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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

(FOUO 1/81)

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USSR REPORT  
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INTERNATIONAL

TEACHING OF HISTORY IN SHAH'S IRAN CRITICIZED

Dushanbe IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TADZHIKSKOY SSR. OTDELENIYE OBSHCHEST-  
VENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 3, Jul-Sep 80 pp 82-85

[Article by Kh. S. Avzalov: "The Teaching of History in Iran's Schools  
during the 1960's and 1970's"]

[Excerpts] In connection with the growth of political, economic, and cul-  
tural authority of the countries of the socialist community, the national-  
liberation movement of various peoples of the world, the fall of monarchist  
regimes in certain countries of the East, and an increase in the political  
activity of young people in the developing countries, during the 1960's and  
1970's there occurred a restructuring of the contents of instruction in  
history, including that in Iran. During the 1960's and 1970's, in order to  
strengthen the ideological training of the youth, new curricula and text-  
books were introduced. The new form of teaching history was directed at  
bringing children up in the spirit of Pan-Iranism, piety, chauvinism, love  
for the shah and fidelity to him; it also facilitated the spread of the ide-  
ology of the ruling classes and the Moslem religion.

History is studied in the following sequence: "Iran in Ancient Times and the  
Universal History of the Ancient World," "Iran in the Middle Ages and the  
Universal History of the Middle Ages," "Iran in the modern period and the  
Universal History of the modern period," "Iran in most recent times and the  
Universal History of the most recent times."

A large amount of space is occupied by topics relating to the history of  
Iran, its shahs, as well as to the Arab invasion.

The course on the history of Iran and the universal history of modern times  
encompasses the period from the reign of Shah Abbas (1588--1628) to the fall  
of the Qajar Dynasty and the accession to power of the Pahlavi Dynasty  
(1925).

A great deal of space in the program is devoted to the history of the Se-  
fevid rule, i. e., to the period of the emergence of the national Iranian  
state, the adoption by Iran of Shi'ism as the state religion. Particular  
attention is paid to a study of the period of Shah Abbas's reign.

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and his wars of conquest.\* Mention is made in passing of the reigns of Iran's other dynasties--the Afshars, Zends and Qajars. In order to inculcate the pupils with nationalistic feeling, the major emphasis is placed on those moments of Iranian history which justify the missions of conquest undertaken by the Iranian shahs.

Chauvinism in Iran is manifested in relation to the national minorities. The concepts of "consolidating the nation" and the "struggle of peoples for their rights" are alien to bourgeois nationalists. Therefore, very little in general is written in textbooks about the national liberation movement of the peoples of the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Afghanistan against the Iranian conquerors.

With regard to the country's internal situation at this time, the historians pass over in silence the dissatisfaction of the masses with the policy of the shahs. For example, no mention is made of the Babi Movement, directed against feudal despotism and (to a certain degree) colonialism. The textbook authors write nothing about the participation by the masses in the Iranian Revolution of 1905--1911, about the constitutional movement, or the national liberation movement within the country at the beginning of the 1920's, about the revolutionary events in Gilan in 1920--1921, and others. They link the arousal of the masses, for the most part, with the names of liberal figures, while they proclaim the national liberation movement to be a rebellion and a violation of the social order.

The national liberation movement of the Iranian people for the independence of their homeland during the period prior to World War I is not sufficiently illuminated.

The programs on the modern history of Europe encompassed the period from the fall of Byzantium (1453) to the beginning of the great French Revolution (1789). This period in Iranian textbooks is called the "New Age" or "Europe in the New Age." The pupils are acquainted with the period of the Renaissance, the discovery of America, the reforms of the Christian religion, and they also study the history of France, Britain, Austria, Spain, Prussia, and Russia. A great deal of attention is paid to those historical events which are linked with Iran. The textbook authors pass over in silence the colonialist policy of the governments of the countries being studied as well as their wars of conquest. The principal attention is paid to the system of government in these states and to their rulers.

A positive characteristic of the program on this period is the fact that it includes materials on literature, science, and industry, which acquaint the pupils with the activities of such outstanding scholars as Bacon, Descartes, Spinoza, Locke, Kepler, Newton, as well as with the creative work

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\* "Tarikh 2, doure-ye rakhnama-ye takhsili," Tehran, 1975, pp 98-134.

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of great writers--Shakespeare, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and others. In the senior grades they become acquainted with the history of Iran and the universal history of the most recent times.

They begin the study of the history of Iran during this period with the accession to power of the Pahlavi Dynasty. The highest flowering of Iran's social, economic, and cultural development is linked with the rule of the new dynasty (1925--1979). For example, the period of the military-dictatorial regime of the rule of Reza Shah Pahlavi is called a "new stage in Iran's development" and the "age of its might and greatness," without taking into consideration herein the objective factors of the society's development, while the bourgeois reforms carried out by Reza Shah are deemed to be most democratic.

Of course, the textbooks do not give any information about Reza Shah's cruelty with regard to the masses, his dictatorial domestic policy, and so forth. Nor is any information provided about the anti-imperialist and democratic movement of the Iranian people against the domestic reactionaries. Moreover, the mass national liberation movement which was unleashed in the early 1920's, as well as after World War II in Gilan, Tehran, and other Iranian cities, is called "treason," "disorders," and "the insubordination of certain persons to the central authority." The repressions with regard to the progressive democratic forces in Iran in recent times are passed over in silence.

The pupils acquire more information about the history of Iran during the period of the reign of the recently overthrown Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi (1949--1979). The socio-economic and cultural changes in Iran during the 1960's and the 1970's are linked with the name of this monarch. A great deal of space in the textbooks is devoted to a study of the "White Revolution" (the so-called "Revolution of Shah and People").

During the 1960's and 1970's in the textbooks on history, in the pages of the press, over the radio and television the principles of the "White Revolution" were propagandized and idealized in all manner of ways. However, little information was given concerning the profound crisis in the social, economic, political and cultural life which engulfed the country during the early 1960's.

Universal modern history (or contemporary history, as it is often called in the textbooks) includes the French Bourgeois Revolution of 1789 and all the events of the following years. Pupils become acquainted with such European countries as France, Britain, Russia, Germany, and Italy; they study the history of the United States, Japan, and others.

The course on the history of the postwar years (since 1945) has still not been fully developed for Iranian schools, and, therefore, this period is studied very superficially.

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All the wars of conquest during this period are treated by Iranian bourgeois historians as a struggle for gold.

The textbooks utterly avoid the question of the worldwide importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, ignoring herein the Soviet-Iranian treaty liberating Iran from its shackling debts and obligations with regard to Tsarist Russia (1921), as well as the aid which was rendered to Iran by the Soviet Union.

In studying the history of World War II there has been an undervaluation of the role played by the Soviet people in the victory over Fascism and the national liberation movement of the peoples of Europe. The defeat of Fascist Germany is explained by the severe Russian winter, the strength of the Allies, and so forth. More is written about the Tehran Conference and the meeting of the now-deposed shah of Iran with the leaders of the three great powers.

Thus, the teaching of history in the schools of Iran during the 1960's and 1970's pursued the goal of intensifying the propaganda of monarchism, nationalism, and religion. It was constantly instilled in the children that their life, like the lives of their forefathers, was always and will always be inextricably linked with the life of the shah, whose power was sent down from above. The piratical wars of the Iranian shahs were presented as the best pages of Iran's history and were explicated in great detail.

The history of Iran during the 1960's and 1970's was reduced, to a considerable degree, to a history of kings and generals; this is the way in which the objective processes of the society's historical development was reflected. In conveying the ideology of the ruling classes, the textbook authors have concealed the irreconcilable class conflicts between the exploiters and the exploited; they are preaching a class-type world.

The bourgeois-idealistic approach to the elucidation of past events hinders the objective study of a society's history and the laws of its development; hence, the pupils of the Iranian schools during the reign of M. R. Pahlavi (1941--1979) had no idea about genuine historical scholarship, based on the only correct analysis of historical facts--that of the Marxist-Leninist approach.

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NATIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, CONTROL OF SOCIAL PROCESSES

Moscow VOPROSY FILOSOFII in Russian No 10, 1980 pp 3-21

[Article by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: "The Scientific and Technical Revolution and Managing Social Processes"]

[Text] The most important task in the modern development of our society, the stage of mature socialism, is to unite the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the new social order. As the degree of society's maturity increases, resolving this historic task depends increasingly on improvement in the socialist control of social processes, the scientific bases for which were developed by the founders of scientific communism. V. I. Lenin stressed that "socialism can evolve and become secured only when the working class learns to manage."<sup>1</sup>

The problems of managing society which have occupied a central place in CPSU activity since the victory of Great October are being developed especially intensively under modern conditions. They have become an inseparable part of research in the fields of philosophy, political economy, scientific communism, jurisprudence and other sciences, which is understandable since, as is known, it is the task of science, including the social sciences, not only to explain the world, but also to transform it. And that requires that theoretical research be brought down to the level of practical recommendations which can be used in making and implementing management decisions. In our day, as was graphically stated by L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, "the science of victory is essentially the science of control."<sup>2</sup> The fundamental principles of socialist management have found practical embodiment in the multifaceted activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The famous CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees on further improving planning and the entire economic mechanism are convincing new testimony to their creative application under modern conditions.

Management in Socialist Society, A Mighty Accelerator of Social Progress. Growth in the Leadership Role of the CPSU in Controlling Social Processes.

For millenia, human life has been determined primarily by random forces outside the control of people. With the victory of the proletariat revolution, a society which

1. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 37, p 139.
2. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom. Rechi i stat'i" [On Lenin's Course. Speeches and Articles], Vol 3, Moscow, 1973, p 43.

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is scientifically created and scientifically managed has arisen and become established. The foresight of K. Marx and F. Engels is realized in developed socialism: associated producers systematically and intelligently regulate "their own exchange of things with nature and place it under their common control, instead of letting it govern them like a blind force; they accomplish it with the least expenditure of effort and under conditions most worthy of their human nature and adequate to it"<sup>1</sup>; "objective outside forces which had heretofore governed history come under the control of people themselves."<sup>2</sup>

Our party is the party of scientific communism, having united revolutionary theory with the worker movement, and was the first party to have led the masses to a victorious revolution, to the conscious building of socialism and communism. As a result of socialist transformations, a new type of social control has evolved which is effected by an all-encompassing political system responding to the nature of the new order. The new USSR Constitution provides an essential description of it as the subject of socialist management. In particular, Article 6 notes: "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system and of its state and public organizations. The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people."

"Armed with Marxist-Leninist teachings, the Communist Party determines the general perspective for the development of society, the USSR domestic and foreign policy line, leads the great creative activity of the Soviet people, and imparts a systematic, substantiated character to its struggle for the victory of communism."

The most important feature of scientific management under socialism is the political, that is, the class, party-oriented, statewide approach to problems of social life. The importance of such an approach at all levels of leadership and management is constantly growing, which results from the fact that the tasks being resolved by society and the political system are becoming increasingly complex. The dependence of the state of affairs in society as a whole on the work of each collective is intensifying, it is becoming necessary to use the new opportunities being created by the scientific and technical revolution more fully, and the role of the international factor is growing, both at the level of the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and at the level of strengthening socialist cooperation. The role of revolutionary theory and of social science as a guide to practical action and the role of its ideological, political and educational functions are growing.

Taking a scientific, political approach to the activity of party and public organizations, of state and economic organs, in the process of socioeconomic management means:

-- ensuring that the goals outlined and resolutions adopted conform to the laws of social development, that the demands of the future conform to the resolution of today's tasks;

-- organically combining public interests, making nationwide interests superior to collective and personal ones, and preventing bureaucratism, localism and national limitedness;

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1. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 25, p 387.

2. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch.," Vol 20, p 295.

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-- subordinating the creation and introduction of new equipment and technology, the organization of production, labor, personal services, leisure and all processes of social life to the goal of the comprehensive and harmonious development of the personality of each Soviet person;

-- developing socialist democracy, involving all workers in managing public affairs, creating every condition necessary to display their initiative and personal interest in the successful development of society;

-- raising the level and improving the style of work of party organizations and party committees as organs of political leadership, and of all state, economic and public organs.

One feature of management activity is its integral character. In practical party leadership, strictly speaking, it is hard to delineate its "purely" economic, organizational and ideological aspects. The interrelationships among them are inseparable, constant and living. The party worker is required to be able to combine these aspects and to delimit them. Otherwise, those features of party leadership (political character, conducting the party line, ideological-educational work with people, and so forth) which distinguish it and make it a vital foundation for and goal-oriented organizer of the management of the country's unified social life are reduced to naught.

The content of party committee management activity often requires thorough professional skills of committee workers. However, they must not take the place of administrators. When party committees do not direct soviet, economic and public organs, but are substituted for them, attention to political organization and ideological education inescapably decreases, party control is weakened relative to opposing localistic and bureaucratic tendencies, shortcomings are veiled and, as a result, management effectiveness decreases. Substitution and duplication create only an illusion of flexibility and efficiency.

One characteristic feature of the scientific and technical revolution is its all-encompassing character: there is no field of human activity it has not touched to a greater or lesser degree. Production automation and the introduction of revolutionary new technologies, man's leaving the Earth, the opening up of new energy sources, obtaining artificially manufactured materials with predetermined qualities, the technical use of biological phenomena, and in particular the development of bionics and microbiology industry -- these and other directions of the scientific and technical revolution are transforming the material and technical base of society, generating new forms of social activity by people, and changing the role and functions of man in the production process.

There exists between management and the scientific and technical revolution a close interaction: on the one hand, management is one of the factors which intensifies the unfolding of the scientific and technical revolution, and on the other, it is precisely the latest achievements of science and engineering which are the technological base for improving developments and making management decisions. As the scientific and technical revolution unfolds, the organic bond and interaction between production, the social structure of society, science, lifestyle and the content and level of the culture of the people are strengthened. On the whole, the complexity of social processes, the object of social management, is growing.

This is manifested first of all in the economy, the decisive sphere of human activity. The social division of labor is deepening and broadening as a result of the

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scientific and technical revolution; interbranch, intrabrand and territorial inter-relationships are multiplying and increasing in complexity; the proportion of sources of extensive growth is dropping and the tasks of using reserves for intensifying social production, improving its structure and accelerating the development of those branches which ensure the technical re-arming of the entire national economy, saving materials, live labor, fuel, raw material and energy, are advancing to the fore. Demographic, ecological and other problems, as a whole, are also doubtless growing more complex.

The advances which are occurring in productive forces and economic relations can be traced in the example of the Ukrainian SSR. Over the last nearly three five-year plans (1965-1979), the summary proportion of electric power engineering, machine building and metalworking, chemical and petrochemical industry in the total release of republic industrial output has increased from 32 to 38 percent. At the same time, the proportion of subbranches and productions releasing complex output requiring expenditures of skilled labor and a developed scientific and technical base has risen. For example, the proportion of tool making, electronics, radio engineering, aviation and other science-intensive branches is increasing more and more in machine building and metalworking, while the proportion of metals-intensive productions, and in particular power engineering, metallurgy, ore-mining and transport-hoist machine building has tended to decrease (given absolute growth and improvement in the quality of their output). Oil refining is growing at high rates, its proportion in the overall output of fuel industry having more than tripled since 1965. Nuclear power engineering is being developed rapidly, foremost of course in those regions of the republic in which traditional energy resources are limited.

Production automation and mechanization are accelerating. By late 1979, there were 30,800 mechanized and automated flow lines in operation in the Ukraine, and 20,400 of them had been installed in the last decade. During the first four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, 80 enterprises and about 7,000 shops and sectors were comprehensively mechanized and automated and 10,000 mechanized and automated flow lines were put into operation.

Also characteristic has been the shift in the ratio of those employed in production to those employed in the services sphere in favor of the latter, which in a way focuses and reflects the summary results of introducing the achievements of science and engineering which have led to a systematic savings of labor used to produce material goods.

Naturally, these and other changes associated with the scientific and technical revolution and their consequences in social and spiritual spheres complicate the tasks of organizing labor and production, of socioeconomic management. But at the same time, the scientific and technical revolution also creates the necessary natural-science and technical requisites and opportunities for resolving them. It is sufficient to rely on computer and data equipment, automated control systems, economic-mathematical and other modern methods of resolving management tasks which are being widely introduced into practice.

The scientific shaping of goals, observing the demands of the laws of social development, the active participation of the workers in resolving all public matters, have transformed socialist management into a powerful accelerator of social progress. The management of socialist society is a most important means of consciously, efficiently

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organizing social life, of subordinating all the efforts and resources of society to a single plan and a common goal, that of building communism.

The management situation which evolved in the stage of developed socialism demanded first of all that the supervisory role of the party be increased, that it ensure, thanks to being armed with scientific Marxist-Leninist theory, its organizational structure, enormous experience and position in society as the nucleus of the political system, a dialectic unity of all links of the social organism into a single inseparable chain, a close interaction of production and consumption, of working and free time, of all aspects of intercourse among people. In this regard, the unity of economic, technical and social policy is the cornerstone on which the entire aggregate of means used to realize the long-term program aims of the party.

Only the party of communists, by creatively developing the scientific ideology of the working class, Marxism-Leninism, and relying on it, is capable of setting long-range and current tasks which meet the goal of building communism and of uniting all social classes and strata to implement them.

Never before have ideology and politics and their managerial functions played so important a role, never have they had so strong an influence on the functioning and development of society, as under socialism. This is associated first of all with the truth and profound scientificity of Marxist-Leninist ideology, with the fact that it expresses the fundamental interests of the workers, second, with the socio-economic nature of the new society and the systematic character of the use of its objective laws, and third, with the special role of the political approach to solving economic, engineering-technical and scientific tasks.

We can therefore assert with every justification that scientific management of the entire complex of social processes is characteristic only of socialism and includes, along with political organization, management organs and institutions, the system of ideas, social norms and values, and political culture of the masses. In the socialist management process, we also realize the goal-setting, communicative, norm-setting, educative and other functions of communist ideology and scientifically substantiated politics. The socialist economy, social relations and culture test their ever-growing creative and organizing influence on themselves.

Progressive new ideas become a truly invincible material force for transforming the world when they are mastered by the masses and politically organize them to purposeful action. Our Leninist party therefore considers it a top-priority task to develop deeply the democratic principles of socialist management. It is important to emphasize in this connection that analysis of the unfolding of the scientific and technical revolution in socialist society proves the falseness of assertions by representatives of bourgeois management theory about the narrowing of its democratic forms in view of the fact that the scientific and technical revolution requires competency, professional training and flexibility, and that that is incompatible with expanding the participation of the masses in management activity. Bourgeois theoreticians attempt to portray a capitalism in which democracy is formal and does not propose that social production be managed by the workers themselves, though they determine the scientific and technical revolution. Incidentally, throughout the history of private-property society, the power of the exploiter minority and its dominion and control have in one way or another been justified by the incompetence of the masses, of the people.

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Socialist revolution puts an end to society governed politically and economically by a ruling minority. V. I. Lenin defined as one of its primary tasks ensuring that society is managed by the working class, by all laborers, by the people themselves. V. I. Lenin pointed out the necessity of "rearing the entire working population, each and every person, to participate independently in management...."<sup>1</sup> V. I. Lenin saw the power of the people, which is the essence of socialist management and the managerial function of socialist democracy, as the antithesis of bourgeois democracy. Socialist democratism is "the actual participation of a gigantic majority of the people, namely the workers, in managing the state...."<sup>2</sup>

In order to introduce the broad masses to participating in management in the era of scientific and technical revolution, we need to create a number of preliminary conditions. No matter how remote these preliminary conditions appear at first glance to be from a given problem situation which must be resolved, it is precisely these conditions which in the end determine the essence of the matter. The reference is foremost to the necessity of genuinely free, conscious, creative labor free of the numbing pressure of exploitation, to the genuinely democratic cooperation of people equal in their position in society, to broad worker access to education and diverse opportunities for raising their occupational-skill level, and finally, to profound awareness of one's personal participation in and responsibility for everything the labor collective, region and country live for.

In this light, the unfolding scientific and technical revolution in socialist society generates additional requisites for its further democratization. Thus, growth in the educational and cultural-technical potential of the masses which is determined by the scientific and technical revolution increases the activeness and effectiveness of their participation in management. In order for this to happen, the very system of socialist management must be constantly improved. In particular, the scientific and technical revolution makes substantial adjustments in the relationship of representative democracy to professional management. Under developed socialism, its optimality is ensured, on the one hand, by increasing the competency and efficiency, flexibility and orderliness of both representative and managerial organs and professional employees, the public and monitored nature of their activity, their responsibility and strict observance of legality, and on the other, it is ensured by expanding the rights and duties of representative organs, increasing the activeness of the masses in state management, and growth in their overall and managerial culture. Combined, these two aspects of the management process ensure the profoundly democratic character of management under socialism.

One factor determining the continued unfolding of socialist democracy is strengthening the legal basis of state and public life. In this regard, it is important to also take into account the time factor, that is, not only to adopt the appropriate legal norms at the proper time, but also to review them flexibly and with consideration of life's demands. Here, as in management in general, it is important to understand that everything can be corrected or improved, but time lost cannot be recovered. Therefore, the party insistently emphasizes that when the ineffectiveness of particular management structures or methods has been demonstrated, they must resolutely be improved.

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1. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 36, p 72.

2. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 38, p 91.

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Several Questions on Improving Economic and Social Processes Management Given the Scientific and Technical Revolution

Developed socialism first of all demands a new approach to leadership of the economy, improvement in planning, and strengthening of the entire economic mechanism. The economic sphere is the primary field of the struggle for communism. It is here that we create the material-technical conditions for establishing communist civilization and the most important requisites for developing all aspects of the social and spiritual life of society. It is precisely the economy which experiences the direct impact of the scientific and technical revolution, which is a qualitative revolution in productive forces and which leads to a radical transformation in the content and character of social labor, to change in the role and place of man in the production process. Therefore, the tasks of improving economic management at the present stage have been thoroughly and comprehensively reviewed and resolved at the October (1964), March and September (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenums and at our 23rd, 24th and 25th Party Congresses. They occupy a most important place in the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and local party organs.

The CPSU Central Committee Decree "On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs" adopted in July 1979 and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" outline very important new steps to improve the entire system of supervision of the socialist economy. These documents, prepared in execution of the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the provisions of the new USSR Constitution, orient all management activity towards attaining high national economic end results, towards meeting growing social demands more fully, the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized.

The reference is to more closely coordinating the resolution of long-range and current problems, and also the tasks of branch and territorial development. In particular, the plan is, based on a strengthening of democratic centralism, to elevate the role and responsibility of republic organs for ensuring plan balance and increasing the effectiveness of socialist management.

Ensuring the comprehensive economic and social development of the republics will be facilitated by the development of territorial balances of the production and distribution of the most important types of output, drawing up plans for the production of local building materials, consumer goods production and housing, municipal-services, cultural and personal-services construction, the compilation of optimum freight flows, and especially the preparation of programs to solve major regional problems.

Task number one in party economic strategy is to ensure the dynamic and proportional development of social production on the basis of improvement in the management mechanism, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and improving work quality at all levels of economic management in every way possible.

In the language of economic practice, this signifies that continued strong development of the national economy must be ensured not on an extensive basis, but on an intensive one, that is, with a reduction in expenditures of initial products on the manufacture of products of final consumption.

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In other words, intensification of the economy must be reflected not only in a lowering of expenditures of live labor, but also in a reduction in the capital- and materials-intensiveness of production. At the same time, the problem of reducing expenditures of live labor has acquired particular importance at the present stage of development of social production.

Actually, in connection with the reduction in the natural population increment and with the high level of employment which has been achieved, one can no longer count, either now or in the foreseeable future, on a substantial influx of manpower. The average annual increment in working-age population nationwide and in the individual regions is decreasing. In the Ukrainian SSR, this population category will grow by only 1.2 million persons in the current five-year plan, and no increment at all is anticipated in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The restricting of extensive factors requires that we ensure higher labor productivity, foremost by using social productive forces -- science, production cooperation and consolidation, the broad and substantiated specialization of production and, on that basis, the mechanization and automation of labor-intensive processes, especially in auxiliary production. The proportion of low-skill manual labor in the national economy remains high, and whereas mechanized labor comprises 64.5 percent of the labor in basic production (according to 1979 Ukrainian SSR Central Statistical Administration data), it is only 29.7 percent in auxiliary production, and the rate at which it is increasing remains slow.

In this connection, the Zaporozhskaya Oblast party organization initiative, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, on reducing manual jobs and ensuring effective manpower use is of great socioeconomic importance in producing a more effective system of managing the resource potential of labor.

The technical re-arming and renovation of production is the key direction in solving this problem. Funds and resources equal to those being spent on the construction of new enterprises are being directed into these areas in the current five-year plan (14.8 billion rubles and 14.9 billion rubles, respectively). Concentrating them on ensuring the comprehensive mechanization and automation of labor-intensive processes must facilitate a fundamental resolution of the problem.

However, these are only the first steps. There are large reserves which must be used fully in the years just ahead. In particular, concentrating and specializing maintenance jobs is economically justified, as it ensures freeing workers for other jobs and improving the quality and reducing the cost of maintenance. But the main thing is that we need to replace obsolete and obsolescent equipment faster, as necessary and as opportunities permit. The development and implementation of a scientifically substantiated system of social labor management in a cross-section of republics, oblasts, rayons, branches, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes is an important task. In this regard, we must ensure comprehensive consideration of the trends of scientific and technical progress with a view towards using labor resources more efficiently, towards the optimum development of production in small and medium-sized cities and in rural areas.

One reliable management tool which has become firmly entrenched in practice is the comprehensive economic and social development plans of enterprises, associations and regions. Their appearance in the 1960's stemmed naturally from the problems born

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of the scientific and technical revolution. The importance of social factors of growth in the effectiveness of production -- improving conditions for engineering-technical and other workers to actualize their abilities more fully and meeting their needs in terms of favorable interpersonal relationships, enriching the content and increasing the social significance of their labor, creating conditions for creativity, study and occupational growth -- has increased greatly with the introduction of fundamentally new equipment and technology and with the rise in the skills and educational level of the workers. This is particularly perceptible foremost at the technically advanced enterprises, which have often exhausted their own economic factors of efficiency growth. It is precisely these enterprises which first embarked on planning the economic and social development of labor collectives.

But that turned out to be inadequate. A considerable portion of the social problems (housing, social- and cultural-services construction, personal services to workers, organizing recreation, the more effective use of free time, and others) can be resolved successfully only within the framework of the region (city, rayon) in which the enterprise is located. That is why regional socioeconomic planning arose in the natural order of things. As a result, the system of planning comprehensive economic and social development in both branch and territorial cross-sections evolved.

The task now is to comprehensively improve all elements of this system, and in particular the corresponding methods, there still being unjustified lack of coordination among them. That is said, in particular, about the "Leningrad," "Donetsk" and "Urals" methods of planning the socioeconomic development of cities. This was clear in the experimentation stage. The time has now come to develop unified methods documents defining the structure, content and indicators of economic and social development plans of various branch and territorial management objects. The significance of this work will grow substantially in the next five-year plan in connection with the implementation of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructions on long-range planning and on preparing summary social development sections in plans at all levels of management.

However, the improved plans themselves do not yield the desired result if there is no effective plan discipline. Plan discipline is not only discipline in carrying out the plan, but also discipline in the plan assignment. In particular, it includes the timely development of quality plans and communicating them promptly to those carrying them out. If plan assignments are insufficiently substantiated and balanced, not communicated at the proper time, or repeatedly adjusted by superior organizations without interlinking all sections, then it will naturally be hard to demand observance of execution discipline.

With the saturation of production with modern equipment, the "price" of a minute of working time increases sharply. Inefficient use of working time turns into ever-increasing losses of material, energy and monetary resources. A neglectful attitude towards society's basic and invaluable property of working time reveals not only shortcomings in labor organization, but also oversights in moral up-bringing. The ability to value each minute of working time, to strictly observe plan and technological discipline, will become one of the most important indicators of a communist attitude towards labor and the shaping of this ability will become a most important contribution to increasing the productiveness of social labor.

In the broadest sense of the word, discipline, when understood as precision in posing tasks and setting goals, as unswerving implementation of decisions made, as all

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manner of creative initiative from below, as mutual assistance and supports, as responsibility for work entrusted to one, and finally as an integral feature of the Soviet way of life, is a powerful management lever in the hands of a leader at any level and an effective means of optimizing the production process. In fact, the lines along which the scientific and technical revolution is developing and deepening are such that the sphere of external control of worker activity is gradually narrowing and the role of self-control and self-discipline as integral components of highly efficient labor is growing significantly. This determines the necessity of increasing the personal responsibility of each worker in developed socialist society for the work sector entrusted to him.

The CPSU Central Committee has worked out a whole complex of organizational, economic and ideological measures aimed at strengthening labor, state, and foremost plan discipline, the guarantee that the socioeconomic organism of our society will function successfully. The unity of interests of society, the collective and the worker which has been achieved on the basis of public ownership of the means of production is the fundamental requisite enabling us to make the socialist production collective an educator of people, not in the metaphorical sense, but in the direct sense. The collective plays a top-priority role in ensuring continuity among the various generations of workers, preservation and enhancement of the glorious labor traditions of the working class. The reference is to transmitting social experience and those nontransitory values of labor free of exploitation which are born of socialist competition and the struggle for a communist attitude towards labor. And it is quite natural that the level of discipline is considerably higher in collectives made up of cost-accounting, single job-authorization brigades, since the influence of the collective is not replaced by any sort of administrative levers.

A resolution of the theoretical and practical problems of economic management which is effective and which corresponds to the interests of building communism is possible only on the condition that they are viewed not in isolation, not just as those problems, but as an organic whole along with improvement in the management of political, ideological and sociopsychological processes. This flows from the very essence of the socialist type of management, from the conscious, scientific management of society as a single whole. If, in particular, production management by strengthening material incentives is not accompanied by corresponding managerial influence on the whole system of social relations, needs and interests, then such antisocialist phenomena as consumerism, impetus towards private acquisition, and others can be generated.

The educative function of stimulation is very effective, so mistakes in organizing it, disparaging its social significance and weakening its effectiveness cause perceptible harm to the shaping and development of the needs and interests of the production worker, to establishing his comprehensively developed personality. Thus, attempts at delimiting artificially the sphere of operation of material and spiritual incentives or at making them unilaterally preferable are doubtless harmful. In fact, they are effectively only as part of the complex, the elements supplementing one another, with a unified educational effect.

Typically, the more fully production is encompassed by a scientific and technical transformation, the more incentives it requires outside the framework of the traditional forms of material encouragement. It is important to avoid creating a unique "incentives vacuum" when those incentives based on material encouragement are no longer adequate and moral, intellectual and other incentives are not being used fully.

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In this connection, achieving coordinated development of the economic, sociopolitical and spiritual spheres of social life is the most important task of party leadership of society and of social management in the broader sense. Our party orients managerial activity not to one social subsystem such as the economy, important as it is, but to the comprehensive resolution of the tasks of creating the material and technical base of communism, of improving socialist social relations, of the all-around development of all members of society. In this regard, consideration is also given to the tasks of further strengthening the country's defense capability, deepening the world revolutionary process, and ensuring world peace and security.

The scientific and technical revolution opens up new prospects and opportunities for managerial influence on the processes which lead to the eradication of social differences between people of mental and physical labor, between urban and rural areas, to strengthening social homogeneity and to further strengthening the new historical community which is the Soviet people. Party policy and all party practical activity are aimed at using these opportunities as fully as possible.

The management of social processes includes shaping communist conviction and an active life stance of all members of society. The Communist Party is constantly increasing its efforts aimed at establishing communist morality, developing Soviet patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism, at overcoming survivals in the consciousness and behavior of people. Each managerial action must organically combine ideological-political, moral and labor aspects. It was to precisely this that the CPSU Central Committee Decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" oriented party organizations.

Controlling the shaping of the socialist way of life occupies an important place in the social management system. Way of life focuses the achievements of the political, economic and cultural development of socialist society, the fruits of the development of the new man. Here, as in no other area, management is called upon to effect planned improvement in all spheres and methods of ensuring the vital activity of the Soviet people. "As is known, we were forced during the initial stages of building socialism to concentrate on what was most important, on that on which the very existence of the young Soviet state depended," notes L. I. Brezhnev. "The situation is now different... We can no longer permit some sectors to lag for long periods while others, even very important ones, shoot forward."<sup>1</sup>

The establishment of a socialist way of life signifies that socialism has won not only as a new and more democratic type of power and the most effective method of economic management, but also as the most progressive form of social life for the working masses, which have been drawn into creative activity on building the most just and a truly free society on an unprecedented scale. With the establishment of the socialist way of life, the economic, political and ideological principles and outlines of the new social structure have become the principles and features of the life and activity of each Soviet person, have become an organic part of his everyday labor and personal life, have become characteristic features of his consciousness and behavior.

The socialist way of life is a dynamic system capable of self-improvement and self-development. Herein is rooted one of the most important historical advantages of socialism over capitalism, which is afflicted by the most profound social ulcers

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1. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninski kursom," Vol 3, pp 235-236.

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incapable of providing working people with a positive outlook on life and drying up the very spirit of man with constant alarm about the future. Only socialism gives to the scientific and technical revolution, which as we know is a global phenomenon, a truly humanistic character. Only under socialism are the objective requisites created for maximum use of the achievements of scientific and engineering thought in the interests of improving the material and cultural well-being of the masses, of improving their working and living conditions and elevating their spirits.

Use of the scientific and technical revolution in the interests of the working man, in the interests of comprehensive development of his abilities, testifies to the historical advantages of socialism, which has posed the task of qualitative change in the "human factor" of production, shaping the new man. This emerges as a mandatory condition for continued production growth, for continued improvement in its efficiency and quality. At the same time, it is associated with meeting the worker's demands more fully, with a qualitative advance in the well-being of the people. Herein lies one of the most important sources of increasing the labor activeness of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia. At this level, the scientific and technical revolution and the socialist way of life emerge as a dialectic unity of working conditions and a corresponding way of life for modern man.

Systematic development of the socialist way of life is a natural consequence of the economic and social policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a most important summary indicator of the achievements of the Soviet people in the areas of economics, science and culture. In turn, improvement in the way of life of the Soviet person is a necessary condition for successfully carrying out national economic plans, strengthening the social and ideological-political unity of Soviet society, and shaping a broad-based, scientific, communist world view.

By helping establish such features of our way of life as collectivism, democratism, humanism, patriotism, internationalism, social optimism, the labor and sociopolitical activeness of people, social management can and must more actively influence the shaping of intelligent needs and high spiritual interests. Forecasting the future development of various aspects of our way of life under the influence of the unfolding scientific and technical revolution and the socioeconomic consequences born of it is of exceptional importance in this connection.

The growing dynamics of social processes and the diversity of forms of development of the socialist way of life when viewed from the perspective of regulating these social phenomena naturally pose the problem of thinking through and considering in management decisions the specifics and substance of the social situation as a concentrated expression of necessity and opportunity, means and goals, time and space characteristics, objective and subjective factors.

The opportunities of mature socialist society are immense, and reserves for continuing to improve it are great. In order to bring them into play, we must, as the CPSU Central Committee has stressed, raise the level of management in all links, increase responsibility and strengthen discipline in all jobs and in all work sectors. This will enable us to successfully complete the 10th Five-Year Plan and create a solid base for effective work in the future.

On Further Development of Management Theory and Practice and Steps to Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the Republic

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Improving socialist management assumes intensive development of management theory. The task is not only to explain the nature of managerial relations, but also to indicate ways of improving actual management practice. The development of these ways depends in considerable measure on the coordinated efforts of all detachments of social scientists, on the interaction and "interpermeation" of social management theory and Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy and scientific communism, inasmuch as they are linked by a single object of cognition, for such is society.

Given the scientific and technical revolution, the continued creative development and actualization of the principle of democratic centralism in management has taken on particular urgency in the management sciences complex: optimizing the way in which the powers and functions of central and subordinate management links and the branch and territorial principles of management are combined, optimizing the relationship of the rights and responsibilities of management organs and officials, introducing methods of target programming, and improving the organizational forms of worker participation in management. In this regard, it should always be remembered that the centralized, planned guidance of the economic and social development of the entire country is the most important, truly historical advantage of our society.

Management in socialist society is a unique alloy of science and art, so raising the level of management assumes, along with development of the system of social-management skills, the ability of cadres to use these skills in their practical activity. Management methods based only and exclusively on the personal qualities of workers, on their experience and intuition, no longer will be able to provide the necessary impact. Modern management as an art demands competence, true professionalism, and a high degree of political and scientific training. Only if this is done will theory adequately reflect practical demands and practice be raised to the level of theory. We need specialists capable of integrating and skillfully using traditional and advanced management experience, of actively introducing innovations, experimenting creatively and taking justified production-management risks.

This is not an easy matter and requires psychological reorientation and the ability to rely on the intelligence of the collective. Sight must not be lost of the fact that individual leaders try to work in the old way and do not want to learn to deal with the new conditions, to set aside outmoded views, work methods and procedures. Clearly, if a worker does not or cannot rise to modern demands, he will unavoidably be cast aside in the management system.

The forceful dynamic of socioeconomic development is incompatible with management stagnation and conservatism, with bureaucratic disdain of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. Intensifying the directive-ness of planning and the normative-ness of production organization and in economic and social processes, and broadening the legislative, legal basis of managerial activity must not grow into petty regulation and rigid "regulated-ness" and become a brake on the creative activeness and initiative of officials. To the contrary, all this is called upon to facilitate organizing managerial labor on a truly scientific basis.

Scientific and technical progress and improving management are closely linked, an organic whole. As was noted, scientific and technical progress creates the requisites necessary for improving management, but that progress and its tempo increasingly depend on management of the development of science, on the creation and introduction of new equipment and technology.

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The management of scientific and technical progress is one of the most important spheres of actualization of the forecasting function of socialist management. The orientation of our society's future development objectively determines the necessity of giving thorough consideration to this in managing economic and ideological processes. In managing scientific and technical progress, we influence the shaping of the material and technical base of production, that is, of that factor which determines the objective working and living conditions of members of society.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the party organizations, in providing leadership for scientific institutions, pursue the famous tenet expressed by L. I. Brezhnev in a speech at a festive meeting devoted to the 250th anniversary of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "It is a matter for the scientists themselves, not for us, to dictate to you the details of scientific subjects, the ways and means of research. But we will determine the primary directions in which science develops, the primary tasks advanced by life, jointly."<sup>1</sup>

Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences experience in increasing the effectiveness of scientific research and decreasing the time involved in introducing the results into production has received high praise from the CPSU Central Committee.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee pays a great deal of attention to the work of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and all republic scientific collectives. In 1977, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree "On Certain Steps to Further Improve Management of Scientific and Technical Progress in the Republic." The role of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences in developing fundamental research and coordinating scientific research in the natural, engineering and social sciences was enhanced. The republic Gosplan was entrusted, along with management of scientific and technical progress by purposefully planning the development of the republic national economy, to supervise the organization of scientific research on fundamental scientific and technical problems and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production. Appropriate structural subdivisions were created in the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan system. Overall leadership and supervision of ministry and department work on accelerating scientific and technical progress in the republic national economy is exercised by a deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

Actualization of the steps outlined has facilitated the comprehensive resolution of tasks of the scientific-technical and socioeconomic development of the republic national economy in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Scientific institutions, and first of all academic one, have done quite a bit to ensure that the results of fundamental research come out in applied and prototype-design developments needed by the national economy, both now and in the future. Much attention is being paid to the search for ways of introducing scientific research results into production. This means first of all participation by collectives of scientists in solving concrete scientific and technical problems within the framework of the national and republic state economic and social development plans. Jointly with the ministries and departments, the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences is carrying out nearly 1,500 assignments within the framework of union programs for machine-tool manufacture, ferrous metallurgy, coal, electrical engineering and other branches of industry. Institutes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences also participate actively in carrying out republic scientific and technical programs approved by the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan.

1. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom. Rechi i stat'i," Moscow, 1976, Vol 5, p 366.

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Such forms of communication between science and production as organizing joint activity by Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences institutes and union and republic ministries on the basis of unified scientific research and introduction plans, working in the interests of the country's associations and large enterprises on the basis of comprehensive scientific and technical programs and creating branch laboratories have recommended themselves positively. A considerable amount of development is being done on the basis of socialist cooperation agreements between scientists and designers and the production collectives, which facilitates enterprise technical renovation and the mechanization and automation of production processes. Also being developed is a new form of scientific and technical cooperation, creative agreements between the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and republic oblasts. Such agreements were initially concluded with Zaporozhskaya and Nikolayevskaya oblasts, and then with groups of oblasts in the vicinity of the Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Khar'kov, southern and western scientific centers of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and with Kiev. Carrying them out is helping strengthen the influence science has on resolving pressing tasks of developing major regions.

Experimental-production subdivisions within the scientific research institutions have become an important tool for strengthening the ties between science and production. They play an ever-increasing role in the development first of all of systems research, in improving the effectiveness of institute work and in accelerating the introduction of their results into the national economy by ensuring a high degree of completeness of applied developments. The Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences now has 66 such subdivisions, with a 1979 output in excess of 157 million rubles. "Institute - design bureau - prototype production - pilot plant" complexes carrying out an entire work cycle, from concept to final preparation of the innovation for introduction, have been formed and are operating successfully at a number of leading institutes. Within such complexes, given an applied topic, the total duration of all work stages is ordinarily 1-3 years, and 4-5 years for theoretical research, which is considerably less than the average time involved under the usual conditions.

The features of this stage in the scientific and technical revolution promote to the fore the task of developing, based on fundamental research, fundamentally new technologies as a basis for fundamental technical re-arming and for substantially improving the effectiveness of social production. Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences cooperation with the scientific collectives of the USSR and union republic academies of sciences and with branch scientific research institutes has already enabled us to create upwards of 300 fundamentally new technologies which are now in use in metallurgical, chemical, ship-building, aviation, gas, food and other branches of the national economy. They meet and sometimes even exceed the demands of world technical progress. Confirmation of the high level of the technologies being developed is the sale of licenses for more than 40 of them in the industrially developed countries. Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences activity on creating fundamentally new technologies on the basis of fundamental research has also been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

Thus, valuable experience in shaping a system of effective management of scientific and technical progress has been accumulated in recent years in the republic, as throughout the country. However, the prompt and, especially important, universal introduction of scientific and technical achievements continues to be a "bottle-neck." Unfortunately, not all problems of the operation of scientific-production complexes and associations have been solved in the best manner. The fact that they are economically scattered is being overcome slowly, management centralization is

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still weak and there are shortcomings in planning and material-technical supply and with financial-legal provision, especially in using the powerful cost-accounting lever of credit. With a view towards successfully resolving interbranch scientific and technical development problems, we need to "finish" the mechanism whereby the industrial ministries interact, to create interbranch complexes and strengthen their material and financial base, and also to legally secure these new organizational-economic forms of production.

One obstacle to comprehensive resolution of the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress often is a narrow departmental approach to organizing the use of the achievements of science and advanced experience, insufficiently developed "horizontal" ties between production and scientific research collectives. In this connection, the party committees of a number of large republic scientific and industrial centers have created, on a voluntary basis, unique regional organs for managing scientific and technical progress. Their experience is being studied intently by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The republic is currently finishing shaping the system of scientific and technical programs for the 11th Five-Year Plan. In this regard, primary attention is being focused on developing leading scientific-technical and socioeconomic programs of republic-wide significance along the pivotal lines of national economic development, which are generally of an interbranch nature. We are also shaping branch programs and programs aimed at solving interbranch problems of individual republic regions, as well as programs being carried out in the interests of individual enterprises and associations. Scientific and technical programs define the lead scientific research institutes, precisely shape the tasks of obtaining concrete end results, and anticipate target financing and material-technical provision.

In the course of the scientific and technical revolution, the role of information for managing social processes has grown. High-quality information, data completeness and how efficiently it is obtained -- these are the very first condition for making effective management decisions and systematically monitoring their implementation. Data production is gradually being transformed into a special, specific branch of the national economy and one whose accelerated development is becoming an essential condition for the high-quality transformation of the productive forces of society.

A far-flung network of state and departmental statistics organs, computer centers and scientific research institutions called upon to gather, process, store and transmit to management organs the necessary data on development of the economy, science and culture, on changes in the sociodemographic composition of the population, and so forth, has been created in our country. The information service is becoming increasingly saturated with modern equipment.

At the same time, the continued development and increasing complexity of social processes will demand a qualitatively new approach and more effective forms of organizing information for socialist management. In this area, where the collection, processing and systematizing of information are oriented primarily towards meeting the internal needs of a ministry, main administration or association, departmentalism often conflicts with trends towards further collectivization of production, of strengthening interdependence among the various branches of the national economy and among different economic regions.

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At this level, it is important to single out the task of improving data provision for the management of social processes. Practically every managerial decision assumes consideration of the social aspect, which reflects the needs, interests and motives for the activity of classes, social groups and collectives, consideration of public opinion, and so on. It is becoming especially clear to us today why V. I. Lenin placed such a high value on and so loved to recall Hegel's expression that "there is no abstract truth: truth is always concrete."<sup>1</sup> Operating solely with general truths, general positions, without concretizing them and linking them to practice, can lead to incorrect, one-sided or wrong decisions.

The growth in the volume of social information and its increasing complexity assumes that appropriate scientific-management complexes will operate to collect and process the diversity of social information within the framework of a unified statewide management data system. And the need management organs have for systematized data is just as organic as the need enterprises have for energy, raw material, metal, fuel, semifinished products, and so on. It is therefore entirely natural that the task of using information effectively and being able to analyze it is being posed in a new light under present conditions. This ability will become an essential occupational skill of the modern leader, who is obligated to be constantly aware of various and often complex and contradictory processes. This ability will not come forth of its own accord, of course. It should be shaped beginning in the grade schools.

In recent years, a number of interesting research projects have been done on developing methods of collecting and processing social information, on substantiating a system of social indicators of the development of labor collectives, cities, oblasts and regions. However, the pace of this research, and its practical results, still do not meet the growing demands of management. Inadequate coordination of this work with management practice, with the resolution of those concrete tasks facing party, Soviet and economic organs, is also having an effect.

In fairness, it should be said that not all party committee, state and economic organ workers have fully mastered the methods of analyzing social information yet, unfortunately. We must first of all note the inadequate consideration in practical work of the huge layers of social information contained in statistical reporting and normative-technical documentation. As a consequence, when work is checked out by various commissions, weeks and sometimes months are spent collecting information which could be obtained very quickly from statistical organs were the assignment set up properly. Second, the state of affairs is often not analyzed properly. Third, conclusions that are too general are often drawn and nonspecific decisions are often made.

As an example, let us refer to labor discipline evaluation in a production collective in Zhitomir. The administration at this enterprise considered the state of labor discipline in the collective to be generally good. That was also the opinion in the department of industry in the party obkom. These figures were given to substantiate this: during the first four years of the five-year plan, the proportion and absolute amount of direct losses of working time decreased substantially.

In fact, considerable work had been done to strengthen labor discipline in the collective. However, an analysis using ordinary enterprise statistical reporting showed

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1. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 42, p 290.

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that the reduction in losses of working time had occurred for only isolated categories of workers, and foremost for "casual" violators. The steps taken had not been effective in the group of discipline violators which included young people and those who abuse alcohol. Among these workers, absenteeism frequency and duration even increased.

Figuratively speaking, the collective had a constant "focus of infection." In order to draw the collective's attention to these problems, in addition to administrative measures and the resolution of a number of everyday-living questions, it was recommended that the state of labor discipline and losses of working time be discussed at party study and economic education exercises and that public opinion be mobilized against violators. It is obvious that involving workers in production management will not be effective or systematic without their knowing the content of social information, without developing habits of analyzing it and taking definite, carefully-weighted steps.

Improvement in management is determined not least by development of its material and technical base. Computers have a most important place in the overall complex of management equipment, as they are given an ever-increasing portion of the routine mental labor of people managing modern production and social processes. Computers and the complexes being created based on them ensure high-speed calculation, the possibility of storing large blocks of data and, foremost, the possibility of resolving management optimization mathematical problems which in principle cannot be resolved by other means.

Fundamental research is opening up new possibilities for developing better and better technical means of management. In particular, achievements in the field of optical electronics, holography and laser technology significantly improve data recording and storing. Scientists of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, jointly with the Ministry of Radio Industry, have developed the YeS-5150 optical-mechanical memory, with a capacity of  $10^{10}$  bits per disc, permitting high-speed data recording and computation. Data density with it is several orders of magnitude higher than with recording on magnetic tape. Jointly with the "Svetlana" electronic instrument-making association, Academy scientists developed and mastered the series production of a family of the first domestically produced microcomputer, the "Elektronika S5," as well as of a single-crystal electronic simulating microprocessor which can handle up to 200,000 operations per second.

As is known, automated control systems (ASU's) are one of the most effective ways to use computers. A complex of organizational-economic methods, mathematical programs and technical means of collecting, storing and processing data to achieve basic management goals, they considerably expand its potential and increase its effectiveness, permitting radical improvement in the technology of planning, recording and monitoring.

The effectiveness with which ASU's function is determined in considerable measure by the achievements of modern science in the area of the general theory of management, systems analysis and the theory of optimum processes. Republic scientists are participating in creating the technical base for providing the mathematics and data for a statewide automated control system (OGAS) which will unify such functional state systems as the automated plan calculations system (ASPR), the automated science and technology management system (ASUNT) and others. The Gosplans of the Ukrainian and

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Lithuanian SSR's, as the lead organizations in planning ASPR's at the republic level, are doing this work for other USSR republics. The creation of republic automated science and technology management systems (RASUNT's) is an important stage en route to creating the USSR ASUNT.

Jointly with other research organizations, republic scientists have developed and introduced effective methods and means of automated control for ferrous metallurgy enterprises. An automated system for controlling petroleum transport and storage processes in the "Druzhba" oil pipeline has been created and is in use.

However, all this is essentially only the first stage in using in management the opportunities opened up by the scientific and technical revolution. Socialist society is investing large sums in creating various automated control systems and is entitled to count on their being more effective than has been achieved so far. In order to do this, we need to build an automated management base on a unified methodological and methods foundation, following a comprehensive plan, under unified leadership. Today, the fundamental task of management is to coordinate in a single center the tasks of further improving production and social relations, the scientific potential, education and up-bringing of people, and using the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution more fully.

The workers of our republic were tremendously inspired, as were all the Soviet people, by the June (1980) CPSU Central Committee decree on convening the next, 26th, Congress of the Party of Lenin, which congress will be a major milestone in the advance of our society towards communism.

The pre-congress socialist competition, which is gathering strength and scope with each passing day, and the new patriotic initiatives being put forward by laborers in all branches of the national economy -- all this is convincing testimony to the unanimous striving of the people of the Soviet Ukraine to augment their contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of their socialist homeland, to greet the 26th Congress of the Party of Lenin in a worthy manner.

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UZBEK, USSR ACADEMIES ON SIBERIAN RIVER REVERSAL PLAN

Moscow VESTNIK AKADEMII NAUK SSSR in Russian No 11, 1980 pp 3-13

[Report on USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium discussion of work of Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; "Main Directions and Development Prospects of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences' Scientific Research"]

[Text] Created 37 years ago, the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences is now the republic's major science center. Its seven departments unite 35 scientific research establishments where more than 13,000 assistants work. The Karakalpak branch is also incorporated in the academy. Guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in the reports and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences is currently making an appreciable contribution to the republic's economic, social and cultural progress.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium discussed at its meeting the results of the activity of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences.

The report was delivered by Academician A.S. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. He observed that thanks to the assistance of all our country's peoples, primarily the Russian people and Russian scientists, the academy had made an appreciable contribution to the development of Soviet science in the 37 years since it was founded.

Each republic academy, A.S. Sadykov emphasized, develops its own problems which are specific to its republic together with the solution of general fundamental problems. The specific features of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences' scientific research are conditioned by the singularities of the structure of the republic's economy. The sectors incorporated in the cotton complex occupy a large proportion of Uzbekistan's economy. Uzbekistan is the country's principal cotton center. Cotton production, A.S. Sadykov said, is our people's basic international duty.

Scientists of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences (for the first time in world and national breeding science) discovered and used in research as a genetic donor a wilt-resistant wild form of Mexican cotton plant which is relatively immune to verticilliose disease. An original procedure of breeding new wilt-resistant, high-yield cotton-plant varieties (the "Tashkent" variety, for example, which secured

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five strain changings thereof) were developed. Twenty new promising cotton-plant varieties which are successfully undergoing tests have been created with the aid of distant hybridization methods, methods of the supplemental pollination and close-relative and graduated cross pollination of geographically distant forms and also the impact of radioactive phosphorus, gamma rays and chemical mutagens. The AN-402, AN-Uzbekistan-3 and AN-Samarkand-2 varieties have already been zoned.

Farming systems leading to a considerable increase in the fertility of irrigable land and also a complex of agrarian methods connected with the use of the new strains have been developed and scientifically substantiated. Large-scale measures for irrigation and land reclamation have been implemented and new types of dams and canals, hydraulic engineering terminals and vertical and horizontal drainage systems have been developed.

The academy's scientists have created and extensive use is now being made in all the republic's cotton-sowing regions of composite nitrogenous-phosphorus fertilizers --ammoniated superphosphate--and also fertilizers incorporating microelements of copper, zinc and other metals (in accordance with the soil-climate singularities of the republic's various regions). UDM low-toxic defoliants, Butylcaptax and others (in place of the highly toxic [butifos; Butylphosphorous (?)]) and also the pesticides Uzgen and Olgin are undergoing tests. The solution of this problem is particularly important in connection with the need to organically combine the task of the further development of cotton growing with the protection of the environment and man's health.

Uncovered cotton-plant seeds are employed extensively in the sowing of the republic. Special machines have been created for their sowing which have helped to secure a fivefold saving of the seeds sown and a considerable increase in the cotton growers' labor productivity. Methods of stimulating seed growth have been developed in physics, biology and chemistry institutes and introduced in practice: lasers, wetting in a solution of succinic acid, in chlorella suspension and the influence of the polymer preparation A-1. Instruments to determine the parameters of cotton fiber, a mechanized line for sorting and calibrating the seeds and so forth are being created.

Research is being conducted connected with the use of cotton waste and the products of its ginning. Growth substances and effective peptizing agents for the production of boracic solutions and construction materials have been obtained. The Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Microbiology in conjunction with the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin [VASKhNIL] has shown the possibility of obtaining fodder for livestock by way of the fermentation in silage trenches of cotton-plant stalks with the enzyme [trichoderm lignorum]-19.

Biological methods of fighting cotton-plant pests are being applied successfully after having been developed in conjunction with VASKhNIL's Central Asian Department.

Research into current problems of the theory of probability and mathematical statistics, particularly into asymptotic theorems and stochastic process theory, has been further developed in the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Department of Physicomathematical Sciences.

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Theoretical representations concerning the process of the anomalously high atomizing of the surface strata of nonconductors and semiconductors upon bombardment with highly charged ions have been elaborated. A photoelectric generator on a single "Fotovolt"-type multicrystal sublayer has been developed by the ion implantation method. A new type of ion-electron emission called "stimulated electron emission" has been discovered in nonconductors of the ion crystal type. The theory of this phenomenon has been developed.

Radiation processes in silicon depending on the composition of the admixtures, the type and energy of radiation and its intensiveness and on the integrated flux and temperature of the sample at the time of its irradiation have been investigated.

A comprehensive geochemical study of the plutonic composition of the Earth's core and upper mantle for ascertaining the regularities of the location of Uzbekistan's minerals is being conducted. Theoretical and applied research is being conducted in the sphere of seismology. The Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Seismology and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Earth Physics imeni O. Yu. Shmidt are the authors of the discovery of the phenomenon of the change in the content of [radon] and certain other elements in the composition of subterranean waters. A great deal of work is being performed on the seismic zoning of the republic's territory.

The theory and practical recommendations and normative material on the seismic stability of surface and underground installations were elaborated in the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Department of Mechanics and Control Processes. They were the basis for the construction of the subway in Tashkent, tunnels on the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, the Ragunskaya GES and so forth.

The "Kibernetika" Science-Production Association has handed over the first stage of the republic ASU and is developing the draft of its second stage.

Among the research in the biology sphere mention should be made of the development of methods of the use of chlorella in the feed rations of agricultural animals and also local silkworm, which is considerably increasing the animals' weight gains and the weight of the cocoons. Botanists have substantiated methods of phytomelioration and increasing the productiveness of desert and semidesert pasture. Biochemists have obtained fractions with proteolytic activeness from viper venom which stimulate blood coagulation thanks to their effect on fibrinogen and prothrombin. The [ionofornyy; iontophoresic (?)] effects and complex-forming characteristics of new synthetic cyclopolyesters distinguished by the dimensions of the macrocycle and also the structure of the substituents have been investigated.

A Red Book of rare animals of Uzbekistan has been created and measures formulated for the protection and reproduction of rare animals and plants.

A fundamental scientific field--investigation of the chemical aspects of the mechanism of the regulation of genetic information--has evolved and is developing in the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry. Work is being performed in close contact with the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry imeni M.M. Shemyakin. The immunodepressors [patrigen] and [mkosen] and also antiviral preparations such as elements of [kossepol], for example, have been created for the

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first time in national practice. An inductor for the production of interferon in the human organism has been created on the basis of vegetable matter.

The Institute of the Chemistry of Vegetable Matter has determined the regularities of the correlation of the composition, reactivity and pharmacological activeness of a number of diterpene and quinazolene alkaloids. Several medical preparations have been created.

The Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences' humanities establishments are performing a great deal of work in the social sciences sphere. Research is being conducted in close contact with the corresponding institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the academies of sciences of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan and with departments of Uzbekistan's VUZ's.

Economists are formulating the main directions of the republic's socioeconomic development, forecasts of the growth of its population and labor resources and methods of forecasting capital investments and determining the economic efficiency of scientific research and design work. Questions of optimizing cotton growing and the sectors of the republic's economy connected with this occupy a special place in their activity. This research is being conducted in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences Central Economico-Mathematical Institute. The republic's economists participated actively in the elaboration of the "Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress and its Socioeconomic Consequences for the Long Term up to the Year 2000." Questions connected with the development of economic and social problems of diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia have been studied.

The Institute of Philosophy and Law is studying questions of the theory of materialist dialectics and scientific cognition, the theory and practice of the noncapitalist path of development of the peoples, the history of the social-philosophical thought of the peoples of Central Asia and the foreign East and also the experience of the emergence and development of the statehood of the Central Asian peoples.

The Institute of History and the Institute of Oriental Studies are studying the history of the preparation and realization of the socialist revolution in Turkestan, the nature of the fundamental socioeconomic transformations in the region in the course of socialist building and under the conditions of mature socialism and the history of the countries of the Near and Middle East. Archaeological exploration is being carried on extensively. There have been considerable successes in study of the questions of the antique culture of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The Institute of Language and Literature imeni A.S. Pushkin has studied questions of the theory and history of Uzbek literature and the role of Russian in the rapprochement of the socialist nations. An Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek has been compiled, and the most important historical written monuments of Uzbek literature have been published. Significant results have also been obtained in the sphere of study of the history, language, literature and art of the Karakalpak people from the most ancient times to our day.

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Scientific research and experimental design work is performed for the needs and upon the requests of individual sectors of the economy. It is essential to examine the following questions for a further improvement in the organization of this work at the time of the formulation of the academy's research plan for 1981-1985: the forms of relations between clients, chief performers and coexecutants; an increase in mutual exactingness and responsibility in obtaining the final results of this activity; the creation of a procedure of determining the efficiency of work; an improvement in the system of its financing and material-technical support; a reasonable reduction in accountability; and an improvement in the system of stimulating this work.

A.S. Sadykov went on to speak about the scientific establishments incorporated in the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, their activity, the numerical growth of scientific assistants, the problems of financing scientific research and developments, the increased volume of economic contract work and the development prospects of this form of activity. He requested of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium assistance in the solution of the question of financing economic contract work. A.S. Sadykov emphasized particularly the positive experience of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department in the introduction in practice of contracts on creative collaboration with related institutes, VUZ's, enterprises and design offices and noted the great influence of these contracts on the introduction of the results of scientific research in the economy, science and culture. The total savings from the introduction of the results of the scientific research of Uzbekistan's scientists, A.S. Sadykov said, will amount to approximately R1 billion in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and many developments of the republic's scientists are being applied extensively at enterprises of the Soviet Union.

Since 1976 the academy has been working on 13 comprehensive programs connected with the solution of many urgent problems of the development of the republic's economy-- cotton growing, the mineral-raw material base, the creation of effective fertilizers and pesticides and others. Eleven academic and 10 sectorial institutes, 15 design and planning organizations and 6 plants are participating in the implementation of these programs. The number of comprehensive programs will rise to 30 in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The increased prestige of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and the further development of its scientific relations are evidenced, in particular, by the increased number of scientific fora conducted in the republic: 26 conferences were held here (including 12 international conferences) in 1978-1979 alone; the academy received 163 foreign scientific delegations in 1979. Scientific cooperation is being exercised with the CEMA countries on 31 scientific subjects.

The academy's publishing activity has been further developed. Approximately 500 monographs and single-subject collections have been published in the 10th Five-Year Plan; 42 books have been awarded honorary diplomas at international and all-union competitions. Ten scientific journals (two of which--GELIOTEKHNIKA and KHIMIYA PRIRODNYKH SOYEDINENIY--are all-union journals) and the FAN VA TURMUSH popular science magazine, whose circulation is over 500,000 copies, are published. Publication of the Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia (13 of 14 volumes have appeared) is being completed.

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There are, of course, certain shortcomings and unsolved questions in the activity of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. The chief ones are the academy's inadequate performance of the role of coordinator of all the republic's science, inadequate relations with the sectorial scientific research institutes, VUZ's and large-scale production associations and the insufficient amount of joint work with union and republic scientific establishments, ministries and departments. The question of the creation of sectorial laboratories has not yet been solved. Not all branches of learning are yet fully staffed with specialists with high qualifications (doctors of sciences).

The republic academy presidium and other executive authorities are adopting certain measures to rectify the existing shortcomings. Draft regulations governing a republic council for coordinating scientific research and its composition have been submitted for examination. The council's principal task is the settlement of questions connected with determination of the subject matter of research, the period of its performance and the introduction of the results of the research in practice.

Questions of strengthening the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences' relations with the republic Ministry of Education have been examined. Corresponding decrees of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the republic ministries of higher and secondary specialized education, geology and health have already been adopted on these questions. It is essential to step up supervision of the unswerving fulfillment of all clauses of these decrees.

The business of organizing relations with the sectorial institutes (particularly the union institutes) is more complicated. The union ministries still do not coordinate the plans of the scientific research activity of their institutes with the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, which frequently leads to the duplication of work and other undesirable phenomena. I believe that it would be advisable to formulate general regulations for the entire union on coordinating the plans of scientific research of the sectorial and academic institutes.

Nor has the question of the organization of sectorial laboratories yet been fully solved. Only seven such laboratories have as yet been created. A fixed procedure of their financing has not been determined. The ministries and departments which have agreed to create these laboratories may pass on the necessary resources to the academy, but without wage funds and labor ceilings; the academy itself, on the other hand, does not have a chance to apportion these ceilings. We need help in the solution of these questions.

The Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences is taking certain steps to increase the number of highly qualified scientists (particularly in the sphere of physicomathematical and technical sciences). The number of candidates and doctors of sciences in these branches of learning is increasing. The USSR Academy of Sciences renders our academy great assistance in training scientific personnel: more than 50 candidates and doctors of sciences were trained in its scientific establishments in the period 1975-1979, and approximately 100 scientists are currently involved in graduate work or serving their qualification apprenticeship within its walls.

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Concrete measures are being adopted to improve the work of the design subdivisions. The Central Planning-Design Bureau of Scientific Instrument Building, the Design-Engineering Bureau of the Physicotechnical Institute imeni S.V. Starodubtsev and the Institute of Electronics imeni U.A. Arifov operate within the system of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. A special design bureau of the republic ASU, an experimental-testing plant of the "Kibernetika" Science-Production Association and also the "Radiopreparat" Experimental Enterprise of the Institute of Nuclear Physics have been created. More than 50 different instruments, small series of which will be supplied beyond the republic, have been and are being created in these organizations.

But the physical plant of the design bureaus and experimental works is still inadequate. We request assistance from the USSR Academy of Sciences in fitting out these subdivisions with modern equipment, batching components, instruments and transport facilities. It is essential to solve the question of the construction of a scientific instrument-building plant here to accelerate the development of scientific instrument building in the republic.

The republic's leading party authorities have adopted a number of measures to assist the Karakalpak branch of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. The branch is allocated premises, equipment and motor transport. The main areas of its scientific and scientific-organizational activity have been determined. The Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium plans to conduct an out-of-town session in the very near future to determine the directions of the further development of its branch. We request that the Regulations Governing Branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences be extended to the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Karakalpak branch.

The acceleration of the development of scientific-technical progress is confronting the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences with increasingly new tasks. It is essential for their successful accomplishment to examine certain scientific-organizational questions.

One of the main ones is the complex of problems connected with the further development both of cotton growing and the entire farming of the republic as a whole, which are caused by the increased shortage of water for irrigating the fields. A computation and evaluation of the land and water resources of the Central Asia region have shown that considerable areas of vacant land cannot be used owing to a water shortage. It has been determined that regulating the flows of the Amudar'ya and Syrdar'ya and also measures to improve the irrigation network will not help in fully solving these problems. The question of conducting scientific research and the implementation on its basis of a planned study connected with the problem of diverting part of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers to Central Asia, Kazakhstan and the Volga basin was raised in timely fashion at the 25th CPSU Congress. We believe that it is essential to return the Institute of Water Problems to the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences for an in-depth and comprehensive analysis and solution of these global problems.

The speaker then dwelt on certain concrete organizational questions connected with the creation of machinery for cotton growing and other sectors of the agriculture of the region, the further development in the republic of mining and smelting research, development of the problems of power engineering, the creation of a science-production association and a number of experimental production enterprises, the

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more clear-cut specialization of certain scientific establishments, the organization in Central Asia of a special institute of the economics and politics of foreign oriental countries and an improvement in the structure of the management machinery of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences.

The decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the instructions and conclusions contained in the reports and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.S. Sadykov emphasized in conclusion, mobilize us for a further increase in the level of scientific research, scientific-organizational work, discipline, personal responsibility, bold criticism and the decisive rectification of the shortcomings in our work.

Academician V.A. Kotel'nikov, chairman of the commission which familiarized itself with the activity of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, observed that members of republic academies--A.A. Keerna, member of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, and A.V. Drumya, corresponding member of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences--had been enlisted in participation in the work of the commission for the first time. This had positive results and, in particular, contributed to an exchange of experience between the republic academies. This practice should be continued.

The commission unanimously concluded that the level of activity and the qualifications of the scientific personnel of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences were sufficiently high and that research is being performed at a modern scientific level. The equipment of the institutes of the republic academy as a whole is satisfactory.

The academy's scientists have done much for their republic and the economy of the entire Soviet Union. Particularly important and valuable research is, naturally, being conducted in the sphere of cotton growing. It is also important that the academy's scientists attach great significance to the practical use of the results of their research in instrument making. The shortcoming here is the almost total lack of coordination between the republic's instrument-building organizations and the USSR Academy of Science's production association and also coordination of the plan of work and mutual assistance. This is more due to the inadequate work of the central rather than the republic authorities. It is essential that the question of coordination be discussed very soon at a session of the Council for Coordinating the Scientific Activity of the Union Republic Academies of Sciences attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

V.A. Kotel'nikov emphasized that it is necessary to study in depth and extensively utilize the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences' positive experience in the organization and activity of the "Kibernetika" Science-Production Association, which is engaged in introducing modern computers and monitoring this process in the republic's scientific establishments.

A basic shortcoming (which is primarily attributable to the central authorities) is the inadequate coordination of scientific research. This, among other things, may be seen in the example of the work with respect to microelectronics--the basis of computers. There are highly qualified persons in Uzbekistan, but the unreservedly useful tasks which they are performing are determined mainly by the small-scale assignments of various industrial organizations. And this, naturally, is diverting

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the scientific forces from the master line of development of the work with respect to perfecting computers. To a considerable extent this is the fault of the scientific councils and other coordinating bodies of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It is essential that the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of General Physics and Astronomy increase the coordination of scientific research and point the scientists of all the republic academies in the direction of the development of the main directions in the sphere of microelectronics and computers.

Another example is work in the Maydanak region. This group of high mountains attracts astronomers with its very dry climate and light winds (and, consequently, absence of turbulence and the slight "erosion" of the image connected with this). Radio astronomers of the Uzbek, Lithuanian and Estonian SSR's and also Moscow and Leningrad state universities wish to begin the construction of observatories in this area. The USSR Academy of Sciences Department of General Physics and Astronomy should discuss this question with the Astronomical Council and adopt measures for the creation of a single plan of the construction of an astronomical township in this area.

Certain other questions are in need of a centralized solution. In particular, inadequate use is as yet being made of the possibilities of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the training of the republic's scientific personnel. The question of patents has been insufficiently developed, and the pace of construction is still slow, but here we hope for effective assistance on the part of the republic party and soviet authorities.

Having dwelt on the question of the diversion of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan, V.A. Kotel'nikov stressed that the main problem here is not only how to divert this water but whether it can be drawn off and to what this will lead. We are as yet studying this problem only in a very small way. If, on the other hand, we now elaborate merely the engineering solutions and the business is thus advanced, we will at some point find ourselves incapable of answering the main questions: is it possible (and is it necessary) to do this in principle and if so, in what volume? For this reason it seems to me that these questions should be studied persistently not only in the republic but in the USSR Academy of Sciences also.

V.A. Kotel'nikov observed in conclusion that the number of scientific workers in our country is no less than in any major capitalist country. Therefore the main path of an improvement in the quality of scientific work and its productiveness is not only an increase in the staffs of the scientific research establishments but their provision with modern instruments, computers and other equipment. The automation of research and the cooperation of exploratory work must also play a big part.

A.K. Kuchkarov (Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee), who spoke in the debate, emphasized that examination of the question of the activity of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences at a session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium is a big event not only in the scientific but also in the economic and political life of the republic. The material of the work of the prestigious commission, which is headed by Academician V.A. Kotel'nikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, will be program documents for Uzbekistan's scientists in increasing the level, efficiency and quality of their activity.

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The republic's scientists constantly perceive the fraternal assistance of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, the central academic institutes and all scientists of the Soviet Union. Major international and all-union conferences are exerting a fruitful influence on the development of science and an improvement in the quality of ideological education in the republic. A.K. Kuchkarov conveyed to the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium big gratitude from Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and his wishes to the USSR Academy of Sciences' scientists for further success in their activity to the glory of Soviet science.

In accomplishing the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress, A.K. Kuchkarov observed, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee relies constantly on the assistance of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, supports all its useful initiatives and contributes to the strengthening of its physical plant, an increase in the efficiency of scientific research and the training and education of personnel. In recent years alone the republic Communist Party Central Committee has examined questions concerning the main areas of scientific research in the 10th Five-Year Plan in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the development of genetic science, the activity of the Institute of Seismology and the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, assistance to the Institute of Nuclear Physics, an increase in the efficiency of the introduction of the results of the academy's scientific research in practice, the activity of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences' Karakalpak branch and many others.

Permit me to express certain wishes connected with an improvement in the activity of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. We request an acceleration in the solution of the question of the creation of institutes of mechanical engineering and mining and smelting in the system of the republic academy, which is connected with the increased proportion of these sectors in the republic economy and the need for fundamental research in these problems. We thank the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium for the assistance in the solution of the question of the transfer of the Institute of Power Engineering and Automation to the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. We request that we also be supported on the question of the creation of a scientific instrument-building plant in the republic. In turn, we promise in the future to step up the pace of housing construction for the scientists' needs.

I would like to say a few words about the diversion of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia. The study and solution of this problem is a political and social question. It is connected with the development of a huge area embracing the territory of more than just our republic and with the destiny of the millions of people who live there. This directive of the 25th party congress is supported by all the Central Asian republics.

The question of the creation of an institute of the economics and politics of foreign oriental countries is important. Now, under the conditions of the growth of the ideological struggle, we should give thought to stepping up our work and to a comprehensive investigation of foreign oriental countries--social, economic, political and cultural problems and questions of religion (primarily Islam).

Visits to the republic by members of the USSR Academy of Sciences and top Soviet scientists are of great assistance in the further improvement of the activity of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and its scientific establishments and scientists. I

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would like to express the wish for such visits and assistance to the republic's scientists locally to be more regular and plan-based. The participation in our work of scientists of other republic academies is also rendering us great assistance.

For a further improvement in the comprehensive "Cotton" program it would be advisable to set up a coordinating council under the USSR Academy of Sciences, which would also deal with the research work of the scientific establishments of the country's ministries and departments.

In conclusion A. K. Kuchkarov gave the assurance that the republic's scientists would make a worthy contribution to the development of Soviet science and that they would receive reliable support here on the part of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, observed that the question of the inadequate coordination of scientific research arises each time there is a discussion of the activity of the republic academies or branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The role of the USSR Academy of Sciences as the country's coordinating scientific center was recorded by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, but this proposition has not yet been recorded officially or enshrined on a general legal level. The USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law has prepared certain provisions with respect to regulating the legal aspect of the organization of scientific research activity in the country. We expect to examine and discuss these proposals in the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

P.N. Fedoseyev drew attention to three main areas of the activity of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences in the social sciences sphere. The first is the analysis and collation of the experience of the transition from patriarchal and feudal relations to socialism. All foreigners visiting the republics of Central Asia can clearly see the impressive successes of the peoples of this region. Another aspect of this question is how this process occurred and with what forces and resources and, what is most important, at what scientifically substantiated rate. Research needs to be developed and experience collated in precisely this area. Many developing countries of a socialist orientation are in acute need of such experience. Haste in socio-economic transformations is not always beneficial. Complex problems and tasks require a sufficient length of time for their conclusive and correct solution. It is known, for example, that the accomplishment of such a complex task as water-land reform took several years in Uzbekistan (right up to 1924-1925). Then agricultural cooperation lasted a further 10 years and more.

The second area is the analysis of the history and nature of the different forms of oriental ideology and culture (particularly Islam, whose political galvanization is being manifested particularly in our time). It should be emphasized that Uzbekistan's scientists are studying this problem in earnest. Uzbek scientists are also making an in-depth study of the experience of the formation of socialist, internationalist ideology.

And, finally, the problem of linguistic construction. Uzbekistan's scientists have done much to propagandize study of Russian in the national schools and, altogether, for the further spread of Russian. This is a very important international and political question. Work in this area should be approved and actively supported.

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Academician N.P. Fedorenko described the practical assistance of the institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of Economics in the training of scientific personnel for the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. He supported the proposal for the creation in Uzbekistan of a coordinating council for the "Cotton" problem and noted the urgency of the tasks confronting the scientists engaged in investigation of the problems of cotton growing (improvement of the processes of the mechanized harvesting of cotton, processing of the raw material, the struggle against losses and others). These problems affect the interests of all the Central Asian republics, N.P. Fedorenko emphasized, and therefore representatives of all the Central Asian academies should be included in the coordinating council.

V.P. Shcheglov, member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Astronomy, described the changes in the correlation of fundamental and applied research being conducted on the basis of economic contracts. He emphasized the need for the development of such fundamental problems as solar physics, continental drift and others.

In his closing remarks Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted the usefulness and fruitfulness of the visits of USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium members and top scientists to the republic academies and supported the proposal for the creation of an instrument-building plant in the republic.

In its decree the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium approved the scientific and scientific-organizational activity of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences aimed at the development of science, acceleration of the rate of scientific-technical progress and solution of the problems of the further development of the republic's economy and culture and also the main areas of Uzbekistan's scientists' scientific research.

To put an end to existing shortcomings the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium recommended that the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences adopt measures to improve the planning and financing of scientific research on the basis of the program-goal method for the purpose of concentrating the main scientific forces and resources in the most urgent areas, bringing the structure of individual scientific establishments into line with the principal areas of scientific research and formulating regulations for strengthening the academy's management machinery;

improve work on the training of highly qualified scientific personnel, make more extensive use of specific-purpose graduate study and the attachment of qualification apprentice-research assistants to scientific establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences and increase the demands made on the quality of the dissertations;

increase the coordination of research in the sphere of the natural and social sciences between academic and sectorial institutes and VUZ's of the republic and also with respect to the collective use of unique equipment and instruments;

increase the work connected with environmental protection. The USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council for Problems of the Biosphere should render the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences' scientific establishments the necessary assistance in the organization of this research and also formulate with the appropriate ministries,

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departments and scientific establishments joint plans for the chemicalization of agriculture, protection of the biosphere and irrigation of the soil in the Uzbek SSR for the 11th Five-Year Plan; and

improve work on inventions, patenting and licensing and production efficiency in the republic's scientific establishments and create a patent-licensing department under the auspices of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

The decree also deals with the need for the further development of the material-technical and scientific-experimental base of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and the expansion in the 11th Five-Year plan of planning-construction work and other measures connected with a further improvement in the activity of the scientific research establishments of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and the strengthening of their scientific and material-technical base and with the optimization of the organizational forms of assistance to the scientists of the republic academy on the part of departments of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Supervision of the fulfillment of the decree is entrusted to the USSR Academy of Sciences Council for Coordinating the Scientific Activity of the Union Republic Academies of Sciences.

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LANGUAGE POLICY CHANGES IN UKRAINIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Munich SUCHASNIIST' in Ukrainian No 11 (239), Nov 80 pp 100-103

[Article by Roman Sol'chanyk: "Education and Language Politics in the Ukr SSR"]

[Text] The Ukrainian emigre press has recently been printing articles about the language politics in the Ukrainian SSR in connection with a new wave of Russification pressure from Moscow. Reference is made to the renewal of the campaign to spread the Russian language among the non-Russian USSR population and the improvements in the study and teaching of this language in non-Russian schools of all republics of the Soviet Union.<sup>1</sup> True, our press reacted a little late as was noted by Roman Shporlyuk on the pages of SUCHASNIIST' (1979, 3).

The process of language Russification being conducted now is not a specifically Ukrainian problem. This process includes all national republics of the Soviet Union. The chief document in this matter is the decision by the USSR Soviet of Ministers No 835 "On measures for further improvement in the study and teaching of the Russian language in Union republics," approved 13 October 1978. This decision has not yet been published in the Soviet press. Still, even in the beginning of 1979 the general character of this document could be determined based on the commentaries in official Soviet sources. Later the text of the decision reached the West through Samizdat. The decision provides for: development of new typical programs for non-Russian schools and the preparation of appropriate teaching materials; extending division of classes with more than 25 students into 2 sub-groups for studying the Russian language into grades 1-3 of national schools and 4-10 (11) in city schools; introduction of the so-called extended study of the Russian language as a result of "rescheduling of hours in instruction programs"; special discipline instruction in higher educational institutions to be conducted in Russian; organization of the study of the Russian language in preschool establishments and kindergartens "considering the numerous wishes by citizens of various nationalities"; and various measures, including financial directed at the training of pedagogical cadres and the strengthening of the material-technical basis of educational establishments.<sup>2</sup>

Later, on 6 December 1978, the USSR minister of higher and secondary special education, V. Elyutin, issued an appropriate order for educational establishments which are within the jurisdiction of his ministry.<sup>3</sup>

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In the Ukraine Decision No 835 is reflected the resolution by the Ukrainian Ministry of Education Collegium which was published in RADYANS'KA OSVITA [Soviet Education] 11 November 1978. Among other things, it speaks of: "Considering the positive side of the experiment taking place in the republic, it is anticipated that in the second half of the 1980-81 school year the study of the Russian language will be introduced in the first grades of the general education schools with Ukrainian as the language of instruction."<sup>4</sup>

Measures approved by the Ukr SSR Ministry of Education were discussed at the January teachers' conferences in 1979 and were placed on the agenda for discussion at pedagogical conferences.<sup>5</sup>

However, only in March-April did it become known that: 1) the number of hours for studying the Russian language in second and third grades in Ukrainian language schools will be increased; and 2) the network of schools with an extended study of the Russian language will grow from 17 to 200. This information was provided by the inspector-methodologist of the Ukr SSR Ministry of Education, O. Ya. Stoyanova, at an extended meeting of the editorial board of the periodical RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V SHKOLAKH USSR [Russian Language and Literature in the UkrSSR Schools] which took place 27 November 1978.<sup>6</sup>

In the meantime, on 22-24 May 1979, an All-Union scientific-practical conference was held entitled "The Russian language--the language of friendship and cooperation among the USSR nations." In his talk at the conference the Ukr SSR minister of education, O. Marynych, confirmed that the number of hours for studying the Russian language in non-Russian schools of the republic will be increased. "In our republic," noted Marynych, "a distinct system for learning the Russian language has been established starting with preschool. The practical mastery of the Russian language is begun in kindergartens during play and specialized activity in preparation for school. In schools with Ukrainian language of instruction, Russian language study was begun in second grade, now we are starting in the first grade. This transition was accomplished following a pedagogical experiment in a number of schools."<sup>7</sup>

Prior to the Tashkent Conference on 26 April 1979, a plenum of the CPUK Central Committee relieved V. Malanchuk of his duties as a Politburo membership candidate and ideological secretary of the Central Committee "in connection with a job transfer."<sup>8</sup> Generally, changes like this are decided by Moscow and not Kiev. It may be assumed that Malanchuk's fate was finally decided upon at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which took place one week earlier on 17 April. Two months later RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA wrote about Marynych being relieved of his duties as minister of education "in connection with a change to scholarly work."<sup>9</sup> Concurrently, a purge also took place on the editorial board of RADYANS'KA OSTIVA.

A question comes up: Are these changes in party and government apparatus a simple coincidence?

Towards the end of 1979 it was learned that the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences also took part in preparing the campaign for the expansion of "the language of great Lenin" in the Ukraine. The Academy Presidium approved an appropriate

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decision in this matter, although the date and contents of this document are still unknown.<sup>10</sup>

The most detailed picture of the introduction of Russian language instruction in first grades of Ukrainian schools is given in a document entitled "First grade Russian language program for general education Ukrainian language schools." According to the "Program" approved by the Collegium of the Ukr SSR Ministry of Education, beginning with 1 September 1980 first graders in Ukrainian schools will study Russian 1 hour per week during the first half-year, and 3 hours every week in the second half-year. Generally, during the school year first grade students in Ukrainian schools will study Russian for a total of 70 hours.<sup>11</sup> It is interesting to note that Russian language instruction in first grades was introduced in the first half-year of the school year and not in the second as had been anticipated earlier. We also learn from this "Program" that the Ministry of Education Collegium decision was approved 31 October 1978.

The most recent news in the Soviet press testify to the fact that the groundwork for the above described changes has been thoroughly prepared. The republican publishing house "Radyans'ka Shkola" has already put out "a gift for the 6-year olds--colorful textbooks of the Russian language."<sup>12</sup> The matter has been well provided ideologically also. Recently, in Rovno a republican seminar was held on the problems of studying the Russian language by students in first grade and kindergarten in Ukrainian language schools. The chief lecturer at the seminar, Ukr SSR deputy minister of education, I. Khomenko, stressed that "It is important to educate in the love of the Russian language, a language in which the historical experience of humanity's struggle for its happiness has been generalized, and invaluable scholarly and artistic works were created."<sup>13</sup> This "educational" aspect of the CPSU language politics corresponds to the present-day nationality politics in the Soviet Union. In the words of the USSR minister of education, M. Prokof'yev: "The problem of studying the Russian language in a national school is being considered primarily from the standpoint of the friendship of nations, as a regular process in the development of socialist society."<sup>14</sup> Finally, it should be noted that a republican conference on the order of the Tashkent Conference will be held this year.

## FOOTNOTES

1. It should be noted that already in June 1958 the question of further development of one language for the nations within the USSR and "gradual dying off of others" and the problem of "a single language of international association" were the chief subjects for discussion at a scientific session of the USSR Academy of Sciences, social sciences departments. See "Basic directions for the study of nationality relations in the USSR." Moscow (NAUKA), 1979, pp 206-207.
2. See Roman Solchanyk "Russification" To Be Stepped Up, SOVIET ANALYST, 9, No 1 (9 January 1980), pp 7-8.
3. "On Measures for Further Improvements in the Study and Instruction of the Russian Language in Union Republics," BYULLETEN' MINISTERSTVA VYSSHEGO I SREDNEGO SPETSIAL'NOGO OBRAZOVANIYA SSSR, 1979, 2, pp 20-22.

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4. "To Improve the Study and Instruction of the Russian Language in General Education Schools and Pedagogical Establishments of the Republic," RAYANS'KA OSVITA, 11 November 1978.
5. M. Fomenko. "To Improve the Study and Instruction of the Russian Language and Literature," RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V SHKOLAKH USSR, 1979, 3, p 7.
6. See L.N. Karpova. "On the Agenda--the Study of Russian Language and Literature in Rural General Education Schools," RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V SHKOLAKH USSR, 1979, 2, p 78.
7. See O. Volodin. "A Subject for General Care and Attention," NARODNOE OBRAZOVANIE 1979, 9, p 41.
8. RAYANS'KA UKRAYINA, 27 April 1979.
9. RAYANS'KA UKRAYINA, 4 July 1979.
10. "Extended Learning of the Russian Language--an Objective Need of the Soviet People" RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V SHKOLAKH USSR, 1979, 5, p 16.
11. See POCHATKOVA SHKOLA 1980, 2, pp 75-76.
12. V. Chernyshuk. "A Gift for the Six-Year Olds," RAYANS'KA OSVITA, 19 July 1980.
13. N. Honcharenko. "Republican Seminar on the Problems of Russian Language Study in First and Kindergarten Classes in Schools with Ukrainian Language Instruction," RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V SHKOLAKH USSR 1980, 3, pp 77-78.
14. See "To Improve the Study and Instruction of Russian Language," RUSSKIY YAZYK V NATSIONAL'NOY SHKOLE, 1979, 1, p 5.

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"Suchasnist'" e.V., 8000 Munchen 2  
Karlplatz 8/III, Federal Republic of Germany

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