stole things, particularly livestock, and sold them at the market. Eventually they were caught and given sentences ranging from 3 and 1/2 years in labor colonies with severe regimes down to 1 year of obligatory service. The authors point out that the parents, teachers and Komsomol leaders all share the blame for the crimes committed by the youths. The mahalla committees of the villages where the youths lived are also guilty of not having carried out appropriate law and order propaganda. The authors call upon the tekhnikum to give serious attention to the quality of cadre teaching the course "Administration of agricultural production and the fundamentals of agriculture."

#### PROBLEMS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN IN RURAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article titled "The Improvement of Youth--The Homeland's Future." The article consists of a roundtable discussion by educators of Izbaskanskiy Rayon. One of the participants [unnamed] remarks that in rural school libraries there is little Russian language literature and that visual aids are not always the best. There are insufficient textbooks in schools with intensive Russian instruction. A. Orifov (teacher of Sports School No 1) complains that physical education and primary military education classes are conducted mostly in the native language. "Consequently, when our youths go into the service they have a hard time conversing in Russian." M. Vohidov (teacher of Secondary School No 10) adds, "And what about Russian-Uzbek dictionaries? Too few of them. And the ones that exist are not convenient for pupils to carry around all the time at their sides. It wouldn't be a bad idea if they would think about publishing small dictionaries at our publishers." T. Arapov (teacher of Secondary School No 27) calls for revision of the Russian literature reader so that it does not contain such a high proportion of classical literature.



#### MORE ACCURATE INFORMATION ON NONCHERNOZEM ZONE NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 14 March 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word article titled "New Victories Will Be Achieved." The introduction to this article reports that meetings devoted to questions of sponsorship of Komsomol nonchernozem zone rural land reclamation and construction workers were held by the Lenin Komsomol Agitational Train which is currently in Uzbekistan. Director of the agitational train A. Ponomaryov took part in these meetings, along with workers of the UzSSR LKSM Central Committee K. Mukhiddinov and I. Norov, secretaries of the Tashkent Oblast committee H. Abduraimov and B. Ghoipov, and representatives from the nonchernozem zone. The latter included Vladimirskey Oblast Komsomol committee secretary V. Pautov and department chairman of the Ivanovo Oblast Komsomol committee S. Shibnev. During the meeting Pautov said that last year alone the ranks of Vladimir's construction workers were increased by 200 young workers from Uzbekistan.

#### PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH TASHKENT MUSEUM OF ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 13 April 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Abdujabol Rahimov (member of the USSR Journalists Union, atheist-lecturer) titled "Everyone's Task." The article concerns several aspects of atheist propaganda. In the first part of this article Rahimov discusses activities in Tashkent Oblast's Chinazskiy Rayon. There the Bilim (Knowledge) Society has 715 members; 50 of them are atheist lecturers; in 1983 they gave over 200 lectures on themes concerning atheism. They included such topics as "Atheism and Morality," "The Koran and Scientific Criticism of It" and "The Origins of Man." But atheist propaganda has not just been the task of the Bilim Society. A people's university has been established under the rayon department of people's education; teachers of exact and social sciences participate in it. This in turn has a positive influence on the atheist circles of the schools. At present there are such circles regularly operating in 48 schools of the rayon. Atheist wall newspapers are issued, and there are competitions of atheist lecturers.

One of the other subjects of Rahimov's article is a trip he made with other atheist lecturers of his oblast to Leningrad in February 1984. The major object of the visit was the Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism there. He briefly describes the section on Islam in the museum, particularly books in it by Uzbek scholars. After mentioning a discussion the UzSSR visitors had at the museum, Rahimov adds, "The reason I included the thoughts about the Leningrad trip and the museum of the history of religion and atheism in this article is that such activities are extremely valuable and useful for atheist lecturers. It would be very good if a museum of the history of religion and atheism were established in our republic capital Tashkent. This type of museum performs the function of a scientific-methodological center for atheists."

#### NEW CUSTOMS, CEREMONIES PROPAGATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 25 April 1984 devotes page 2 in its entirety to new customs and ceremonies. Of the six articles on the page, one is devoted to weddings, one to the celebration of spring,

another to seeing youths off to military service, a fourth to celebration of parents' birthdays and a fifth to the receipt of passports. The sixth concerns efforts in Samarkand Oblast to propagate new customs and ceremonies. Along with the successes which the author cites (first secretary of the Samarkand Oblast Komsomol Committee Aziz Nosirov), he also points to problems. "It is still necessary to carry out much work to turn socialist ceremonies into an effective means of ideological-political, labor and moral upbringing of youth. When we achieve this, modern customs and ceremonies will serve to form in youth active vital positions, and profound feelings of patriotism and internationalism, along with pride and modesty. Together with this, it is necessary to reinforce the struggle against religious ceremonies, archaic traditions and customs and ways alien to the Soviet reality. Therefore, Komsomol organizations must work out additional measures for improving scientific-atheist propaganda.

"In order to apply socialist ceremonies to life, it is very important to know the thoughts of the public. In particular, it is essential not to ignore the interest and needs of youth. Only then will we find additional sources opening the way to new celebrations."

#### MEETING OF UZBEKISTAN CREATIVE INTELLIGENTSIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 March 1984 carries on pages 1-2 a 4,700-word article titled "Let Us Be Loyal Helpers of the Party, Let Us Create for the People." The article reports on a meeting of representatives of the Uzbekistan creative intelligentsia. About two-thirds of the article consists of remarks by I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party. Usmankhodzhayev begins with references to the "great loss" caused by the death of Yu. V. Andropov and the unanimous selection of his successor Chernenko. The latter is quoted twice in Usmankhodzhayev's speech. After noting a number of successes in the work of Uzbekistan's creative intelligentsia, he says that "the growing demands of the millions of readers and people in audiences cannot be satisfied with these achievements alone." Superficial works are still being tolerated. Creative workers are said to have no nobler task than to reflect the lives of farmers and workers. "Sometimes unhappy fates, family feuds and social and spiritual apathy occupy the center of attention in works of literature, the theater and cinema. In fact, humans, especially youths, are in need of ideal figures. They need heroes who can be examples of ideological-political and spiritual figures. Such people live and work in our midst, and it is only necessary to put them on the screens, stages and pages of books." Usmankhodzhayev says that the professional and artistic levels of some of the plays on the stages of Uzbekistan are low. He also notes that works by Uzbekistan playwrights and composers are not staged frequently in Tashkent or in other republics.

Usmankhodzhayev emphasizes that today when bourgeois propaganda is on the offensive and denigrating Soviet achievements and when they try to use all means to paint a negative picture of "everything which is great and sacred for Soviet people" it is very important to spread the truth about the current socialist society and its peaceful policy. It is the duty of every creative worker and cultural figure to bring people up in the international spirit and to use his

talents to make a contribution to forming the best characteristics in every Soviet person for the tasks of communist construction.

"Sometimes there is insufficient scale, boldness and depth in presenting important questions of life, including questions linked with the sharp ideological struggle against the alien influence of bourgeois propaganda." Usmankhodzhayev calls for a struggle against any manifestations of lack of principles and ideals and against deviations from Leninist positions. "It is necessary for works of literature and art which are ideologically and artistically weak not to be masked or justified with the timeliness of their contents."

Usmankhodzhayev underlines the importance of the Russian language and says a mastery of it strengthens the international brotherhood of all Soviet people.

Among other speakers at the meeting was the poet Uyghun who scores the "fierce western bourgeois 'sovietologists'" who claim that Soviet writers write on orders from the Kremlin.

Correspondent member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences G.A. Pugachenkova laments that many of the oriental scholars in Uzbekistan limit themselves to problems concerning Uzbekistan alone. She also calls for broader use of the reporting channels of UNESCO and other such organizations.

Secretary of the Board of the Uzbekistan Cinematographers Union Sh. S. Abbosov takes up on Usmankhodzhayev's theme of workers being the subject of artistic works: He suggests the diversion of Siberian rivers to Central Asia, the participation of Uzbekistan in assimilating the nonblack earth zone and the lives of the people from Uzbekistan working in Tyumen as themes for films.

#### UZBEK THEATERS STAGE MAINLY TRANSLATED WORKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 10, 2 March 1984 on page 5 carries a 400-word article titled "On the Path of Dramaturgy's Development." The article reports on a meeting of the Dramaturgy Council of the UzSSR Writers Union devoted to last year's works. In the report by the chairman of the council Olmas Umarbekov it was revealed that last year 151 works were staged in the republic's 30 theaters. Of these, 45 were the works of Uzbek authors; the rest were translations. In another report to the council Candidate of Artistic Studies Toir Islomov said that the Academic Drama Theater imeni Hamza last year staged only 3 plays by Uzbek authors ("Ariza kora" [According to the Request], "Yulduzli tunlar" [Starry Nights] and "Zebunnuso"). Islomov noted an improvement in Tashkent's Muqimiy Theater, but complained that the theaters of Kokand, Namangan, Andizhan and Kattakurgan have staged "quite weak" plays. On top of this, he says, "unfortunately the confirmed yearly repertoire plan is sometimes not entirely fulfilled."

#### NEW JOURNAL SOVIET UZBEKISTAN MAKES DEBUT IN 11 LANGUAGES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 10, 2 March 1984 carries on page 7 a 300-word article titled "New Journal." The article reports on the new journal SOVIET UZBEKISTAN published by the UzSSR

Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries. The journal is published in Uzbek, Russian, Dari, English, Arabic, Spanish, German, Persian, French, Ole Uzbek and Urdu.

#### RASHIDOV WORK TRANSLATED INTO TAJIK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 10, 2 March 1984 carries on page 7 a 60-word article by O. Jumanov titled "In Tajik." The article reports that Dushanbe's Irfon Publishers recently issued a Tajik translation of Sharaf Rashidov's work "Qudratli tolqin" [Powerful Wave].

#### UZBEK LITERATURE COUNCIL OF USSR WRITERS UNION MEETS

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 12, 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "At the Uzbek Literature Council"]

[Text] Moscow. Received by phone from our nonstaff correspondent R. Karimov.

The regular meeting of the Uzbek Literature Council of the USSR Writers Union took place 14 March in the conference hall of the USSR Writers Union. The works, articles and monographs of literary criticism created in the years 1982-83 were discussed. Chairman of the Uzbek Literature Council, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, Hero of Socialist Labor, A. Sofronov opened the meeting with an introductory speech.

First secretary of the UzSSR Writers Union Board, People's Writer of the UzSSR, Sarvar Azimov spoke in detail about the works created in 1982 and 1983 by writers, poets and literary scholars of our republic.

Writers, critics and translators V. Oskotskiy, T. Davidova, S. Severtsev, Mirmuhsin, G. Vladimirov, D. Kholendro, L. Qayumov, O. Yoqubov, E. Vohidov and K. Sultonov spoke and expressed thoughts on the achievements of our republic writers and the prose and poetry works created in the last years. It was noted that several reputable novels and epics had been created in Uzbek literature. The speakers also paid particular attention to questions of translation. Likewise, the creative work of youth and the tasks facing them were also discussed.

Secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board Yu. I. Surovtsev also participated in the meeting.

#### UZBEK WRITERS AS GUESTS OF LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 12, 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Meeting at LITERATURNAYA GAZETA"]

[Text] The Uzbekistan writers who participated in the plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board were guests of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial board on 14 March. The meeting was opened by the newspaper's editor-in-chief Hero

of Socialist Labor Aleksandr Borisovich Chakovskiy. He acquainted the Uzbekistan writers with the work of the editorial board workers and the activity of the editorial board.

First secretary of the UzSSR Writers Union Board People's Writer of the UzSSR Sarvar Azimov spoke briefly about the achievements of Uzbek literature in recent years. Speaking at the meeting were the writers and literary scholars Hafiz Abdusamatov, Pirmat Shermuhamedov, Shukrullo, Tolepbergan Qayipberganov and Odil Yoqubov; they spoke about the activity of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and its exemplary work; they also shared some wishes and thoughts.

Editor of the National Literatures Department of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial board, member of the editorial board Akhyor Hakimov spoke about the work in the field of illuminating examples of national literatures of the country on the pages of the newspaper and the work of propagandizing these works.

Deputy editors-in-chief, members of the editorial board and department editors of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA participated in the meeting.

#### UZBEK AUTHOR COMMENTS ON FUNERAL RITES, CEMETERIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 12, 16 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by Oktir Hoshimov titled "Memory of a Person." The article by the prominent Uzbek author is one in a series of responses to an earlier article concerning funerals, cemeteries and related matters. Hoshimov begins by telling of what he considers "our people's remarkable customs." For example, if someone goes out on the street hurrying to work and comes across a traditional funeral procession with people wearing traditional skullcaps and robes and carrying staffs, that person automatically joins the funeral procession and helps carry the coffin before continuing on his way. People may arrive late at work because of the 15 or so minutes spent in this way; however, when someone at work should ask the reason for tardiness, people answer honestly. No one finds anything wrong with this.

"What is this? Is this a 'religious' belief? No! This has nothing to do with 'religious' concepts. These concepts rest on a great spiritual treasure which has been created over thousands of years and which is worthy of lying protected for another thousand years...."

Hoshimov recalls that when he was younger and his family took trips from the village to the city they would pass 3 cemeteries on the way. His mother would stop and say a prayer. He once asked her why the cemetery was placed near the road. She responded, "It is because this is the place we all come some day." As years passed he came to understand this. There is wisdom in the custom of telling people who are depressed or carried away with their successes to go to the cemetery. This is why cemeteries are located in prominent places.

Despite all the good things concerned with these customs, there are problems. For example, some children spend great sums to hold elaborate funerals and mourning for their deceased parents; this is supposedly so that their parents' souls will be happy. But no parent would want to burden his children with this kind of thing.

Hoshimov recalls an instance in which he attended a funeral several years ago. Afterwards he was given a kerchief which contained 10 rubles. He was astounded by this, but the son of the deceased explained, "This is our custom." Hoshimov later found out that people received different sums of money according to status; some received only 1 ruble, while others received 25. While Hoshimov recognizes that there really is a custom of distributing torn pieces of cloth to journers, he maintains that the custom does not mandate distribution of money.

Another problem which Hoshimov addresses concerns the care of cemeteries. In recent years a lot has been done to plant greenery in and around cemeteries and to irrigate them. In Tashkent there are 3 or 4 hashar (volunteer help) campaigns a year to keep the cemeteries up; when necessary, special funds are allocated. In Chartakskiy Rayon electric lighting has been installed at the cemetery, and there is a cemetery in Kitabskiy Rayon which is like a garden. There is also a shop there which produces tombstones. "But with great regret it must be said that in many places, and I repeat in many places, the state of cemeteries is very bad." They are overgrown, and sometimes they are flooded. At times "repairs" are undertaken which consist of burning everything down in the cemetery. Even in cases where local executive committees have not allocated funds for enclosing cemeteries, planting greenery and for irrigation, Hoshimov is convinced most people would be happy to help out through volunteering services. Hoshimov points out his admiration for the Russian custom of frequently visiting graves; Uzbeks, he points out, go rarely.

#### TRANSLATION TIME CREATES INFORMATION LAG FOR TEACHERS

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 7 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by A. Agaronyan, prorector of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizomiy, professor: "The Right To Be a Teacher"]

[Excerpt] Textbooks and curricula occupy an important place in the education of future teachers. Pedagogical institutes in the local areas cannot always organize instruction on the basis of new texts and curricula in the national languages. The reason is the delay in translation. As a result, instruction in the groups taught in Russian is conducted on the basis of new materials, while in the national groups it is conducted on the basis of old materials. THEREFORE IT SHOULD BE STATED IN THE PROJECT THAT "THE PROSPECTUS PREPARED OF TEXTBOOKS AND CURRICULA SHOULD BE SENT TO THE UNION REPUBLICS FOR TRANSLATION AND SIMULTANEOUS PUBLICATION IN ALL THE LANGUAGES OF THE PEOPLES OF THE USSR." [Boldface original] Only then will the level of teacher preparation and knowledge in all higher educational institutions of the country be even. It is necessary to say the same thing about scientific-theoretical reports published in central journals on all specialties. The new problematic questions put forth in central journals do not always reach the students or teaching public. Therefore I propose that it be stated in the project that abstract journals be published illuminating articles printed in the central press. I think that such journals will be read by future teachers and teachers of higher educational institutions with great interest. This will help them stay informed of every event concerning the development of their subject.

## GROWTH IN UzSSR VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 10 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by P. Qayumov (chairman of the UzSSR State Committee on Vocational-technical Education) titled "Raising Worthy Successors." The article is concerned with issues of vocational-technical education. According to Qayumov, there were 275 vocational-technical education institutions in the system of vocational-technical education in 1975, 488 in 1980 and 590 today. Over 270,000 pupils are learning over 300 different vocations in them. Every rayon in the republic has at least one vocational-technical education institution; many rayons have three or four. The growth of these is particularly rapid in the Karakalpak ASSR, in Andizhan, Bukhara and Khorezm Oblasts and in Tashkent City. "Altogether we must send 700,000 worker cadre to the economy during the 11th Five-Year Plan. That is 200,000 more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. These plans are being successfully carried out." Qayumov calls for strengthening cooperation among organs of vocational-technical education, oblast, city and rayon departments of people's education and other concerned organizations on questions of propagandizing worker vocations among school pupils and their parents.

## NAMANGAN OBLAST SEMINAR-CONFERENCE ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 14 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word article by an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "Our Second Mother Tongue." The article reports on a Namangan Oblast seminar-conference of Russian language teachers. A report was given at the gathering by the head of the oblast department of people's education E. Ahmedov. Others who spoke included the head of the Namangan city department of people's education, teachers of Namangan Pedagogical Institute, the oblast military commissar, a methodologist and a teacher. The participants adopted a resolution indicating measures to raise attention to Russian language and literature.

## NAMANGAN PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE STRIVES TO PREPARE BETTER RUSSIAN TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 21 March 1984 carries on page 1 a 400-word article by Q. Malikov (nonstaff correspondent) titled "Honoring the Great Language." The article tells of steps of the Namangan State Pedagogical Institute to improve the preparation of Russian language teachers. The institute has three departments of Russian language and literature instruction. The enrollment in the day and external divisions of the Russian language and literature faculty totals 820. The article describes some of the cooperative efforts between the institute and schools in Namangan Oblast. Recently, a new project was undertaken by the institute: an external Russian language school intended to teach in greater depth was organized under it. The goal is to gather talented pupils interested in Russian language and literature from the rayons and to give them practical help.

## PROPOSAL TO PUBLISH UZBEK LANGUAGE JOURNAL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 21 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by A. Bobomurodov, director of Academic Division, Shakhrisabskiy Rayon Secondary Vocational-technical school No 259: "Important Document"]

[Excerpts] The time has arrived to carry out a series of methodological steps in secondary vocational-technical schools. Up until now there has been no special scientific and methodological illustrated journal on the vocational-technical school. The number of vocational-technical schools in our republic is growing every year. Taking this into account, it would be most appropriate to establish a journal "Secondary Vocational-technical School" issued at least every other month.

As is known, every republic has its own native language. Up until now there is no textbook on curriculum for instruction of Uzbek language and literature in the secondary vocational-technical school. Up until now the secondary vocational-technical schools have been using the textbooks and curricula for the general education schools. In the general education school this course is taught 2 years, while it is taught 3 years in the secondary vocational-technical schools. Moreover, it is necessary for the materials of the Uzbek language and literature textbooks and curricula to be appropriate for the life of the vocational-technical schools. It would be very suitable, taking this into account, for special Uzbek language and literature curricula and textbooks to be created for the secondary vocational-technical schools.

### 'HARD TO RAISE' CHILDREN CAN BE TURNED INTO MODEL CITIZENS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by Q. Nizomov (head of the Section on Work with Juveniles of the Tashkent Oblast Department of Internal Affairs, senior police lieutenant) titled "Everyone's Business." The article discusses the way in which the druzhiniki can help prevent law violations by youth. Nizomov says that "unfortunately, although not many at all, one encounters those who still have not reached maturity and act against the moral norms of our society." Nizomov claims that thanks to preventive measures, the number of law violations by juveniles in his rayon has been cut almost in half. "First of all we began by strengthening mutual ties with school pedagogical kollektivs. We became intimately acquainted with the family situation of 'hard to raise' children. We demanded that parents and class leaders pay more attention to such children. The results were not bad. Gradually the number of 'hard to raise' children began to drop.

"In most instances the children did not realize that their actions were crimes." To raise awareness, meetings and discussions on socialist legality were introduced.

Another reason for crime which Nizomov cites is that children are left unsupervised after school.



Nizomov cites examples of formerly "hard to raise" children who have been turned away from crime and who are now successfully learning a trade or working.

A.D. Budogyants and fighter of the VLKSM shock brigade V. Rozhkov. At the end of the seminar Komsomol directions were given to the volunteers of a group who had expressed the wish to go to the nonblack earth zone to work.

#### International

#### COMMENTARY DETAILS HISTORY OF IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 March 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word commentary in the world news section by Docent and Candidate of History K. Umarov titled "In the Front Ranks." Umarov dedicates this article to the 50th anniversary of the Iraqi Communist Party, and details the history of its development within Iraqi politics. In 1937 a delegation of the Iraqi CP headed by Yusuf Salman attended the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, and was admitted into that body. In April 1945, the Iraqi CP held its first congress, elected Salman general secretary of the Central Committee, and adopted rules and a program. The Iraqi reaction, fearing the growing prestige of the Iraqi CP, arrested Salman and other leaders in 1947. Despite protests of the world community Salman and the others were executed in February 1949 by order of Nuri Said's government. The Iraqi CP continued to work for the overthrow of this government during 1949-1955 in the face of severe persecution. In 1956, according to Umarov, following a thorough purge of factional elements, the Iraqi CP held its second congress, elected Hussein Ar-Radi as general secretary, adopted a tactical program for national liberation, and began to publish a newspaper ITTIKHAD ASH-SHAAB. The Iraqi CP actively participated in the 1958 Revolution, and by 1959 had thousands of members and substantial influence, leading to further persecution. When the Qasim government was overthrown in 1963 the extremely reactionary government of the Baath came to power, and proceeded to arrest thousands of communists. In March 1963, many of them were executed without trial. In 1968, the left wing of the Baath Party came to power on a program of national unity. The Iraqi CP cooperated with the Baath in the struggle against imperialist and reactionary forces, and gained recognition as a patriotic organization in the country. Once again, fearing its growing authority, the Baath Party began to take punitive measures against the Iraqi CP at the end of 1977, and shut down its press and executed 31 members on fabricated charges. In May 1979, the Iraqi CP began clandestine activities in May 1979. Recent plenums have produced measures for fighting the present regime, democratizing political organs, formed a new national-democratic front, introducing true national autonomy in Iraqi Kurdistan, ending the Iran-Iraq War, and forming a government that unites all democratic forces in the country.

## COMMITTEE FOR RELATIONS WITH AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS MEETS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 March 1984 carries on page 7 a 200-word item by I. Tsesarskiy titled "Report Meeting." Tsesarskiy reports that the Uzbek Committee for Relations with Afro-Asian Writers held a meeting, with its chairman O. Usmonov giving a report on its activities. Khamid Ghulom, Abdulla Oripov, Laziz Qayumov, Primqul Qodirov, and I. Oktamov took part in the discussion, which stressed that friendly relations among Afro-Asian writers plays an important role in the present complex international situation. In 1983 two other committees were formed under this committee: the Commission for Foreign Policy Propaganda, and the Afghan literature Propaganda and Study Group. Also present at the meeting was Sarvar Azimov, first secretary of the Uzbek Union of Writers.

## IRAN-IRAQ WAR REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 30 March 1984 carries on page 7 a 400-word commentary by T. Qoratoyev titled "Iran-Iraq: 'The Unforgotten War.'" Qoratoyev states that the causes of the Iran-Iraq War, which has raged since September 1980, can be traced to territorial disputes with their roots in colonialism. When the shah refused to return treaty-designated territories Iraq abrogated the treaty and invaded Iran. At first Iraq held the upper hand, but in the second year of the war Iran pushed Iraqi troops out and took the offensive. Since then the war Iran pushed Iraqi troops out and took the offensive. Since then the war has been waged in border areas and the press had begun to call it the "forgotten war." Then terrible battles were fought in February and the war took on a new intensity. The internal condition of both countries is deteriorating. Excavation and export of oil, their chief source of revenue, is sharply declining. Iraq's exports are down by 70 percent, and it has borrowed \$40 billion from Persian Gulf Arab countries. Iran spent 30 percent of its 1983 budget on the war, and the share in 1984 will be as large. Iraq has stated that it is ready to discuss UN General Assembly proposals for ending the war, and in June 1983 Hussein appealed to Iran for an agreement to keep Persian Gulf shipping lanes open and to refrain from damaging cities. Tehran rejected these proposals, and insisted that Iraq meet its conditions for peace, including an admission that Iraq is the aggressor and war reparations. Naturally, Iraq hasn't accepted. Qoratoyev asserts that the United States has used the war as a pretext for sending military forces into the region, and has been shipping arms to Iran through client states.

## LEBANESE CONFLICT ATTRIBUTED TO RELIGIOUS FACTORS, INTERFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 March 1984 carries on page 7 a 1,100-word commentary by Tursun Qoratoyev titled "Lebanon's Times of Trouble." Qoratoyev points out that tensions between religious and ethnic groups in Lebanon have turned into conflicts for the past century. A major cause of this is that the Lebanese population is divided into Muslims and Christians, and these into other factions. Since 1943 the National Pact has decreed that the president is Maronite Christian, the prime minister is Sunni Muslim, and the parliamentary chairman is Shi'i

Muslim. However, over 40 years the population structure has changed so that today 60 percent are Muslim and 40 percent Christian. Conflicts based on this disparity led to Civil War in 1975-76. The Israeli invasion brought these conflicts to a head. Israeli troops occupy 2,800 square meters of Southern Lebanon where half a million people live, and are building military installations. Moreover, Israel is attempting to manipulate the Lebanese government through control of its army. However, most Lebanese troops are refusing to fight their brothers and are passing over to the side of patriotic forces, who now control 60 percent of the country. The Lebanese-Israeli Pact of 1983 that subordinate the country to Israel, and thereby to the United States, has now been abrogated, a fact hailed by Syrian President Assad as a victory for all Arabs. Qoratoev discusses President Reagan's decision to remove Marines from Lebanon, cites American voter opposition and the condemnation of his policies by members of former administrations, and asserts that U.S. interference is nonetheless continuing.

#### U.S. CHARGED WITH BLOCKING 'ZONE OF PEACE' IN INDIAN OCEAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 600-word commentary in the world news section by A. Roziyev titled "Peace for the Indian Ocean!" Roziyev stresses that one of the most important problems is the preservation of peace in the Indian Ocean which laps the shores of 46 states that possess a quarter of the world's population and over half its reserves of oil, uranium and gold. Independent countries wish to see the Indian Ocean turned into a zone of peace. The UN General Assembly adopted a Declaration in 1971 that provided for the removal of all foreign military bases and nuclear weapons, and for all nations to agree not to use their naval vessels and aircraft in the area not to exert force on any country. In 1972, the United Nations formed a special commission to study the implementation of this goal, and then slated an international conference on the subject to be held in Colombo in 1981. However, according to Roziyev, the United States placed obstacles in front of this plan and managed to get the conference postponed until the first half of 1985. He asserts that the United States has declared the Indian Ocean a zone of vital interests and hopes to place under its control the natural resources and foreign policies of these countries. On Diego Garcia, the United States has 30 military installations and nuclear weapons. Nearly 40 U.S. warships are in the Indian Ocean. Roziyev concludes that despite these obstacles the countries around the Indian Ocean continue to struggle and are supported by the Soviet Union.

#### ITALIAN JOURNALIST LAUDS MONUMENT RESTORATION WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by Sandro Scabello, Moscow correspondent for the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA, titled "Legend and Truth." Scabella toured Uzbekistan to determine whether articles about the region, especially about the restoration of monuments in Bukhara and Samarkand, which he had read in the Western press, were true. After personally viewing the splendid restoration of the Registan and Bibikhanum in Samarkand Scabello is convinced that large sums are being allocated for the care and restoration of these monuments. Scabella was also impressed by reclamation work in the Hungry Steppe and by the beautiful, modern appearance of Tashkent.

## ENGLISH WRITER TOURS UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 30 March 1984 carries on page 7 a 300-word report by Sh. Vahobov, executive secretary of the Uzbek Committee for Relations With Afro-Asian Writers, titled "English Writer Gets Acquainted With Life of Our People." Vahobov reports that John Summers, a noted English progressive writer, is a guest in Uzbekistan, as part of his tour of the Soviet Union to collect materials for a new book. Born in 1928 in South Wales, Summers completed Teacher's College at Swansea University. Presently, he works for the SUNDAY TELEGRAM newspaper. In 1977 he toured the USSR, visiting coal mines at Donbass, Kuzbass and Karaganda. He depicted the life of Soviet coalminers in his book "Red and Black." As a guest at the Writers Union, Summers met with Sarvar Azimov, O. Usmonov and I. Ahrororov, director of Tashkent Department of "Raduga" Publishers. During his stay, Summers toured Chimen Winter Sports Complex, Charvak Reservoir, Tashkent Textile Combine, and Akhunbabayev Kolkhoz. He then traveled to Samarkand, from which he flew to Volgograd to continue his tour of the Soviet Union.

## AFGHAN YOUTH TELLS OF TRIP TO SOVIET CAMP

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 27 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Jonmuhammad: "Unforgettable Memories"]

[Excerpt] The victory of the Saur Revolution in the country created opportunities not only for laborers to work productively, but also for their children to develop their abilities fully, to study and to rest. Our correspondent was in the village of Farakh and spoke with Pioneer Qayum. Below you can read this conversation.

[Question] What camp did you go to? How many days were you there?

[Answer] I was with a group of Pioneers in the Soviet Union at Artek. We spent 20 days on vacation at Camp Ozernyi. There were 21 of us Pioneers from Kabul, Mazri-Sharif, Badakhshan, Khost, Nangarhar and other provinces. There were 10 girls among us.

[Question] Were there children in that camp from other countries, too?

[Answer] Yes, there were 4,000 children in the camp from the USSR, GDR, Poland, Cuba, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Sweden, Libya, Finland and other countries. According to the schedule we played sports in the camp, took excursions to various places and enjoyed swimming in the sea. We took part in tourist field trips and various competitions and contests, and in artistic circles; we also saw films.

Friendship Day and Carnival Celebration were held in our camp. We celebrated the Afghan national holiday 24th of Asad and children of various countries also participated in it.

## AFGHAN YOUTH DEFENDS HOMELAND

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 27 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Zohira: "On the Path to the Homeland's Progress"]

[Text] Our correspondent was in Qal'a Ahmad village of Bagram District where he had a conversation with a peasant who has taken up arms to defend his homeland. He introduced himself as Muhammad Ismoil, and is a member of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization and the Bagram District Cooperative.

"I entered the ADYoT [Afghan Democratic Youth Organization] in 1981," he said. We, together with other youths of our district, are struggling against the enemies and defending our village from their attack.

"Our revolutionary government has done quite a lot to improve the lives of the peasants, and therefore we recognize defense of the revolution as our own obligation.

"Personally I received 8 jarab of land [approximately 1.6 hectares] after the second stage of the land reform. Our cooperative provides help to peasants with equipment, seeds and fertilizer. Eighty thousand Afghanis were allocated for a dam and to repair the entire irrigation system to irrigate the fields of Qal'a Ahmad village.

"I know well and see that our revolutionary government is helping the peasants. Therefore I never listen to any kind of counterrevolutionary agitation."

## SOVIETOLOGISTS ALLWORTH, MONTGOMERY SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 10, 2 March 1984 carries on page 7 a 1,400-word article by Salohiddin Mamajonov (doctor of philological sciences) titled "The Development of Uzbek Literature and the Attack by 'Sovietologists' [Part] 2." This article is devoted to criticism of two American scholars who have written about Uzbek literature-- E. Allworth and David Montgomery. Mamajonov mentions that he himself has met with Montgomery on more than one occasion. In the conversations he had with Montgomery the American tried to distance himself from Allworth by saying that Allworth was a representative of the "cold war" era. But in fact Montgomery "is a loyal pupil of Allworth and does not deviate from his line at all; he just takes the path of expressing his vile thoughts in a more hidden and masked way." Among the thoughts of Allworth which Montgomery is accused of repeating are that the literary process in Uzbekistan takes place "under the supervision of the government in Moscow" and that there is a division and contradiction between writers who on the one hand wrote before the revolution, and the ones who on the other hand came later. "These facts themselves show that David Montgomery does not lag behind such ideological enemies of ours as E. Allworth."

#### UZSSR COMMITTEE ON TIES WITH FOREIGN WRITERS MEETS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 12, 16 March 1984 carries on page 7 a 150-word article by I. Tsesarskiy titled "Yearly Accounting." The article reports on the yearly meeting of the UzSSR Committee on Ties With Writers of Asia and Africa. The main report at the meeting was given by UzSSR Writers Union Board Secretary O. Usmonov. "Such writers as H. Ghulom, A. Oripov, L. Qayumov, P. Qodirov and I. Oktamov who took part in the discussion pointed out the great role played by friendly relations among writers of Asia and Africa in the complex course of today's international situation." In particular, the organization last year in the Uzbekistan Committee on Ties With Writers of Asia and Africa of a commission on foreign policy propaganda and the organization of a study and propaganda group of literature of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic were steps forward in the area of strengthening cooperation. First Secretary of the UzSSR Writers Union Board S. Azimov took part in the meeting."

#### AFGHAN CINEMATOGRAPHER CITES COOPERATION WITH UZBEKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 21, 25 May 1984 carries on page 7 a 300-word article by Abdul Hakim Kholiq (chairman of the Cinematographers Union of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic, head of the delegation [to the Tashkent Film Festival]) titled "Spirit of the Revolution on Film." The article reports on some of the films which have been produced in Afghanistan. At the 8th International Tashkent Film Festival the film "Qochish" (Running Away) by the author and producer Abdul Latif is being shown. The film portrays the life of those who have fled from their homeland to Pakistan.

"Here I would like to note the cooperation of Soviet and Afghan cinematographers. In particular the service of our friend and brother, the famous Uzbek producer Malik Qayumov in this work is very great. He filmed the documentary 'Afghanistan: The Revolution Continues' with the Afghan producer Abdul Kholiq Alil.... The artistic film made by another of our producers, Vali Latifiy, with the Uzbek producer Ali Hamroyev, has been shown to audiences."

#### INDIAN WRITER STRESSES UZBEK-INDIAN TIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 13, 23 March 1984 carries on page 5 a 1,400-word article by Ghulom Rabboniy Tobon (poet, laureat of the Award of the All-India Literature Academy, chairman of the Presidium of the Indian Progressive Writers Federation) titled "Melody." The author was recently in Tashkent as part of an Indian delegation attending a writers' conference. He stresses the bonds of language and culture between Uzbekistan and India by noting that "the great Babur fixed our hearts together," that Tashkent Radio broadcasts a regular program titled "Indian Melodies," and that Hindi is taught in six schools of the republic located in Samarkand and Namangan. Tobon relates impressions from a meeting he had with Shaof Ubaydullayev, chief editor of TOSHKENT OQSHOMI [Evening Tashkent Newspaper], who turned out to be very well versed in Indian history, literature and art. Tobon says that the Western press' viewpoint about the low standard of living of the Soviet people and the seriousness of their economic situation are false.

## AFGHAN EDUCATORS IN UZBEKISTAN

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 31 Mar 84 p 2

[By our correspondent: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Excerpts] A group of educators from the Afghanistan Democratic Republic who have completed a working trip in Uzbekistan few off to Kabul early this morning. The Afghan educators--school directors and teachers and workers of pre-school education institutions, pedagogical institutes, lycees and the Ministry of Education of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic became acquainted with the working experience of the UzSSR Ministry of Education and heard lectures of the best teachers of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute and Tashkent City Institute of Teacher Qualification Improvement.

On the eve of the return of the Afghan guests to their homeland they met with leading workers of the UzSSR Ministry of Education.

Deputy head of the Lycee Office of the ADR Ministry of Education Zaira Dodmal spoke in the name of the Afghan educators at the meeting. She expressed gratitude for the warm and happy reception they had been given and for the respect shown the delegation. She noted with satisfaction that friendly ties are getting stronger and developing every day between education workers of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan.

## Military

### OBLAST CONFERENCE ON MILITARY TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 14 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "Devoted to Military-Patriotic Upbringing." The article reports on an oblast scientific-methodological conference held in Urgench devoted to military education and military-patriotic upbringing. The main report was delivered by Deputy Chairman of the Khorezm Oblast Soviet Executive Committee G. Yoqubov "On the State and Tasks of Improving Primary Military Education, Military-Patriotic Upbringing and Civil Defense Education on the Basis of the Resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee July and December 1983 Plenums." Other reports were given by Deputy Military Commissar of Khorezm Oblast Lieutenant Colonel M. Mirzayev on "Preparation of Youths for Service Is the Main Task of Military-Patriotic Upbringing," head of the Oblast Civil Defense in Oblast Educational Institutions," and Senior Inspector of the Preservation of Public Order Department of the Oblast Soviet Executive Committee Office of Internal Affairs Police Captain K. Qoziboyev "On Improving Further the State of Preserving Technical Means in Oblast Educational Institutions and Strengthening the Material Base of Primary Military Education."

## SCHOOL SETS GOOD EXAMPLE IN TEACHING MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 29 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Gh. Yoqubov titled "Interesting Measures." The article reports on exemplary work in bringing up pupils in a military-patriotic spirit and instruction of primary military preparedness at Middle School "40 Years of the VLKSM" of Turtkul'skiy Rayon. The primary military preparedness classes in grades 9-10 at the school are taught in Russian. Movies and filmstrips are used in teaching, and there is a well-equipped cabinet of primary military education and civil defense. The school has a shooting gallery and a military gymnastics village. The organization sponsoring this, the Namuna Kolkhoz, has given great help. Pupils of the school win first place in Zarnitsa military sport games for rayon and city pupils.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL OPENS 'FUTURE OFFICER SCHOOL'

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 17 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Future Officers School"]

[Text] A future officers school has begun operation in Secondary School No 15 imeni Shaydakov of Urgench city. Lessons are being conducted in accordance with the curriculum approved by the oblast Komsomol committee, the military commissariat, the people's education department, the office of vocational-technical education and the sport and DOSAAFF committees. Primarily upper grade pupils who have expressed the wish to begin studies in military academies are studying in the school.

Recently there was a ceremonial meeting dedicated to the opening of the school. Speaking at it were Oblast Military Commissar Colonel B. Boychenko, head of the Oblast Department of People's Education R. Masharipov, oblast Komsomol committee secretary B. Ismoilov, veteran of the Great War of the Fatherland I. Poplavskiy and retired Colonel E. Bekmurzin.



KAZAKH SSR

## Political Affairs

### PEOPLE'S POLICE UNITS VITAL FOR GOOD ORDER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 March 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "People's Police." An area of emphasis, the editorial notes, at the recent, extraordinary February CPSU Central Committee Plenum were efforts to enhance the people's initiative and expand the people's role in building a new social order. And one way, it goes on, in which the people's initiative can find its expression are people's police units: almost 20,000 of them in the KaSSR with 728,000 members.

The editorial goes on to describe the work of such units in detail, noting their great importance for preventing violations of law and discipline within work collectives. However, the editorial castigates authorities in some parts of Kazakhstan for failing to place proper emphasis on the people's police units, a fact witnessed by falling participation and ineffective operations by the people's police units of some collectives.

## Economics

### LARGE PART OF ALMA-ATA CANAL NOW COMPLETE

[Editorial Report] Alma Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 March 1984 carries on pages 1-3 an 800-word article by Q. Alimqulov and S. Basibekov reporting on progress on the Great Alma-Ata Canal, soon to be completed. The article is published under the rubric "Between Two Elections."

The Great Alma-Ata Canal, Alimqulov and Basibekov begin, is extremely important for the future supply of adequate quantities of foodstuffs to Alma-Ata and for the economic and social development of all Alma-Ata Oblast. Thus, they continue, strenuous efforts are now being made to speed its construction and to put the entire canal into use a year ahead of schedule.

Describing progress made so far, Alimqulov and Basibekov record that 42 kilometers of the canal are now finished and have been put into use, guaranteeing adequate and reliable irrigation for 13,000 hectares in Chilikskiy and Engbek-shikazhskiy Rayons. The canal, they note, is also especially important for Alma-Ata where hundreds of thousands of hectares of productive lands are to be developed, many of which will be incorporated in 12 new dairy sovkhoses.

Plans are now complete and funding has likewise been allocated for the second, Iliyskiy Rayon segment of the canal.

The conclusion of the article looks at green-belt developments in Alma-Ata in conjunction with the coming of the canal to the city, and ongoing efforts to meet more completely the needs of canal construction workers. Illustrations feature scenic bridge and other urban beautification projects going forward with the coming of the canal to the Kazakh capital.

#### SOLUTION TO MANGYSHLAK GAS SHORTAGE SOUGHT BENEATH CASPIAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,100-word article by Professor Ye. Turkebayev, doctor of economic sciences and director of the Economic, Planning and Norm Scientific Research Institute of the KaSSR State Planning Committee, and S. Shalabayev, chief of the institute's Sector for Problems of the Development of the Oil and Gas Industry, on the prospects for oil and gas development beneath the Caspian and the need to step up exploration and development efforts there. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

In the decisions of both the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, Turkebayev and Shalabayev begin, emphasis was placed on development of oil and gas resources lying under the Soviet continental shelf; the Caspian littoral is a primary potential focus for such efforts since--they go on to show--the signs of major deposits there are unmistakable and, in any case, a decline in the rate of gas production in Mangyshlak Oblast is adversely effecting the buildup of industry there. This is particularly true, they stress, for the major plastics industry of Shevchenko City, which now labors under an ethane shortage, due to tight supplies of the natural gas used to produce it. Discovery of new fields is vital.

A large part of the problem, Turkebayev and Shalabayev continue, is due to the second priority of gas to oil exploration and the resulting, almost-complete neglect of the search for new gas deposits. As an example of this, they note that there is only one gas-surveying brigade in the whole area; many more are needed.

Looking at future prospects, Turkebayev and Shalabayev stress the geological similarity of areas beneath the Caspian to areas along its shores. The many unexpected finds of recent years (the unplanned discovery of the Southern Mangyshlak Oymasha Field, capable of producing 250 cubic meters of oil a day, is given as one example) have given a rough indication of what is still to come. However, they lament, exploration and development have been anything but systematic and thorough in the region, large scale development in most areas--not the least, beneath the Caspian--has yet to take place.

Turkebayev and Shalabayev emphasize, however, that the time has come to look at the problem more seriously. In any case, they note, the waters along the Caspian coast are shallow and the supposed deposits are near to the land. Moreover, local living and working conditions are nowhere as severe as in some other major zones of offshore petroleum development in the Soviet Union.

Listed as the best prospective sites for development are the Qalamqas, Qarazhambas, Arman, Tengis and Qaraturyn sites. In most cases, the proposed new fields are located just off the old. Dikes are proposed to speed development and reduce costs further.

#### COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER SUMS UP REPUBLIC ACHIEVEMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word interview with KaSSR Minister of Communications Bayzhanov on the past and future of Kazakh communications. The interview is recorded by A. Ysymov and is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

In his answers to Ysymov's questions, Bayzhanov stresses the improved efficiency of republic communications, particularly telecommunications, which are increasingly automated. Looking at other areas, Bayzhanov notes that 82 percent of republic citizens now have TV's, although he acknowledges that access to national and republic programming remains poor in many rural areas. Bayzhanov, however, claims improvements in response to another rural problem--late delivery of newspapers and periodicals. In some cases, he records, papers are reprinted locally by phototelegraphy to get news to libraries and other frequented facilities quickly.

It is apparent from Bayzhanov's discussion that the emphasis in Kazakh communications is currently in two areas: 1) providing better service at a lower cost and 2) improving oblast and republic communications with rural areas. Poor rural communications are apparently considered a major detriment to current Soviet food program efforts.

#### KAZAKH MOTOR TRANSPORT MUST GROW WITH TIMES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 March 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial stressing the need for Kazakh motor transport to rise to the level of current needs and develop with the times to the greatest possible degree. As an example of the kind of needs that must be met, the editorial notes the following rates of growth since 1980: freight volume, up 15 percent, freight turnover, up 16.3 percent, passengers carried up 13.9 percent, work volume of light taxis, up 19.8 percent, service to local inhabitants, up 26 percent. Problem areas mentioned included: 1) waste of motor oil, 2) empty runs, 3) excessive time spent in loading and unloading, 4) violation of traffic regulations.

#### RURAL CONSUMER SERVICES AREA OF RAPID GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 16 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by KaSSR minister of consumer affairs, A. Ahomartov, on the past achievements and future goals of Kazakh consumer services. The article is published in note of Residential Housing, Communal Enterprise and Consumer Services' Workers' Day.

Zhomartov lays particular emphasis in his article on the rapid growth of consumer services in rural areas, from virtually nothing only a few years ago.

For example, he notes, while the total scope of Kazakh consumer services has grown by 18.3 percent in the last 3 years, consumer services in rural areas have grown by 21.5 percent.

#### LOWER URAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM BADLY IN NEED OF ATTENTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Q. Smadiyarov detailing the many problems of the Lower Ural Irrigation System and long-term failure to solve them. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions" and is titled "The Systems Need Repair, the Steppe-Water."

Land reclamation and associated irrigation are, Smadiyarov begins, vitally important for meeting the requirements of the Soviet food program. This, he continues, is because water is the very basis of life.

With this introduction, Smadiyarov goes on to discuss the 1,380 kilometer-long canals of the Lower Ural Irrigation System which have made their own important contribution to Soviet food supplies. However, he continues, there are many problems associated with the system and its upkeep. One, he notes, is that the 1,380-kilometer system is not all comprised of artificial canals but includes many natural waterways and ravines etc., adapted as part of the system. Although convenient such makeshift canals are often ill-adapted for the purpose, waste water and easily become blocked with silt and vegetation.

The conflicting responsibility between local and oblast authorities over system upkeep is also a problem with the result that much is left undone. The same difficulty, Smadiyarov goes on, is also apparent in terms of system expansion and enhancement, which goes on at several levels and needs coordination to gain maximum advantages from what already exists.

Other problems discussed by Smadiyarov are inefficient use of water, excess water use, canal misuse, irrigation methods unsuited to what is being grown, an underdeveloped pumping system, poor pump upkeep (the factory servicing the pumps is 1,000 kilometers away) and failure to use wells, subterranean water resources and other available, additional sources of water productivity. Smadiyarov suggests that a large part of the problem is the weak material and technical base of system irrigation and lack of support from higher authorities.

#### BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY INCREASING OUTPUT FOR RURAL APPLICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 31 March 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by B. Parimbetov, KaSSR minister of the construction materials industry, on efforts being made by the industries under his ministry's control to respond to the broad reconstruction now underway in rural areas. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Shape of the Modern Village."

Since 1965 and especially since the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, there has been great emphasis in the Soviet Union and in the KaSSR on a complete, social, economic and physical reconstruction of rural areas. And, he

continues, the role of the construction materials industry in this ongoing reconstruction has been great.

With this introduction, Parimbetov goes on to look in detail at the growing response of his industry to rural construction needs through such things as increased output, improved qualities and the expanded range of its products. He also notes efforts to produce products and assemblies specially adapted to rural needs, for example, special building materials designed to lighten the burden of rural construction that is often by hand.

#### COMMENTATOR ON REGIONAL WATER PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 3, March 1984 carries on pages 131-141 a 5,500-word commentary by Musa Rakhmanberdiyev on the drying up of the Talas River and the greater context of regional water shortage in Soviet Central Asia. The article is published under the regular rubric "Essays and Criticism" and is entitled "The Water Courses Need Water."

Rakhmanberdiyev, whose article is written in response to a "letter to the editor" by old friend Bopan Aytgulyly, begins with a survey of the Talas River Valley as it is today: a trip of waterless desert deprived even of the spring flow once provided by the river, an area in which the ecological changes leading to a totally arid environment are now well advanced. Seeking causes, Rakhmanberdiyev looks at the Talas in a larger regional context in which the Aral Sea has receded by a third and has fallen in level by 6 meters.

The problem, he makes clear, is competition for already limited supplies of water (rivers carry only 87 billion cubic meters of fresh water each year) and the need to establish clear priorities that place intensive, irrigated agriculture over a larger, regional ecology. However, while acknowledging the need to invest in "what shows the greatest yields," Rakhmanberdiyev is by no means convinced that existing resources are well utilized or that everything possible is being done to save an environmentally ailing region.

In particular, Rakhmanberdiyev castigates local planners for failure to make use of the 300 billion cubic meters of subterranean water resources of the republic. Through well-chosen comparisons with the past, he also questions the efficiency and appropriateness of modern irrigation practices, suggesting that the medieval and ancient inhabitants of Turkestan may in fact have been better able to live and be productive in the Central Asian environment than their modern descendents. In fact, Rakhmanberdiyev seems to be suggesting that regional environmental decline may be as much due to mismanagement and poor planning as it is to water shortage.

In his critique of modern irrigation, Rakhmanberdiyev questions in particular construction of irrigation systems that are used improperly or not at all (about 72,700 hectares of irrigated lands lie unused each year for one reason or the other, he notes), and poor land reclamation practices that must have an extremely adverse effect on crop yields and thus waste water. He also castigates the authorities for being unaware of what the real problem is and for doing nothing.

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS 'LIGHT' LOWER COURT SENTENCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by N. Muftakhov condemning "light" sentences handed down by rayon and oblast courts in Kzyl-Orda Oblast and suggesting that the courts themselves may be a major problem in the growing theft and misuse of state property. The article is published under the rubric "We Return to Questions Already Raised" and is titled "Who Is Protecting the Greedy."

Muftakhov's article begins with a discussion of the case of one M. Qonysbayev, brought to trial for theft and misuse of state livestock and then moves on to other similar cases. In each instance he shows a pattern of "light" sentences (1 year and 3 months in jail for Qonysbayev, 1 year at hard labor for another person who illegally gained control of 10,000 rubles of building materials to build a "royal palace" (which he, incidentally, Muftakhov notes, was allowed to retain), and of bungled--although often very expensive and time consuming--lower court trials that are frequently overturned and must be reheard at higher or the same levels. He suggests, moreover, that there may even be duplicity in crime on the part of the courts, or, if not duplicity, at least strong prejudice in favor of defendants, who are often, where large-scale thefts of state property are concerned, quite prominent and powerful people. (This is particularly true where large-scale thefts of state property are concerned.) The upshot, Muftakhov stresses, is that the courts are protecting the guilty.

### BIOLOGIST WARNS OF WATER POLLUTION DANGER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by biology professor Zh. Zhatqanbayev warning of the dangers of a growing water pollution. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Water, Professor Zhatqanbayev begins, is a most important natural resource and is one that is vital to human life. Although--except for a few areas--water is abundant, with 7,000-8,000 tons per capita in the KaSSR, water supplies are increasingly endangered in the KaSSR and elsewhere by a growing water pollution problem. Zhatqanbayev calls for efforts to reverse the difficulty, noting traditional Kazakh respect for the environment and its waters. Singled out as examples of the decline that is taking place in the KaSSR are the Ayagoz River of Semipalatinsk Oblast (polluted by industrial refuse, but once famed for its clear waters) and the Yedil River (polluted by Yembi oil refuse). The Ertis is also listed as a growing problem.

### TASK OF KAZAKH BOARDING SCHOOLS DIFFICULT ONE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 2 March 1984 carries on page 4 a 2,000-word roundtable discussion on the boarding school in light of

the proposed Soviet school reforms. The discussion is recorded by Didakhmet Ashimkhanov and is published under the regular rubric "We Take as Our Theme the CPSU Central Committee Plan for School Reform." Participants in the discussion are educators of Dznambul imeni Boarding School of Oskemen City and other interested persons.

Discussants emphasize the difficult position of Kazakh boarding schools, which must often function in virtual isolation of the support of other institutions, and of the great demands that a 24-hour schedule places on their staffs. In this connection, efforts to lighten the lot and improve the working conditions of boarding school workers are seen as the key to any proposed general improvements.

Among other topics dealt with in the roundtable discussion is the problem posed by a shortage of specialized teachers, among other things, for the aesthetic education of students (from the discussions, it is clear that training in Kazakh culture is especially meant). Roundtable participants also complain of the amount of "unsupervised" time in some schools, time that should be used for valuable extracurricular activities as part of the "socialization" of children emphasized in the new education plan.

#### CRITICS CASTIGATE 'KAZAKH' HACK NOVEL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 2 March 1984 carries on page 7 a 2,000-word unattributed summary of a discussion of Ramazan Toqtarov's novel "Ghasyr Nany" (Bread of the Centuries) by the Prose Council of the Kazakhstan Writers Union. Participating were authors A. Abishev, Q. Toqayev, S. Zhunisov, D. Doszhanov, K. Akhmetbekov, O. Sarsenbayev and B. Babagov. The meeting was chaired by Sayyn Muratbekov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Writers Union Administration.

The meeting, convened in response to a 2 December 1983 QAZAQ ADEBIYETI review of Toqtarov's novel by Ghalym Doskenov, is highly critical of "Ghasyr Nany." The novel, number 23 by Toqtarov, is faulted, among other things, for its superficial treatment of Kazakh characters and poor use of the Kazakh language ("to write in Kazakh," notes D. Doszhanov, "it is necessary to understand the psychology of the Kazakh language"; other participants call it a "translation from the Russian," for the same defects). So critical, in fact, is the council of the novel that they suggest that the editorial board of "Zhazhyshy" Press that published it could not possibly have reviewed it adequately (or even have read it at all, one critic suggests) before approving its publication. The council thus calls for an answer from the press and for prevention of such mistakes in the future.

Toqtarov's novel deals with the "virgin" lands era and a good deal of the negative feeling of council discussants seems to have arisen from a failure by Toqtarov to credit the Kazakhs involved in "virgin" lands development property by making them courageous, believable characters. The real Kazakhs, they complain, were not and are not like any of those described by Toqtarov.

#### RENEWED COMPLAINT OF MONUMENT NEGLECT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 9 March 1984 carries on page 12 a 1,100-word article by Almasbek Belbotayev, research worker of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Linguistic Institute, on Chimkent Oblast's (Bugunskiy Rayon) "Aqqoyly" Monument and its continued neglect by the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments and by the local authorities. The article is published under the rubric "We Return Again to a Subject Already Discussed in the Press."

The "Aqqoyly" Monument lies in a much frequented area of Chimkent Oblast, one that is noted for its many beautiful and ancient monuments exhibiting both a Central Asian and an Indian style. In spite of the interest of the area, and in spite of the interest of the "Aqqoyly" monument itself, which, Belbotayev suggests, may ultimately prove to be second in importance to the far better known Qozha Aqmet Yassawi Mausoleum, they remain little studied and worst of all, little protected local monuments.

Looking in detail at the "Aqqoyly" monument, actually a large complex rather than a single monument, Belbotayev describes the beautiful site which has been the subject of repeated pleas by himself and others. He also records the slow destruction that has long been going on (the monument has for some time been a source for brick and other building materials locally, and recently a road was bulldozed through one corner). He calls for immediate organization of an expedition to study and preserve what remains before it is too late.

#### BETTER KAZAKH-LANGUAGE TEXTBOOKS URGED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADBIYETI in Kazakh 23 March 1984 carries on page 6 a 2,200-word article by Aliya Bopezhanova reporting on her discussions with Chimkent Oblast (Kirovskiy Rayon) teachers on the proposed school reforms. The article is published under the rubric "We Take as Our Theme the Plan for School Reform."

Chimkent teachers, as reported by Bopezhanova, echo concerns expressed elsewhere on such topics as the problem of aesthetic education, weak material and technical bases in many areas and poor working conditions for teachers (one case is mentioned of a now 14-year wait for housing). However, specially noted by Bopezhanova are local demands for better Kazakh school texts that are much more than "translations from the Russian" and for more emphasis on Kazakh literature and culture in oblast schools.

#### ANCIENT TURKIC TEXTS MUST BE MORE AVAILABLE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 3, March 1984 carries on pages 192-196 a 3,300-word article by Khanghali Suyinsheliyev on Makhmud Qashghari's "Divani Lughat at-Turik" and its importance for the modern day. The article is titled "The First Collection of Ancient Turkic Prose."

Makhmud Qashghari's "Divani Lughat at-Turik," Suyinsheliyev begins, is the first philological investigation of the Turkic languages and is also a



storehouse of legend, lore and early Turkic literary usage. Moreover, he continues, since the Turkic peoples studied by Makhmud included the direct ancestors of the modern Kazakhs, the materials in his "Dictionary" should be of great interest to them.

Suyinsheliyev, who provides abundant examples of the type of material in Makhmud's "Dictionary" to illustrate its range and relevance, points up the urgent need to make it more generally available through Russian and Turkic translations (one, in three volumes, has already appeared in Uzbek). Such a translation, he stresses, would go far towards countering the general shortage of early Turkic texts in Kazakh secondary schools and universities and would greatly assist the acquaintance of modern Kazakhs with the common Turkic past. He laments, however, the fact that Kazakh Turkology--unlike Uzbek Turkology--has proven rather slow moving in this vital area.

#### International

##### CONGO LABOR DELEGATION VISITS ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 16 March 1984 carries on page 3 a 200-word KazTAG brief announcing the visit of a Congo People's Republic delegation of labor union officials to Alma-Ata. While in Alma-Ata, the members of the delegation visited with various Kazakh officials and toured factories, museums and other facilities.

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- END -