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Novosibirsk Study of Job-Placement Problems

Report on Plan Fulfillment for First Half of 1965

Party Leaders Honor Wartime Feats on Navy Day

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CONTENTS

Vol. XVII, No. 30

The table of contents below lists the departments in this issue and mentions the subject matter of some of the leading articles or reports appearing under each department heading.

In addition to selections from various newspapers and magazines, this issue of the Current Digest covers the contents of Pravda and Izvestia for

July 24—30, inclusive

FEATURES

Novosibirsk Study of Job-Placement Problems 3
Western Interpretations Derided 9

Report on Plan Fulfillment for First Half of 1965 10

Party Leaders Honor Wartime Feats on Navy Day 14
Podgorny and Shelest in Sevastopol 14
Kosygin in Baltiisk 15
Shelepin in Severomorsk 16
Kirilenko in Vladivostok 17

Change in Soviet Jazz Reflected in Moscow Contest 18

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Foreign Affairs

World Politics
Social Democrats Warned on Supporting West 20
Return to Potsdam Principles Urged 21

World Economy
Summary of Soviet Aid in Asia and Africa 22

Espionage and Subversion
British Embassy Employee Asked to Leave 23

Disarmament
World Tensions Facing U.N. Committee of 18 23

Near and Middle East
Britain Said Clinging to South Arabia Base 24

Western Europe
On Conservatives' Worries, Home's Resignation 24

Western Hemisphere
Republicans 'Use' Vietnam Issue 24
Mrs. Popova Answers Christian Science Monitor 25

Africa
Ugandan-Soviet Communique After State Visit 25

Domestic Affairs

State and Law

Plenary Session of U.S.S.R. Supreme Court 26
Universities of Juridical Knowledge Lauded 26
Izvestia Tribute to Militiamen 27
Amendments to Russian Republic Criminal Code 27
Narcotics Ring Uncovered in Omsk 28

Women

Follow-up: Bride-Buying in Turkmenia 29

Young People

More Attention to Guidance of Teenagers Asked 29

Labor

Plea for Upgrading of Machine-Tool Operators 30

Industry

Troubles of Plant Quality Control 31

Medicine and Public Health

Suggestions for Reducing Doctors' Paperwork 32

Culture

Society for Preserving Cultural Landmarks Formed . . 32

Science

Area of Pacific Rocket Tests Announced 33
Complaint That Republic Academies Are Dismembered . . 33

Press and Publishing

Editorial Calls for High Journalistic Tone 34
Pravda Slaps Major Dailies' Sensationalism 35

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia 35
Transliteration Table 41

About the Current Digest of the Soviet Press 44
Publications From Which Translations Appear 44

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Novosibirsk Study of Job-Placement Problems

YOUTH ENTERS LIFE.*—From Materials of Sociological Research Into Problems of Job Placement and Choice of Occupation. (By V. N. Shubkin, Novosibirsk. Voprosy filosofii, No. 5, May, pp. 57-70. Complete text:) The growth of productive forces, the scientific and technological revolution and the profound changes in all areas of the life of our society have resulted in a high degree of occupational and social mobility and have placed various and rapidly changing demands on Soviet young people who are entering independent life. The problems pertaining to the young generation's start in life are highly complex and cover a wide range—labor, family, education, upbringing, preparation of cadres, production training, choice of occupation, etc.

The correct and prompt solution of these problems always has both social and economic effects. On the one hand, it diminishes the possibilities of mistakes, dissatisfaction and disappointment linked with young people's first steps in life, thereby reducing all kinds of antisocial phenomena (drunkenness, crime, immorality, etc.). On the other hand, it furthers the more rapid and effective enlistment of young men and women in the labor process, reduces labor turnover and migration, ensures a high degree of acclimatization of young people in newly developed areas of the country and raised the quality of selection and preparation of cadres for all branches of the economy, science and culture.[1] [Numbered footnotes will be found at the end of the article.]

The social problems of young people cannot be solved automatically. If the entry of young men and women into independent life is to be facilitated and they are to be helped to cope promptly and successfully with the conflicts that arise, there must be systematic scientific research into the social problems of the young generation in a socialist society.

Some of these problems are being studied by the sociological group of Novosibirsk State University's Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Research.[2]

Our program of work covers a fairly broad range of socio-economic, sociological and social-psychology questions linked with the young generation's start in life. These include: the social prestige and attractiveness of different occupations and types of work; objective and subjective factors influencing the education, occupation inclinations, choice of occupation, job placement and paths in life of various groups of young people; social, occupational and geographical mobility in choosing an occupation; the effectiveness of the system of production training in schools; some ways for improving the planning and preparation of qualified cadres; and improving the system of vocational guidance and counseling. One of the objectives of our research was to discover how far it is possible to forecast personal plans, job placement and occupational, geographical and social shifts in connection with choice of occupation among those young people who in effect make their choice freely.† Prognoses of this kind are essential before the social planning and regulation of these processes can be carried out with any degree of accuracy. To a certain extent the broad range of our research was unavoidable, for objectivity of analysis can be ensured only by considering the greatest possible number of facets of the process under study.

Novosibirsk Province was chosen as the field of investigation.[3] The survey covered graduates of secondary and incomplete secondary schools. Of all the groups of young people starting out on their work careers, these seemed to us of special interest not only because their choice of occupation was not predetermined but also because with the development of our society the schools are becoming an increasingly important source for replenishing the economy, science and culture with skilled cadres.

The research was carried out in three stages:

The first stage (1962), during which a trial survey of 300 secondary school graduates was conducted in order to evolve methods of evaluating questionnaires and to bring out certain interdependencies;

the second stage (1963), consisting of a large-scale survey embracing all the secondary schools and 10% of the incomplete secondary schools of the province (approximately 9,000 questionnaires in all were sent out);

the third stage (1964), consisting of a follow-up survey on the same scale and with the same subjects as the second stage, for the purpose of verifying the stability of information and studying the possibilities for the scientific forecasting of certain social processes.

With support from Party and public education bodies and the active participation of school directors and educators, the research program has now been basically completed.

The data assembled are now being processed at mechanical computer centers and the Electronic Computer Center of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Siberian Division. Although analysis has not been fully completed, we feel it worthwhile to publish certain materials and conclusions connected mainly with the second stage of the study, dwelling in particular upon the following questions: the specific nature of job placement of young people in the near future in connection with the "demographic echo" of the war; production training; certain social questions of education; and, finally, the attractiveness of various occupations for young men and women just completing secondary school.

1. Job Placement of Young People.—The young men and women we studied in 1963 represent the last generation born during the war years. We know that in all the combatant countries the war years brought a sharp decline in the birth rate, and the decline was sharper in proportion to the given country's involvement in the war. Conversely, after the war the birth rate rose sharply.

We are now observing a peculiar "demographic echo" of the war. It is expressed in an avalanche-like increase in the number of young people of 17 or 18 starting out in independent life. Thus calculations carried out by Novosibirsk State University's Electronic Computer Laboratory show that the number of 17-year-olds in Novosibirsk rose by 60% and of 18-year-olds by 70% in the period 1963-1965. There will be an even sharper rise in the size of secondary school graduating classes in the near future; the number of pupils graduating from the general-education schools of Novosibirsk Province will increase several-fold in the next few years.

The socialist countries, unlike bourgeois society, have the objective conditions for solving questions linked with the job placement of young people successfully and in planned fashion. But we must not count on merely letting matters take their course. If these questions do not receive the attention of Party, Young Communist League and economic bodies, if we do not study the economy's requirements for cadres of specialists, the structure of production and vocational training and the occupational preferences of young people, there may be negative consequences.

In our conditions the problem of job placement has three aspects: geographical, branch [i.e., industry, construction, transport, agriculture, etc.] and vocational. With our labor resources very unevenly distributed throughout the country at present, we may rightly expect great differences in the job-placement prospects of young people in various regions. In regions that have surplus manpower—specifically Moldavia, the western part of the Ukraine, the western part of Belorussia, the Transcaucasus and the Central Asian republics—the job placement of young people has been quite a complicated task for a number of years now. However, specific problems connected with the job place-

*This article is published by way of discussion.—Editors.

†[bez vsyakoi reglamentatsii, literally "without any regulation." The sense is that the choice of occupation has not been entirely or largely predetermined through attendance at a trade or factory school or other factors.—Trans.]

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ment of young people may also arise in the near future in some of the eastern regions of the country in which heretofore there has usually been a manpower shortage.

Calculations for Novosibirsk Province show that even in the conditions of 1963, when there were many fewer graduates than there will be in years to come and when the percentage of young people entering higher educational institutions and technicums was substantially higher, approximately half of those completing secondary school went to work, most of them in industry. In the next few years, given the same (or approximately the same) number of admissions into higher schools and technicums, both the relative and the absolute number of young men and women who will go to work will increase sharply. Special attention must be given to the fact that the sharp rise in the number of secondary school graduates resulting from the termination of the effects of the wartime decline in the birth rate will be augmented—in fact, will be doubled—for the next few years because of the shortening of the period of secondary schooling, that is, the changeover from 11 to ten years. Clearly, job placement is becoming an important socio-economic problem in our society.

To what extent are we prepared to deal with these questions? What steps must we take to solve them with maximum effectiveness in the new five-year-plan period?

Problems linked with the job placement of young people cannot be solved in the new five-year period separately from the overall problems of the utilization of manpower.

Right now this task is complicated by the serious weakening and neglect during the years of the Stalin personality cult of the "labor services" that existed in our country. I have in mind the abolition of the People's Commissariat of Labor and relevant research institutes and journals, the curtailment or complete cessation of social research (in demography, social psychology, social statistics, public health, etc.) and of research on the scientific organization of labor and management, the lack or scarcity of information on employment and the utilization of manpower.[4] The neglect of the "labor services" has had an extremely negative effect on the growth of labor productivity, the planning of public education, the preparation of skilled cadres and job placement, and it has often created many complications for young men and women starting out in life.

In addition, some of our economic and scientific cadres underestimate the importance of the problem of job placement. Here we still feel the effects of the peculiar "theory" of automatism or spontaneity, according to which the socialization of the means of production will in itself automatically ensure full employment for the entire population. Actually, this does not happen automatically, since public ownership of the means of production merely creates the objective preconditions, the possibilities, for solving these problems. As for automation and technological progress in general, under our conditions they, too, usually lead and should lead to curtailment of the need for manpower at a given enterprise or in a given branch of the economy. It is something else again that we can foresee such developments and that in a planned economy we can promptly redistribute and retrain cadres released as a result of technical progress, automation, changes in the structure of production, etc. This is why painstaking, day-to-day work is necessary to realize the advantages of socialist means of production, and in particular to ensure systematic full employment for the population.

A complete, comprehensive picture of the use of manpower in the country as a whole and in regional and branch cross sections is the first essential. Effective management of labor resources, we feel, requires not only a highly authoritative state agency such as a Ministry of Labor but also interdepartmental and territorial administrations and centers for planning the redistribution of manpower. In the first place, they could keep the population informed about requirements for cadres, and in the second place, they could provide essential information to economic, design and economic-planning bodies concerning the labor resources available in a given district, city, province or territory. This would reduce the losses resulting from having to search for a job in one's specialty, and problems of planning and economic development of an area could be considered with regard for available labor resources and their distribution, sex, age, occupations, skills, etc. At the same time, it seems advisable to charge these institutions with the job placement of workers released from enterprises as a result of the introduction of new technology, change in specialization, etc.

The territorial administrations, as we see it, should also make long-term calculations of requirements for cadres according to specialty. Experience shows that the province planning agencies now charged with this task are in general unable to solve it because of their small staffs. Often, so far from being able to supervise and guide this work, they are not even in a position to collect all the requests for manpower from enterprises.

Under the territorial administrations there should be a network of educational institutions where workers released from enterprises could be retrained and taught new skills. At the same time, it is very important that the territorial administrations not be subordinated to various agencies but that they embrace the entire territory, all branches of the economy and the entire population of the given region. Often, for example, the effect on agricultural labor resources of the construction of factories or industrial complexes is ignored, and agriculture suffers as a result. It must be clearly understood that unless there is an overall approach, work with labor resources will not produce the required effect.

All these considerations on the utilization of manpower should be taken into account when approving the five-year plan. Because of the special urgency of the problem of the job placement of young people in the coming five-year period, it would be advisable for the new five-year plan to have a special section on the job placement of young people. It would be a good idea to review the basic indices of the five-year plan for the U.S.S.R. as a whole and region by region from this point of view. This is particularly important with respect to the drafting of measures for the distribution of production and the utilization of capital investments.

2. Job Placement and Production Training.—One of the most important means for successfully solving the problems of job placement of young people in the new five-year period is the efficient organization of production training. The system of polytechnical education, which both cultivates positive attitudes toward labor and provides vocational training in specialties required by the national economy, makes it possible to facilitate the entry of young people into work careers.

What role does production training in the schools play in present conditions?

In Novosibirsk Province, of all those who completed secondary school in 1963, only 11% worked in the specialties for which they had received vocational training in school; that is, the majority of graduates did not work in the occupations they had learned in school. This means that the state has to make further expenditures (material facilities, machines, raw materials, wages, tools, etc.) to retrain boys and girls who have just been trained in some specialty. This is not even to mention the cost in morale.

But may it not be true that the purpose of production training as it is conducted in most schools today is achieved indirectly, insofar as it inculcates love of work, provides for the labor upbringing of young people?

We know that one of the tasks of labor upbringing in the schools is to ensure a correspondence between young people's personal aspirations and the interests of society. If, for example, 90% of the graduates are needed for work in industry, construction and agriculture and 90% of the graduates do in fact intend to go to work in those branches, then there is no problem. But if only 10% intend to go to work in those branches, serious problems arise, which the recent reorganization of the schools in general and the introduction of production training in particular were expected to solve.

The mass survey conducted among Novosibirsk Province pupils just before their graduation from secondary school and after their placement in jobs reveals substantial differences between personal plans and actual job placement. For instance, 80% of the graduates intended to continue their studies (see Table 1). These personal plans were substantially changed by objective conditions. Not 80% but 44% of the graduates went straight from secondary school to higher studies (a very high percentage, which is explained by the small number of graduates in 1963).

Foreign Affairs Publishing

Table 1

Personal plans of graduates and their realization (in % of total)*

	Total	Boys	Girls		Total	Boys	Girls
Intending to go to work	8	8	8	Did go to work	32	26	35
Intending to combine work and study	12	7	14	Did combine work and study	3	2	3
Intending to study	80	85	78	Did study	44	48	41
Total	100	100	100	Total	100†	100	100

*From data of complete survey of Novosibirsk Province secondary schools in 1963.
†The discrepancy in the totals for these columns is explained by the fact that the "Others" category is omitted.

A different picture emerges when we look at the personal plans of those graduates who intended to go to work in the national economy. Only 8% intended to go to work immediately upon completing school. Actually, not 8% but 32% went straight from school to work. But, as was noted above, the majority of graduates do not go to work in the specialty for which they were prepared in school. This shows that production training in the schools is not yet playing its intended function.

This can hardly be explained merely by inertia on the part of the schools. Apparently there are more serious causes.

In the first place, many of the jobs open to young people on their graduation from school offer very limited possibilities for creativeness and frequently do not require a high level of education. Yet our survey shows that young men and women place an extremely high value on the creative nature of work and that it is precisely from this point of view that they evaluate various occupations. Unfortunately, some executives and planners feel that scope for creativity, possibilities for growth, etc., are unimportant, third-rate factors. Therefore they often do not take them into account. Yet these factors are not only a means for raising labor productivity and reducing waste but also an essential condition for the transformation of labor into a prime need of life. This is why, in the planning of new enterprises and new shops and in the introduction of new technology and labor organization, this social aspect is extremely important in terms of the major goals of our social development. On the other hand, to each stage in the development of society there corresponds a definite optimal distribution of population according to level of education. It is not only a low level of education that hinders the growth of productive forces and a rise in the population's well-being. In our view, premature transition to forms of education not called into being by the actual needs of the economy, science and culture also holds back the growth of the productivity of social labor and improvement of the public well-being.

In the second place, the system of production training in the schools has to a great extent developed spontaneously and without direction in past years. The transition to production training requires the solution not only of pedagogical but also of socio-economic problems. The question of how to teach cannot be seriously decided without deciding what to teach, what occupations to prepare pupils for. To determine the type of production training, it is essential to have data on cadre requirements according to specialty and with regard for future needs. But there have been no reliable data of this kind. There has been no information regarding the occupational interests and inclinations of pupils. The schools themselves were supposed to decide the type of production training they would offer, without regard for either cadre requirements or the preferences of the young people. As a result, some graduates want to but cannot find work in their specialties, while others do not want to work in the specialties for which they were prepared in school. A surplus of cadres in some specialties, a shortage in others—such is the inevitable consequence. Therefore, no matter how the question of production training may be decided—preparation in general-education schools or preparation in special vocational schools—in working out the structure of vocational training in our country we must be guided by the needs of the economy of each province and each district for cadres according to specialties and must also take into account the young people's occupational preferences.[5] What is needed is a state plan for the optimal distribution of educational institutions, shops and workshops independent of departmental interests and oriented to future cadre requirements according to occupation and the occupational preferences of young people.

In the third place, in the mid-1930s work on vocational guidance and vocational counseling was to all intents and purposes halted in our country. In the criticism of pedologists, the baby was thrown out with the bath water. In our view this was a mistake. It is precisely a socialist society that offers the opportunity and feels the necessity for systematic scientific study of the preferences, abilities and interests of schoolchildren. Without this we cannot make full use of each individual's abilities and talents. This work should help boys and girls to find their calling, to choose occupations that are necessary to society and that will provide them with satisfaction.

All this indicates that improvement in the placement of young people, especially when there is a sharp increase in the number of secondary school graduates, requires prompt measures not only of a pedagogical but primarily of a socio-economic nature, a genuine strengthening of the ties between school and life.

3. Some Social Problems of Education.—Inasmuch as our goal is to create equal opportunities for education for young people of various social groups on a countrywide scale, we must constantly check and foresee probable changes in this process. The sociological group of Novosibirsk State University's Electronic Computer Laboratory has made calculations that enable us to judge the effects of demographic factors, specifically the decline in birth rate, not only on the number of those who enter and who complete school but also on the character of the dropouts, on young people's opportunities for getting into higher educational institutions and on the careers of representatives of various social groups.

The decline in the birth rate caused by the war manifested itself primarily in a reduction in the number of children entering school. Thus the number of first-graders in the schools of Novosibirsk Province in 1953 was only one-third the 1947 figure. This could not fail to affect the number of school dropouts and the course of life of various categories of young people.

In our view, the role of this factor is quite clearly demonstrated in the "pyramids of education" we construct on the same principle as the sex-age pyramids widely used by demographers.

Table 2 gives two such pyramids.[6] The first shows the movement from the first through the tenth grades of children who entered the first grade of Novosibirsk Province's schools in 1947 (the generation born before the war). As the graph shows, of 45,000 boys only 4,500, or 10%, completed the tenth grade, and of 41,000 girls only 7,100, or 17%, completed it. In all, 13% of those who entered the first grade completed secondary school.

The second pyramid shows the movement from the first

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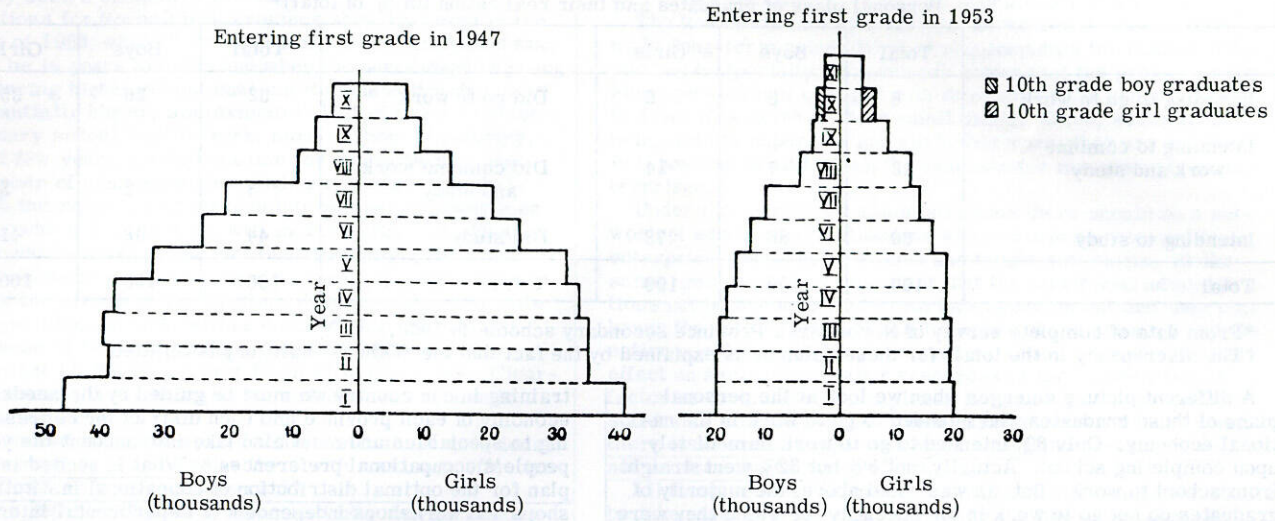
Table 2
"Pyramids of Education"



through the tenth and 11th grades of children who entered the first grade of Novosibirsk Province's schools in 1953 (the generation born during the war), when the decline in the birth rate was already fully manifest. As we see, approximately 20,000 boys entered the first grade, of whom 2,700, or 14%, completed secondary school (11th and tenth graduating classes); of 17,800 girls entering the first grade, 4,700, or 26%, graduated. In all, 20% of the pupils completed secondary school.

Overall analysis of the "pyramids of education" shows that the decrease in the number of pupils stemming from the decline in the birth rate resulted in a decrease in the number of dropouts and an increase in the relative number of those completing school. At the same time, it must have reduced the competition for places in higher educational institutions and technicums, that is, it must have further increased the proportion of those admitted into the first grade who entered higher educational institutions and technicums.

It is important to keep in mind that opportunities for entering higher schools depend substantially not only on the demographic situation in the country but also on a number of social factors which, in our view, it is inadmissible to ignore. At present, young people who live in large cities have a substantially greater chance of entering a higher school than rural youngsters, since as a rule the level of preparation is higher in the city schools. Analysis also indicates that the level of education of the parents exerts a strong influence on the nature of the children's interests and aspirations (see our article "The Choice of Occupations in Conditions of Communist Construction," Voprosy filosofii, No. 8, 1964). Advancement, vocational preferences and, consequently, education opportunities are greatly influenced by material and housing conditions, etc. Because of all this, the social structure of the body of children who enter first grade is noticeably different from the social composition of the graduating class, and even more from that of the student body of higher educational institutions.

Table 3, which is based on a 10% sampling from the 1963 survey

Table 3
Social position of family, personal plans of graduates and their realization (in percentages)

Group to which parents belong	Proportion of children wishing to:			Proportion of children who did:		
	work	combine work with study	study	work	combine work with study	study
Urban intelligentsia	2	5	93	15	3	82
Rural intelligentsia	11	13	76	42	-	58
Industrial and construction workers	11	6	83	36	3	61
Transport and communications workers	--	18	82	55	-	45
Agricultural workers	10	14	76	90	-	10
Workers in service branches	9	15	76	38	3	59
Other	12	38	50	63	12	25
Total	7	10	83	37	2	61

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of secondary school graduates in Novosibirsk Province, shows how the social position of the parents[7] affects the personal plans of graduates and their realization.

As we see from the table, the highest proportion of those continuing their studies after completing secondary school is to be found among the children of the urban intelligentsia. In second place are the children of industrial and construction workers, in third and fourth places are the children of workers in the service branches and the rural intelligentsia, and in fifth and sixth places are the children of workers in transport and communications and of agricultural workers.

While we are categorically opposed to an overly broad interpretation of these selective data, we nonetheless have a basis for asserting that the paths in life of young people in various social groups at present differ substantially. Of 100 graduates from families of agricultural workers (state farm workers and collective farmers), only 10 continued their studies after completing secondary school, while 90 went to work; of 100 graduates from families of the urban intelligentsia, 82 continued their studies and only 15 went to work.

An examination of the factors influencing education gives us reason to believe that the sharp rise in the number of young people starting out in independent work during the new five-year period will give rise to a number of trends contrary to those observed when, because of the decline in the birth rate, there were fewer young people. If special measures are not taken promptly, this will mean an increase in the number of dropouts from the secondary schools and a reduction in the proportion of pupils completing their secondary education. At the same time, it is apparent that competition for admission to higher schools and technicums will increase. The efficacy of production training, given the observance of the conditions referred to earlier, will grow.

It must be especially emphasized that the intensification of competition for admission to higher educational institutions in connection with the rise in the number of secondary school graduates may lead to a reduction in the percentage of children of workers and peasants entering the higher schools. Therefore steps should be taken in advance to counteract this trend. This is a complex problem. On the one hand, we must try to provide equal educational opportunities for all. But on the other hand, because of differences in the material circumstances of the families, in the education of the parents, in place of residence, in the distribution of the network of educational institutions, in level of instruction, etc., young people with equal abilities but with different preparation have in fact different educational opportunities.

In examining this question, we must not forget that the principal way to overcome social differences in education is to alter the objective circumstances. Attempts to create preferential conditions for admission into higher educational institutions for certain social groups regardless of level of preparation not only will not help solve the problem but will lower the general level of education, to the detriment of scientific and technical progress.

Such is the contradiction. It cannot be solved quickly, but it must be perceived and definite steps for solving it must be outlined in accordance with the level of development of productive forces. Specifically, in working out measures connected with the sharp rise in the number of 17- and 18-year-olds, it is important that the new five-year plan not permit a reduction of the opportunities for the children of workers and peasants, and especially for rural youth, to enter higher educational institutions.

4. Attractiveness of Occupations.—Questions connected with placement have an occupational aspect as well. Placement cannot be haphazard. It must be carried out in a definite branch of the economy and according to specific skills. In this connection it is important to know how young people feel about various occupations and types of work.

Our questionnaire asked the school graduates to evaluate the attractiveness of 70 occupations covering the basic branches of the economy, science and culture on a scale ranging from 10 points for the most attractive to 1 point for the least attractive. They were processed along sex-age and territorial lines (Novosibirsk; large towns; small towns and district centers; villages and rural communities). The data of the complete survey reveal the attitude of various groups of young people to occupations in various branches of the economy, science and culture.

Table 4 shows the attitude of young pupils to various groups of occupations not requiring higher education.

Table 4

Occupational groups requiring low and intermediate skills	Evaluation on point scale		
	Total	Boys	Girls
Industrial workers	4.26	4.35	4.20
Transport and communications workers	5.28	5.46	5.19
Construction workers	4.07	3.75	4.25
Workers in service branches	2.63	2.34	2.79
Workers in education, culture and public health	4.82	3.46	5.52
Agricultural workers	3.75	3.73	3.76

If we say that occupations rated at 1 to 4 points are the least attractive, those rated at 4 to 7 points are of average attractiveness and those rated at 7 to 10 points are the most attractive, we see from the table that the basic occupations not requiring higher education are of average attractiveness to graduates. The greatest difference between boys and girls is in the evaluation of occupations in culture, education and public health: The girls give them 5.52 points, as against the boys' 3.46 points. Transport workers received the highest evaluation. Occupations in agriculture (3.75) and the service trades (2.63) were rated lowest. The same trends were revealed in analysis of occupations requiring higher education.

If we look at the point evaluation by individual occupation rather than groups of occupations, the lowest rating was given to occupations connected with clerical work, communal services and sales; the most popular occupations were pilot and radio technician. The most popular industrial occupation among both boys and girls was chemical worker and the least popular was lumberjack; in construction, the most popular was assembly worker and the least popular was painter; in transport and communications, diesel-locomotive engineer rated highest and mailman, telephone operator and telegraph operator rated lowest. In agriculture, tractor driver and combine operator rated highest, worker in animal husbandry lowest.

Of the occupations requiring high qualifications, the most attractive to graduates were those of radio mechanic and geolo-

Table 5

Branch of science	Evaluation on point scale		
	Total	Boys	Girls
Mathematics	7.50	7.45	8.20
Physics	7.69	7.91	7.56
Geology	6.84	6.43	7.08
Chemistry	7.23	6.57	7.65
Biology	4.66	4.24	4.93
Medicine	7.32	6.28	7.89
History	6.17	5.57	6.49
Philosophy	6.05	5.42	6.39
Philology	5.75	4.78	6.27
Economics	5.52	4.89	5.88
Economic-mathematical research	6.33	5.79	6.62

Fondazione Alfred Lewin

gist, the least attractive that of engineer in the food or garment industry. Of the agricultural occupations requiring high qualifications, that of agronomist rated highest and that of veterinarian rated lowest.

The attitude of school graduates to work in various branches of science, as shown in Table 5, is of definite interest.

As we see, physics and mathematics enjoy the greatest prestige among boys and girls, followed by the natural sciences, with the humanities trailing. Boys gave physics the highest evaluation (7.91), girls preferred mathematics (8.20). Both gave the lowest evaluation to biology. If the differences between boys and girls in relation to various types of work in the field of material production have a definite objective basis (for there are still "men's" and "women's" occupations), then the attitude to the various branches of science, and in particular the low rating given by boys to biology (4.24) and to certain of the humanities, requires serious attention.

Particular attention should be paid to the low attractiveness of mass occupations in agriculture and the service trades.

First of all, concerning the agricultural occupations. In our view, although the increase in labor productivity in agriculture is leading and will continue to lead not only to a relative but to an absolute reduction in the number of people engaged in agriculture in many areas of the country—particularly in Siberia—the problem of establishing permanent agricultural cadres is and will remain of foremost importance. Without stable cadres who are devoted to their work, efficient agricultural production is impossible. Therefore the question of increasing the attractiveness of agricultural occupations is of great practical significance.

In the final analysis, the reason why young people leave agriculture is the socio-economic and cultural-and-everyday-living differences between town and countryside, differences that are still very substantial in our country. In addition, the rapid growth of industry, the building of new cities in such areas of the country as Siberia, the development of radio, the cinema and television and the penetration of urban living standards into the countryside all contribute to the increasing exodus of young people to the cities.

Urbanization also has a noticeable effect on the attitude of young people to various occupations. Therefore the attractiveness of agricultural occupations is not the same in areas with different levels of urbanization.

Table 6

	Evaluation of agricultural occupations on point scale	
	Boys	Girls
In villages	4.70	4.33
In district centers and small towns	3.97	3.81
In large towns	3.16	3.78
In Novosibirsk	2.76	3.35

Table 6, which was drawn up on the basis of a 10% selection, quite graphically shows that agricultural occupations are more attractive for young people who live in the countryside and are familiar with the conditions of agricultural work than they are for urban young people. Agricultural specialists are also rated higher in rural areas. The farther from the village, the more negative is the attitude to agricultural occupations, especially among boys.

This indicates that at present we may not expect a high percentage of acclimatization to agricultural occupations among the groups of young people who have already been touched by urbanization. It is therefore hardly effective to appeal to young people from the cities to take up permanent work in the countryside. Thus in areas that suffer from a shortage of agricultural manpower it is essential to take all measures to keep young people from leaving the villages. (We are speaking, of course, not of administrative but of socio-economic and other measures.)

In this connection we must observe that ways for keeping young people in agriculture cannot be reduced to material incentives alone. Here we frequently encounter factors that are not simply economic but social, political, etc. For example, we must realize that by drafting rural boys into the army we often upset the normal sex-age structure of the village (since a large proportion of the boys go into construction, industry, etc., after their service). As a result few men remain in the villages. But equilibrium is re-established because many girls go to the cities too. And very often they do so not to improve their lot materially but merely in an effort to build their personal lives. This cannot be ignored.

Thus if the attractiveness of the agricultural occupations is to be increased, it is necessary to solve a number of important economic and social problems—to increase material incentives, to take sociological and demographic factors carefully into account. At the same time, it would be a good idea, first and foremost in the rural schools, to set about the proper organization of work in vocational guidance, particularly in the popularization of agricultural occupations, and to make broader use to this effect of the press, television, radio and the cinema.

The problem of how to increase the attractiveness of occupations in the service trades must be solved from a different standpoint. It goes without saying that in this area improvement in working conditions is very important. But an especially important role should be played by the press, radio, television, the cinema and literature.

We no longer have any illusions to the effect that socialism is possible without trade. We know that whereas the proportion of those engaged in agriculture and industry will fall, the number of those working in the service trades will grow both relatively and absolutely. It is therefore extremely dangerous to underestimate the importance of this branch of the economy. Yet underestimation of the service trades and of sales, clerical and technical work is still encountered. Through the efforts of certain workers in the cinema, radio and the press, a humorous, condescending attitude to the service occupations has been built up. At present we do not systematically and seriously portray their humanistic nature and their increasing role in communist construction, and we are reaping bitter fruit because of this.

These occupations, like the agricultural ones, are particularly unattractive to urban youth; Table 7 indicates the relative attractiveness of work in the service trades in rural and urban communities.

Table 7

Occupation	Rural youth		Urban youth	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Public-catering worker	2.96	3.44	2.55	3.10
Sales clerk	2.52	3.16	2.02	2.66
Clerical worker	2.12	2.37	2.06	2.24

It is a stable rule that the prestige of occupations in the service trades is higher with girls than with boys. It is lower among urban youth than among rural youth.

Raising the prestige of these occupations is one of our important educational tasks. We must eliminate a number of persisting misconceptions about the service trades. We must show persuasively and clearly that to render service does not mean to lower oneself or to be servile, that trade is no less important a cause than any other, that it is by no means linked with thievery and swindling, and that without clerical work, accounting, stenography, translating, etc., management of the economy and the development of science, culture, etc., are impossible. Enhancing the prestige of the service occupations is an extremely important economic and ideological task.

***

The investigation we carried out shows that Soviet boys and

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girls starting out in life and work are faced with many complicated problems. At the same time, experience shows that in the conditions of a socialist society there is every possibility of solving the contradictions and overcoming the difficulties that arise. But to act we must know. Therefore one of the most urgent and most effective forms of assistance to young people by social scientists is the broad development of sociological research and the elaboration of concrete proposals for the directing bodies of our society.

Notes. 1. For further details, see the article "Concrete Research Into Social Processes," in the magazine Kommunist, No. 3, 1965. [Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. XVII, No. 17, pp. 15-18.]

2. This work is being carried out by the sociological group of Novosibirsk State University's Laboratory for Economic-Mathematical Research, consisting of G. Kochetov, Yu. Karpov, L. Borisova, N. Moskalenko, N. Buzukova, Z. Baglai and V. Sennitskaya (with the participation of V. Artemov, N. Verbitskaya, Yu. Kovalenko, I. Kuznetsova and A. Pusep), under the author's direction. Electronic-computer programs prepared by F. Borodkin, V. Kolmogorov, R. Strelko and L. Chernova are being used. Students in Novosibirsk State University's department of economic cybernetics have assisted in the codifying of questionnaires.

3. According to the 1959 census, the population of the province is 2,298,000, including 1,274,000 urban and 1,024,000 rural inhabitants.

4. See, for example, the article "On Two Neglected Fields of Sociological Research," Kommunist, No. 17, 1963 [Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. XVI, No. 5, pp. 11-14], and also No. 9, 1964.

5. Present methods of optimal planning make it possible (given the essential information) to prepare a model of production-training structure that will supply the country's requirements for cadres according to specialty and at the same time reduce to a minimum dissatisfaction with choice of occupation. This task closely resembles the task of linear programming for assignment of personnel, and therefore amounts to a conventional transport problem. (See, for example, "Quantitative Methods in Sociological Research," Novosibirsk State University Publishing House, 1964, Section II, § 4.)

6. In analyzing the data of the "pyramids of education," we must bear in mind the fact that they do not take into account migration and do not include those boys and girls who have begun study in technicums, vocational-technical schools and similar educational institutions.

7. The social position of families that included father and mother was defined according to the father's occupation and of those without a father according to the mother's occupation.

WESTERN INTERPRETATIONS DERIDED

Reply to The New York Times.—UNEMPLOYMENT AND A SCHOOL QUESTIONNAIRE. (By I. Karpenko. Izvestia, July 20, p. 2. Complete text:) Recently items and reports have been appearing in the American press on—unemployment in the Soviet Union! "Soviet Finds Lack of Jobs Confronts Nation's Young": Under this headline The New York Times, for example, carried an article by Theodore Shabad from Moscow [The New York Times, June 30, p. 1].

"The placement of young people in jobs has become difficult. *** Even the country's eastern areas***are expected to have trouble creating sufficient jobs in the next few years," the author of the article asserts. In Shabad's words, it is difficult for the children of "industrial workers and farmers" to get a higher education in the Soviet Union.

It may be asked where he got such startling information. He refers to a "report of sociologists" of Novosibirsk University presented in the journal Voprosy filosofii.

It would be futile to look for such a report in the journal. It would appear that Shabad used for his own purposes an article by V. N. Shubkin, which is actually carried by way of discussion in No. 5 of Voprosy filosofii. The article said that Novosibirsk schoolchildren had been sent a questionnaire asking them to evaluate on a 10-point scale the attractiveness of various occupations not requiring higher education. The replies showed that the most popular occupations among the pupils in this large industrial city were those of pilot and radio technician. The lowest point ratings were given to occupations in agriculture and the service trades. This gave Comrade Shubkin grounds to express the wish that children in school be taught respect and love for all the specialties that are important to and necessary in the national economy.

The completely logical and clear thought of the author of the Voprosy filosofii article was given a strange and surprising interpretation by Shabad—that in the Soviet Union young people cannot get jobs in their specialties and are therefore threatened with unemployment!

Naturally, not all schoolchildren, whether they live in Novosibirsk or any other city, can become pilots or radio technicians. Had the specialty "cosmonaut" appeared in the questionnaire, it undoubtedly would have received the highest point rating among the pupils polled. And then Mr. Shabad would have had even better grounds for maintaining that Soviet rule is incapable of providing young people with jobs!

And how does Shabad reach his conclusion that it is difficult for the children of "workers and peasants" in the U.S.S.R. to enter higher educational institutions? Shubkin's article made the observation that the graduates of urban schools are better prepared for entrance examinations than those of rural schools. In doing so, the author—inasmuch as the study covered only a few hundred pupils and was limited to Novosibirsk Province—categorically warned against "an overly broad interpretation of these selective data." Yet here is Shabad, resorting to his favorite method of distortion and misrepresentation, declaring that the children of "peasants and workers" in the U.S.S.R. have practically no access to higher education!

After The New York Times, other American newspapers carried fables about "unemployment" and "social inequality." The United Press did not stand aside. What even The New York Times presented as supposition ("expected to," "in the near future," etc.) took the form of a categorical assertion on the lips of Phil Newsom, foreign editor of the UPI. "Lack of jobs for young people has become a great problem in the Soviet Union," he writes. Figures were distorted accordingly. The data obtained from the survey of Novosibirsk pupils were presented as indices for the whole of the Soviet Union.

The American press resorts to unscrupulous methods of misinformation and every kind of distortion for perfectly understandable reasons. It would very much like to prove that it is not only in the U.S.A. that millions of people are permanently out of work, that American young people are not the only ones who encounter monstrous social injustices when they knock at the doors of educational institutions but that such phenomena can be found in the Soviet Union as well. The effort is in vain. In the U.S.S.R. production is constantly expanding, hundreds of new enterprises are started up each year, and the number of workers in the national economy is increasing. Suffice it to point out that the number of workers and employees in the national economy rose by 2,700,000 in the past year alone. Thus reality refutes the attempts to discredit our country and makes a laughing stock of the slanderers.

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Report on Plan Fulfillment for First Half of 1965

Report of U.S.S.R. Central Statistical Administration: THE SOVIET ECONOMY GROWS STRONGER.—On Results of Fulfillment of State Plan for Developing the U.S.S.R. National Economy in First Six Months of 1965. (Pravda, July 26, pp. 1-2; Izvestia, July 27, pp. 1, 3. Izvestia head: STRIDES OF THE SEVEN-YEAR PLAN. Complete text:) In the past six months the working people of the Soviet Union, guided by the Communist Party, have achieved new successes in the economic and cultural development of the country.

I. Industry.—The semiannual plan for gross industrial output and for a majority of the most important products was overfulfilled for the U.S.S.R. as a whole and by all the Union republics and all the economic councils. Industrial output increased 9.3% in comparison with the first six months of 1964.

The output of individual branches of industry increased as follows:

Electric and thermal power	11%
Fuel industry	7%
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	8%
Chemical industry	14%
Machine building and metalworking	9%
Lumber, wood-processing and paper industry	5%
Building materials industry	10%
Light industry and the food industry	10%
Cultural and everyday goods	8%

The following figures show the output of individual types of products:

	Output in the first half of 1965	% of first half of 1964
Electric power	246,000,000,000 kwh.	110
Oil	118,000,000 tons	108
Gas	62,600,000,000 cu.m.	117
Coal	287,000,000 tons	105
incl. coking coal	68,000,000 tons	104
Pig iron	32,700,000 tons	107
Steel	44,900,000 tons	107
Rolled metal	30,400,000 tons	107
Steel pipe	681,000,000 meters	107
	4,420,000 tons	111
Iron ore	74,600,000 tons	105
Mineral fertilizers:		
based on 100% content of nutrients	3,507,000 tons	129
in conventional units	14,667,000 tons	126
Chemical herbicides and pesticides, in terms of active ingredients	50,500 tons	128
Sulphuric acid	4,203,000 tons	112
Synthetic resins and plastics	402,000 tons	116
Chemical fibers	197,000 tons	114
Caustic soda	642,000 tons	115
Soda ash	1,443,000 tons	108
Tires	12,900,000 units	108
Turbines	7,300,000 kw.	127
Generators for turbines	6,500,000 kw.	112
Electric motors (a.c.)	14,700,000 kw.	102
Metal-cutting machine tools	91,800 units	104
Automatic and semi-automatic lines for machine building and metalworking	88 sets	101
Forge and press machines	17,600 units	102
Instruments	989,000,000 rubles	106
Metallurgical equipment	124,000 tons	105
Oil apparatus	73,300 tons	114
Chemical equipment	191,000,000 rubles	117
Looms	12,000 units	95
Main-line diesel locomotives	738 sections	96
Main-line electric locomotives	336 units	102
Motor vehicles	303,000 units	100.2
Tractors	173,000 units	110
Agricultural machines, total	703,000,000 rubles	103
Tractor-drawn plows	75,000 units	75
Tractor-drawn seed drills	133,000 units	128
Tractor-drawn cultivators	112,000 units	129
Tractor-drawn mowers	59,500 units	107
Grain-harvesting combines	42,000 units	100.5
Beet-harvesting combines	8,800 units	97
Cotton harvesters	4,000 units	132
Grain-cleaning machines	13,000 units	155
Excavators	10,600 units	110
Timber hauling (excl. collective farms)	141,000,000 cu.m.	99
Paper	1,600,000 tons	110
Cement	34,400,000 tons	110
Precast reinforced concrete	27,000,000 cu.m.	112
Building brick (excl. collective farm production)	15,000,000,000 bricks	100.8
Slate	2,000,000,000 slates	99.8
Composition roofing	521,000,000 sq.m.	107
Window glass	94,000,000 sq.m.	96
Fabrics:		
Cotton	2,720,000,000 sq.m.	103
Woolen	220,000,000 sq.m.	96
Linen	272,000,000 sq.m.	99.2
Silk	405,000,000 sq.m.	99.2
Clothing	4,500,000,000 rubles	98
Knitted underwear	353,000,000 units	114
Knitted outerwear	88,000,000 units	118
Leather footwear	241,000,000 pairs	102
Meat (excl. collective farm and private output)	1,900,000 tons	133
Sausage products	750,000 tons	106
Fish and marine-animal catch	3,100,000 tons	115
Animal fats (excl. collective farm and private output)	474,000 tons	146
Whole milk products in terms of milk (milk, cottage cheese, kefir, sour milk, cream, sour cream, curds, etc., excl. collective farm and private output)	6,000,000 tons	119
Cheese (excl. collective farm and private output)	139,000 tons	132

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	Output in the first half of 1965	% of first half of 1964
Vegetable oil (excl. collective farm and private output)	1,400,000 tons	132
Confectionery products	1,200,000 tons	104
Canned goods	2,100,000,000 cans	104
Soap	1,100,000 tons	107
Clocks and watches	14,800,000 units	103
Radios and radio-phonographs	2,500,000 units	107
Television sets	1,668,000 units	120
Refrigerators	734,000 units	138
Washing machines	1,632,000 units	120
Motorcycles and motor scooters	361,000 units	106
Bicycles and motor bicycles	1,900,000 units	107
Furniture	884,000,000 rubles	105

The plan for the first six months was fulfilled and overfulfilled for a majority of the listed types of industrial products. In spite of a rise in output, the targets for sulphuric acid, individual types of synthetic resins and plastics, steam and hydraulic turbines, building brick, radios and radio-phonographs, television sets, refrigerators, bicycles and motor bicycles were somewhat underfulfilled.

The industry of the Union republics underfulfilled plans for the production of individual types of output. Thus, the Russian Federation underfulfilled the plan for the output of certain types of synthetic resins and plastics, steam and hydraulic turbines, metallurgical equipment, building brick, refrigerators, bicycles, and confectionery products; the Ukraine underfulfilled the plan for alternating-current electric motors with a capacity of more than 100 kw. and precision machine tools; Belorussia for mineral fertilizers, building brick and vegetable oil; Uzbekistan for spinning machines, slate, precast reinforced concrete, refrigerators and canned goods; Georgia for steel, kaprolactam, precast reinforced concrete, building brick, silk fabrics and canned goods; Azerbaidzhan for mineral fertilizers, oil apparatus, chemical equipment, agricultural machines, slate, precast reinforced concrete, fabrics, refrigerators, meat and animal fats; Tadzhikistan for gas, coal, looms, agricultural machines, refrigerators and canned goods; Armenia for chemical equipment, cement, slate and canned goods. The targets for individual types of industrial output were also underfulfilled by other Union republics and by certain ministries and departments of the U.S.S.R.

Labor productivity in industry rose by 5.4%. The six-month plan for the growth of labor productivity was fulfilled by all the Union republics. The plan for lowering the costs of industrial output throughout the country as a whole was also fulfilled.

But there are also substantial shortcomings in the work of industry. Many enterprises are not fulfilling output assignments and are not ensuring fulfillment of the plans for accumulations and the assignments for increasing labor productivity and reducing production outlays. In a number of cases, output of low quality is tolerated, and, in connection with this, a considerable number of consumers' complaints are received, particularly concerning cultural and everyday goods and household appliances.

At a number of enterprises and shops that began operating in recent years, the planned capacity has not been reached because of the slow assimilation of new technological processes, shortcomings in the organization of production and supply, construction and installation deficiencies, imperfection of design solutions, structural flaws and faulty equipment. For instance, planned capacities have not been achieved in the production of synthetic resins and plastics at enterprises of the East Siberian, Georgian and Armenian Economic Councils; of mineral fertilizers at certain enterprises of the Central Urals, Estonian and Kazakh Economic Councils; of cement at plants of the Northern Caucasus, Dnieper and Turkmenian Economic Councils; of paper at combines of the Northwest and Krasnoyarsk Economic Councils; and of coal at individual mines of the Kuznetsk Basin, Donetsk and Karaganda Economic Councils.

Approximately 1,400,000 inventions and rationalizers' proposals were adopted in the national economy in the past six months.

Enterprises and research, design and other organizations fulfilled a large volume of work in developing and introducing new technology in branches of the national economy. A number of new types of machines, equipment, materials and instruments on a modern technical level have been designed and applied in production. Further work was done to introduce advanced technology and mechanization and automation of production. But a number of economic councils, ministries and State Committees have not fulfilled the established plans for scientific research and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production.

Not enough work has been done in the specialization of production, especially of items with a broad industrial application.

As a result of the further growth in production, transport and trade turnover, and also of the lowering of costs, profits were 11% higher for the national economy as a whole and 9% higher for industry than in the first six months of 1964.

II. Agriculture.—Workers in agriculture have done a great deal of work in fulfilling the decisions of the March (1965) plenary session of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee. In the current year, spring field operations were carried out in a more organized way and the plan laid down by the collective and state farms for spring sowing was overfulfilled.

The areas sown to farm crops for the 1965 harvest amounted to 208,000,000 hectares, somewhat less than in 1964 because of an increase in the areas left to clean fallow.

The granting of broad initiative to the collective and state farms in resolving economic questions was of positive significance in the choice of crops for planting. The collective and state farms, taking local conditions into account, revised and somewhat improved the structure of the sown areas.

The area planted to winter and spring wheat totaled 70,000,000 hectares, which was 2,400,000 hectares, or 4%, more than in 1964; the plantings of buckwheat increased by 421,000 hectares, or 30%, and 10% more rice was planted. The plantings of sunflowers increased by 237,000 hectares, or 5%. The area sown to grasses was expanded by more than 2,000,000 hectares, or 9%.

Harvesting is in full swing in the southern regions of the country.

The following figures show the head of livestock on the collective and state farms as of July 1 (in millions):

	1963	1964	1965
Cattle	68.5	66.1	68.2
including cows	22.5	22.5	23.0
Hogs	51.2	35.7	40.9
Sheep and goats	133.8	126.1	129.9

The productivity of livestock increased. The milk yield per cow on the collective and state farms rose by 29%, averaging 1,011 kg. for the six-month period, and was the highest for the past five years.

The output of livestock products increased on the basis of the growth in the number of livestock and in their producitivity.

The output of livestock products on the collective and state farms increased as follows in comparison with the first six months of 1964: meat, 37%; milk, 32%; eggs, 42%.

In livestock raising the creation of a stable fodder base remains a highly important task, for the solution of which the collective and state farms still have to do a great deal of work.

The growth in the output of livestock products made it possible to increase state purchases of them.

Purchases of livestock products on all categories of farms were as follows:

	First half of 1964	First half of 1965
Livestock and poultry (Live weight in million tons)	3.3	3.7
Milk (million tons)	13.0	17.9
Eggs (billions)	5.3	7.1

The six-month plan for purchases of livestock and poultry was fulfilled by 121%, of milk by 120% and of eggs by 113%.

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During the first six months agriculture received: 118,000 tractors in physical units, or 235,000 in 15-hp. units; 36,000 trucks; 37,000 grain-harvesting combines; 19,000 silage harvesters; 9,000 beet-harvesting combines; 3,000 potato-harvesting combines; 45,000 row-crop reapers; and about 4,000 cotton-picking machines. Large numbers of tractor-mounted and tractor-drawn machines were delivered: plows, seed drills, cultivators, stubble plows, mowing machines, mineral-fertilizer spreaders and ammonia-herbicide spreaders. Also delivered were 12,600,000 tons of mineral fertilizers, which is 2,700,000 tons more than in the first six months of 1964.

III. Transport.—The six-month plan was fulfilled as follows:

	First half of 1965	% of plan	% of first half of 1964
Freight shipment—billion ton-kilometers			
Railroad transport	962	105	107
Common-carrier river transport	48	105	112
Common-carrier highway transport	20	108	114
Oil-pipeline transport	70	102	137
Freight volume—million tons			
Railroad transport	1,188	103	107
Common-carrier river transport	101	107	109
Common-carrier highway transport	1,095	104	110
Oil-pipeline transport	110	103	108

The maritime transport plan for coastal shipments was fulfilled 105% and for cargo volume 103%; the plan for foreign cargo volume was fulfilled. The short-haul coastal transport plans for volume of metal, cement, cotton, salt, lumber and firewood were underfulfilled. In comparison with the first six months of 1964, shipping of all types increased 28% and cargo volume 11%.

In air transport, the plans for passenger transport and cargo shipments were considerably overfulfilled; passenger and freight volume increased 25% in comparison with the corresponding period of 1964.

In rail transport, the use of electric and diesel traction was further expanded. Freight shipments by electric and diesel traction accounted for 84% of the total volume of rail freight and increased 16% in comparison with the same period of 1964. The six-month plans for shipments of coal, ore, ferrous metal, timber, mineral fertilizer and grain were fulfilled and overfulfilled; the plan for oil shipments was underfulfilled.

The assignments for raising labor productivity, lowering transportation costs, reducing the average turnaround and idle time of freight cars and increasing the speed of freight trains, the weight of trains using all types of traction and the average daily productivity of freight cars and locomotives were fulfilled.

However, a number of railroads failed to fulfill the plans for individual freight shipments and also failed to fulfill assignments for reducing the turnaround and idle time of freight cars and for increasing the speed of freight trains. A number of industrial enterprises did not fulfill the norms established for the idle time of freight cars during loading and unloading operations.

IV. Capital Construction.—New fixed assets totaling 9,000,000,000 rubles, or 6% more than in the first six months of 1964, were put into operation out of capital investments paid for by the state.

In the six months new production capacities for mining coal and iron ore and for producing coke, electric power, mineral fertilizers, ammonia, sulphuric acid, motor vehicle tires, cement, pulp, paper and other products were completed and put into operation. However, in a number of republics and provinces production capacities were put into operation considerably later than the time set by the plan.

State-financed capital investments increased 10% in comparison with the first six months of 1964. Capital investments rose by 10% in the construction of power plants and power and heat networks, by 19% in the oil and gas industry, by 13% in the coal industry, by 11% in metallurgy, by 8% in machine building, by 5% in the building materials industry, by 16% in light industry and the food industry, by 28% in the construction industry, by 17% in agriculture and by 5% in transport.

Contract organizations fulfilled the construction and installation plan as a whole and increased the volume of operations by 11% in comparison with the first six months of 1964. However, the assignments for the construction of many projects specified in the state plan were somewhat underfulfilled.

Labor productivity in construction rose 7% in comparison with the first six months of 1964. Construction organizations lowered the costs of construction and installation operations 0.4%, but the plan for lowering construction costs is not being fulfilled.

V. Rise in the People's Material Well-Being and Cultural Level.—The average number of workers and employees came to 75,200,000 in the six months and increased by 3,600,000, or 5%. In the production branches—industry, construction, agriculture, transportation and communications enterprises—the number of workers, including engineers and technicians, increased by 2,300,000, or 4.7%. The number of workers in education, public health, science and the servicing of science, in trade and communal economy increased by 1,300,000, or 6%.

In the past six months the trade and vocational-technical schools trained more than 300,000 young skilled workers. In addition, the training of cadres and the raising of their qualifications directly at production was carried out on a large scale.

In conformity with a decision of the fifth session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, the pay of workers in a number of branches of the national economy that directly serve the population was increased ahead of schedule in the past six months. Following the pay increase in the fourth quarter of 1964 for workers in education and public health, in the first six months of 1965 there was an increase in pay for another 10,000,000 workers in housing and communal economy, trade, public catering and other branches.

A new (higher) minimum wage for workers and employees in all branches of the national economy went into effect everywhere as of Jan. 1.

The average cash earnings of all workers and employees were almost 6% higher than for the corresponding period of last year.

The growth of the output of livestock products and the raising of purchase prices have considerably increased the monetary incomes of the collective farms, which made it possible to raise the payments to collective farmers by more than 10%.

From the public consumption funds the population received pensions, allowances, stipends, free medical aid, passes to sanitoriums and rest homes and child care in children's institutions either free or at discount rates, free education and other payments amounting to 20,100,000,000 rubles, or 12% more than in the first six months of 1964.

State pension insurance for collective farmers was put into effect in the first six months of 1965. The number of pensioners who were receiving pensions from the central all-Union social security fund for collective farmers came to more than 6,000,000 as of July 1, and additional pensions are still being granted.

In connection with the increase in the real incomes of the working people, the growth of the population's deposits in savings accounts continued. Deposits increased by more than 1,500,000,000 rubles, or 9%, in the six months and as of July 1 amounted to 17,200,000,000 rubles.

The volume of retail turnover in state and cooperative trade in the six months came to 48,700,000,000 rubles and rose by 9.2% in comparable prices. The semiannual plan for retail trade turnover was fulfilled 100.9%.

The sale of individual products in state and cooperative stores changed as follows (first half of 1965 in per cent of first half of 1964):

Grain products	101
Meat, sausage and other meat products	104
Fish, herring and other fish products	100
Animal fat	108
Vegetable oil	107
Whole-milk products	123
Cheese	122
Eggs	152

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Sugar	102
Confectionery products	97
Tea	105
Potatoes	116
Vegetables	128
Fruits	135
Citrus fruits	103
Cotton fabrics	99
Woolen fabrics	120
Silk fabrics	109
Clothing and underwear	115
Knitwear	113
Hosiery	115
Leather footwear	112
Porcelain, china and glassware	104
Soap	100
Furniture	104
Sewing machines	91
Refrigerators	132
Washing machines	122
Vacuum cleaners	120
Clocks and watches	130
Motorcycles and motor scooters	110
Bicycles and motor bicycles	96
Radios and radio-phonographs	140
Television sets	128
Cameras	115
Passenger cars	85

In spite of a considerable growth in trade turnover, the population's demands for certain consumer goods are not yet being fully satisfied.

State retail prices were lowered as of April 25 for woolen, silk and linen fabrics, clothing and underwear made of these fabrics, and certain other consumer goods. This is a gain of 1,124,000,000 rubles for the population when calculated on the basis of a year. Prices at collective farm markets have also been reduced in connection with the growth in the output of farm produce. In major cities the collective farm market prices were 17% lower, on the average, than in the first six months of 1964, including 25% for the products of field farming and 2% for livestock products.

The foreign trade turnover for the six months amounted to 6,700,000,000 rubles and rose by 3%.

Public education, science and culture continued to develop.

Sixty-nine million persons in the country are engaged in study of one kind or another. In the general-education schools alone there were 46,700,000 pupils, of whom 4,700,000 were in schools for working and rural youth.

This year more than 4,000,000 pupils completed an eight-year education, more than 900,000 graduated from secondary day schools, and 450,000 persons completed secondary schools for working and rural youth.

Some 3,600,000 students are attending higher educational institutions, or 348,000 more than last year; 3,300,000 persons, or 343,000 more than last year, are studying in specialized secondary educational institutions.

This year the higher educational institutions will graduate about 400,000 specialists and the specialized secondary educational institutions more than 600,000. The national economy will receive a total of more than 1,000,000 specialists with a higher or specialized secondary education.

Some 500,000 new, well-appointed apartments with a total floor space of 21,000,000 square meters, or 1,000,000 square meters more than in the first six months of last year, were opened for use in the first six months on the basis of state funds and funds of housing construction cooperatives. In addition, a large number of individual dwellings were built by workers, employees and collective farmers through their savings and with the help of state loans.

Capital investments in cultural and everyday construction increased. A great many new schools, hospitals, preschool children's institutions and other cultural and service facilities were put into operation.

But the plan for opening apartment houses and cultural and service institutions was underfulfilled. The established construction schedules for apartment houses and cultural and service facilities have not been met in many instances. These projects are often turned over for use before completion and with a low quality of construction work.

The volume of work in everyday services to the population increased. Services to the population of an industrial nature (the repair and custom making of footwear and clothing; repair of furniture, metal items, television sets and refrigerators; dry cleaning and dyeing and other services) increased 17%, including 29% in rural areas. Services of a nonindustrial nature (laundries, bathhouses, barbershops and beauty salons, photography studios, rental stations, everyday-service bureaus and others) increased 19%, including 34% in rural areas. However, the network of everyday-service enterprises is still inadequate, particularly in rural areas. In a number of cases the quality of their work does not satisfy the population's requirements.

Medical services to the population continued to improve. The network of hospitals, maternity homes, dispensaries, women's and children's consultation clinics, polyclinics, sanatoriums, rest homes, resorts, hygiene and prophylactic and other public health institutions expanded.

The population of the Soviet Union on July 1, 1965, amounted to 230,500,000.

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The results of the first six months of 1965—the penultimate six-month period in the seven-year plan—testify to the further development of the U.S.S.R. national economy and improvement in the Soviet people's well-being.

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Party Leaders Honor Wartime Feats on Navy Day

Tomorrow Is Navy Day.—LOYAL SONS OF THE HOMELAND. (By Fleet Admiral S. Gorshkov, Hero of the Soviet Union. Pravda, July 24, p. 2. 1,400 words. Condensed text:) ... Soviet seamen are perfectly well aware of the responsible task of our navy, which stands in the forefront of the defense of the interests of the Soviet power and of the whole socialist camp. This obliges us all, from ordinary seaman to admiral, to dedicate our entire strength to raising the navy's combat readiness, improving our training with still greater energy and vigor, and strengthening discipline and organization. ...

We have no right to forget for one minute the lessons of the last war, or to ignore the threat to peace created by the military preparations of the American imperialists and their proteges, the West German revanchists, who are hatching plans for new drives to the East.

The U.S. Navy, which acts as the striking force of world reaction, is assigned a special role in these military preparations. The ever-widening scale of the U.S. Navy's aggressive actions today endangers peace in Southeast Asia and threatens to bring the whole world up the notorious Pentagon "escalation" ladder to the threshold of a nuclear catastrophe. That is why more than one-third of all the strategic nuclear offensive weapons in the possession of the U.S. and NATO armed forces belong to the American Navy. The arming of the U.S. Navy with lethal nuclear weapons continues at an ever-growing rate.

This is why our navy, which is called upon to protect our homeland reliably against naval attacks by the aggressor, is playing an ever greater role in strengthening our country's defensive might. In the past few decades its development—the profound qualitative changes in its armaments and its equipment with new ships—has been subordinated to this goal. Our navy now is an ominous force. It possesses all the modern means of naval warfare, incorporating the latest achievements of science and technology and the creative collective labors of talented Soviet scientists, designers and workers. ...

The combat glory of our navy is the glory of its ships, units and organizations. Each ship, large or small, each air squadron and each unit of marines has its own remarkable history, its treasury of legendary biographies of men of the new epoch, selfless fighters for the ideas of communism. Boundless faith in the rightness of the Leninist Party's cause, deep ideological conviction, mass heroism, loyalty to the flag of the ship or unit, indestructible camaraderie, self-sacrificing bravery and courage, continuous striving for new successes—these and other glorious traditions of our navy have become norms of the sailors' life and training. One of our immutable traditions has always been high political consciousness, discipline and crystal-pure honesty. The inculcation in the sailors of these wonderful qualities helps them to overcome successfully the difficulties of arduous navy service and to fulfill their complex and responsible tasks on the open seas and oceans.

In the last few years our ships have paid visits of friendship to Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Britain, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Syria, Ethiopia and other states. During these voyages abroad, the hundreds of thousands of people of many countries who met the crews of our ships saw them most of all as worthy representatives of our people, who are consistent fighters for peace and for the strengthening of friendship among peoples and states.

Sailors of the navy are accomplishing thousands of exploits in peacetime. They are real heroes on maneuvers. In the past three years alone, 1,500 sailors of the navy have been honored with high government awards for successfully fulfilling assignments of the command and for lofty successes in combat training.

Wonderful Soviet young people serve on the seas and oceans under the naval flag of our homeland. Nine-tenths of all sailors are Young Communists or Communists. They are ready for bold new actions, for new exploits on behalf of the socialist fatherland. Standing in one formation with the servicemen of all the other branches of our glorious armed forces, Soviet sailors are prepared at any moment to defend the frontiers of our homeland and of the countries of the great socialist commonwealth against attack by any aggressor.

TODAY IS U.S.S.R. NAVY DAY. (Pravda, July 25, p. 1. Complete text:) Yesterday, on the eve of a holiday commemorating outstanding services rendered in defense of the homeland during the Great Patriotic War, the hero-city of Sevastopol was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal, and the Black Sea, Baltic, Northern and Pacific Fleets were awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

The ceremonial meetings on the occasion of the presentation of these high awards, in which A. P. Kirilenko, A. N. Kosygin, N. V. Podgorny, A. N. Shelepin and P. Ye. Shelest, members of the Presidium of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, took part, constituted a clear demonstration of the solidarity of the Soviet people with their armed forces and their dedication to the cause of the Leninist Party.

PODGORNY AND SHELEST IN SEVASTOPOL

THE GLORY OF SEVASTOPOL WILL LIVE FOREVER. (Pravda, July 25, pp. 1-2. 2,500 words. Condensed text:) Sevastopol, July 24 (by Pravda and Tass correspondents)— ... Today was a memorable day in the life of Sevastopol and the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet—high awards, bestowed by the homeland for their combat services in the Great Patriotic War, were presented to them. ...

In the afternoon a ceremonial meeting was held at the Seamen's Club devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal to the hero-city of Sevastopol and the Order of the Red Banner to the fleet. Among the many guests were Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, who is on vacation in the U.S.S.R.; Pilot-Cosmonaut V. M. Komarov; and representatives of the hero-cities of Kiev and Odessa.

Comrade N. V. Podgorny ascended the rostrum. His speech was heard with great attention and was frequently interrupted by applause. ...

N. V. Podgorny read the decree of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet conferring on Sevastopol the title hero-city and awarding it the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. Stormy applause resounded in the hall when he attached the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal to the banner of the hero-city.

On behalf of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and the Soviet government, N. V. Podgorny heartily congratulated the working people of the hero-city of Sevastopol, veterans of war and labor, on the conferring of the high award, and conveyed to all of them best wishes for new victories in the name of the homeland. ...

N. V. Podgorny read the decree of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet awarding the Black Sea Fleet the Order of the Red Banner and attached the military order to the fleet's banner, steeped in the glory of victory.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and the Soviet government, he said, I warmly congratulate all personnel of the glorious Red Banner Black Sea Fleet on the high government award and wish the Black Sea sailors new successes. ...

During the Great Patriotic War, the people of Sevastopol and the Black Sea sailors demonstrated to the whole world an example of selfless courage, mass heroism and endurance born of boundless love for the socialist homeland.

It is well known that the Hitlerite command regarded Sevastopol as one of its primary strategic objectives. That is why the enemy delivered blows against it in the very first hours of the war. He

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counted on the strength of his air forces to destroy the Black Sea Fleet and to disorganize the city's defenses so that tank and mechanized units could then sweep in and take the city. An army of 200,000 was concentrated for this purpose. The adversary had a better than threefold superiority in men, fivefold in artillery, sixfold in airplanes and more than tenfold in tanks. Despite this, the complacent fascist invaders grossly miscalculated. They had reckoned without the iron will and endurance, the unbending determination of the Black Sea sailors, the soldiers of the Maritime Army and all the people of Sevastopol, who stood up staunchly in defense of their native city. Sevastopol became an impregnable fortress in the enemy's path, and for 250 days it held down an enormous horde of Hitlerites.

In savage anger, the German fascist invaders undertook countless attempts to storm the city. Day and night they subjected it to barbaric bombardment from the air and shelled it with heavy guns. According to the estimates of military specialists, up to half a ton of lethal metal fell on every square meter of the zone of defense.

The concrete of the fortifications was demolished, rocks crumbled, buildings were turned to dust and metal was fused, but the Soviet people held out. The people of Sevastopol proved stronger than steel and concrete. The great exploits of these heroes will remain forever in the memory of the people. ...

The people remember and will never forget that the soul of Sevastopol's defense was the Communists. The city Party committee, headed by B. A. Borisov, its first secretary, constituted its combat staff. Eighty per cent of the membership of the city Party organization fought on the most difficult sectors of defense. The Communists of the city and of the navy and army, as always, were in the forefront, by personal example exhorted the fighting men to exploits and set standards of courage and boldness in battle.

The history of warfare, N. V. Podgorny noted, had never before recorded a case in which an army and navy under such extremely difficult conditions—completely cut off by land, facing enemy air superiority and such numerical superiority on the ground—had defended a naval base for so long a time as in the defense of Sevastopol.

And even when, in the face of the superior strength of the enemy, our forces temporarily abandoned Sevastopol, it was not conquered. Neither the cruel terror of the Hitlerites nor the tortures and hard labor were able to bring the people of Sevastopol to their knees or break their will to resist. Underground Communist organizations, giving the occupiers no respite, began to operate in the very first days of the occupation. At their head was V. D. Revyakin, on whom was posthumously conferred the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

The heroic eight-month defense of Sevastopol brought fear and confusion to the camp of the enemy and foiled his plans. ...

Dear comrades! Many of you well remember how terrible Sevastopol looked to the eyes of the liberating soldiers. In effect, there was no city at all. It had been turned into a heap of ruins. But the people of Sevastopol did not lose heart. Together with the entire Soviet people, they immediately set about to restore the war-ravaged economy.

It took many years of determined effort and privation to reconstruct the city, in effect to build it anew. And now it has become even more beautiful than before the war. The wonderful rebirth and flowering of the glorious hero-city of Sevastopol is the result of the friendship and fraternal mutual aid of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the result of the inspired toil of all the people of Sevastopol and the great political and organizational work of the Party organizations. ...

N. V. Podgorny spoke of the labor victories of the Soviet people and discussed the importance of the decisions of the October, November and March plenary sessions of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, representing a new step in the development of Leninist methods of guiding the national economy. ...

The speaker cited facts characterizing the aggressive activity of the imperialists and stressed that the Soviet Union resolutely demands an end to imperialist aggression against the Vietnamese people and fully supports the just demands of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, based on the decisions of the 1954 Geneva conference. ...

N. V. Podgorny particularly emphasized that we regard the Black Sea as a sea of friendship. Ties of fraternal friendship bind us to the socialist Black Sea states of Rumania and Bulgaria. Our relations with Turkey, Iran and other southern neighbors are improving. We are confident that every possibility exists for peace and tranquility to prevail forever in this region, at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa, and for fruitful cooperation of peoples to develop here. ...

V. I. Pashkov, Secretary of the Sevastopol City Party Committee, on behalf of the working people of the city and the sailors, expressed warm and cordial thanks to the Party and the government for the high awards. Admiral S. E. Chursin, Commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, spoke of the emotions stirring the men of the fleet and their determination, in response to the high award, to be even more persistent in improving their skills.

Comrade P. Ye. Shelest then spoke.

Turning to the people of Sevastopol and the fighting men of the Black Sea Fleet, he cordially congratulated them, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Ukraine Communist Party and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine Republic, on the great and joyous event—the conferring on the hero-city of Sevastopol of the highest government award, the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. ...

Today is a great occasion and a great joy for all of us. The working people of Sevastopol, Crimea Province and the whole of our twice-decorated republic give heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party and the Soviet government for their high appreciation of the valor and courage of the defenders of the mighty fortress on the Black Sea, the unshakable loyalty to their people and their own Leninist party that they demonstrated to the entire world. We regard the high awards conferred upon Sevastopol as a recognition of the outstanding services of the working people of the Ukraine in the struggle against the German fascist invaders, of the important contribution of the Ukrainian people to the building of socialism and communism. These awards summon the working people of the glorious hero-city to multiply and develop their heroic revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, summon them to new selfless deeds on all fronts of communist construction.

There are still many tasks and urgent matters facing us. High responsibility on the part of every worker and specialist, of every collective for the assigned segment of the work and hence for our common cause, the creation of the material and technical base of communism, is essential. If success is to be achieved, everyone must labor to the limit of his strength, experience, knowledge and talent. ...

Comrade Shelest's speech was heard with great attention and was frequently interrupted by applause. ...

The participants in the ceremonial meeting in Sevastopol expressed their deep patriotic feelings in a unanimously adopted letter of greetings to the Presidium of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

KOSYGIN IN BALTIISK

SECOND ORDER AWARDED TO BALTIC SAILORS. (Pravda, July 25, p. 2. 1,100 words. Condensed text:) Baltiisk, July 24 (by Pravda and Tass correspondents)— ... Today, on the eve of Navy Day, a ceremonial meeting was held here dedicated to the conferring on the Red Banner Baltic Fleet of a second Order of the Red Banner commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and marking the outstanding combat services, mass heroism and courage of the Baltic sailors. ...

A. N. Kosygin, member of the Presidium of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, addressed the meeting. ... The Baltic Fleet is our country's oldest fleet, one of the most glorious detachments of its splendid naval forces, the speaker said. Its history is rich in combat tradition, closely bound with the struggle of the Soviet people against foreign invaders. The image of the sailor with the ribbon on his cap bearing in gold the inscription "Baltic Fleet" will be preserved forever in the memory of the people as a symbol of fearlessness and devotion to the cause of the revolution.

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The Baltic Fleet received its first Order of the Red Banner in 1928. This was an acknowledgment of its revolutionary services and the role played by the Baltic sailors in the struggle against the enemies of the young Soviet republic, as well as in the consolidation in subsequent years of the combat might of our country and its naval forces. The second Order of the Red Banner, which is being presented today, marks the immortal exploits of the Baltic sailors at every stage of the Great Patriotic War. The Red Banner Baltic Fleet successfully participated in the heroic defense of Leningrad and in the defeat of the fascist armies before the city of Lenin. ...

We live in a time when the forces of socialism and the forces of progress are exerting a growing influence on the course of world development and are keeping the forces of reaction and militarism in check. This is reflected in the situation on the Baltic, where the neighbors of the Soviet Union are now fraternal socialist countries—Poland and the German Democratic Republic—friendly Finland and neutral Sweden. But we must not forget that, despite the wishes of the peoples of the countries of the Baltic, the Baltic Sea has not yet become a sea of peace.

This sea has shores that are friendly to us, but also ones that are not at all friendly, where NATO military bases are located. Nor can we forget that the aggressive forces of imperialism, headed by the U.S.A., are exerting every effort to hold and if possible restore the positions of imperialism. The imperialist states in their foreign policy have embarked upon a course of creating new breeding grounds of dangerous conflicts, and they do not stop at direct military provocations against freedom-loving countries and peoples. In these circumstances, the C.P.S.U., its Central Committee and the Soviet government regard concern for strengthening the defensive might of the country as their very first duty.

The Baltic Fleet keeps combat watch in fraternal community with the naval forces of the Polish People's Republic and the G.D.R. and with all the armed forces of the member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty. The unity of the socialist countries multiplies the might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist commonwealth. The C.P.S.U. Central Committee is doing and will continue to do everything in its power to consolidate the ranks of the international Communist movement.

The Baltic Fleet has everything necessary to fulfill its honorable and responsible tasks with honor. Its combat might is embodied in new submarines and surface vessels and super-high-speed jet airplanes. Particularly great qualitative changes have taken place in the fleet in recent years in connection with scientific discoveries and the fruitful activity of our scientists, designers and engineers. The combat potential of the entire fleet has been increased manyfold by the nuclear arming of Soviet military vessels of various types. One of the most powerful types of weapon is the missile-carrying submarine. The strike zone of this terrible weapon of Soviet submariners covers the entire interior of the territory of any potential enemy of the Soviet Union. The sole purpose of this powerful weapon of our navy is the defense of peace and the protection of the security of the Soviet people and its allies. ...

A. N. Kosygin's speech was heard with great attention and was frequently interrupted by applause. ...

SHELEPIN IN SEVEROMORSK

AWARD TO THE HEROES OF THE ARCTIC. (Pravda, July 25, p. 2. 1,300 words. Condensed text:) Severomorsk, July 24 (by Pravda and Tass correspondents)—The remote arctic city of Severomorsk is affectionately called the capital of the Northern Fleet. On the eve of the Navy Day holiday the Order of the Red Banner was conferred on the Northern Fleet. ...

Sailors, commanders and political workers of combat vessels, glory-covered submariners and naval aviators, Party and Soviet workers of Murmansk Province and veterans of the Great Patriotic War gathered at a ceremonial meeting in the auditorium of the House of Officers of the Fleet. ...

Comrade A. N. Shelepin, member of the Presidium of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, ascended the rostrum. ...

Speaking of the great victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Patriotic War, the speaker noted that here in the North the enemy's plans for seizing the Soviet Arctic were frustrated and that the Northern Fleet performed a great service in this. The combat activity of the Northern Fleet provided the Soviet Union with uninterrupted contact with our allies in the anti-Hitlerite coalition along the shortest sea route. The North Sea sailors reliably protected the interior sea communications of the Barents, Kara and White Seas from the enemy's blows. The forces of the Northern Fleet destroyed more than 600 of the enemy's combat vessels and transports and more than 1,000 planes, and tens of thousands of fascist invaders were killed. ...

A. N. Shelepin dwelt in detail on questions of the internal situation, on the growth of the economy, science and culture of our country, on the great successes of the Soviet people and the implementation of the plans for communist construction. However, the speaker noted, we must not forget that we have shortcomings, that there are many difficulties and obstacles in our path. The Communist Party and its Central Committee boldly bring to light and correct shortcomings, basing themselves on Marxist-Leninist theory and the experience and good sense of the popular masses. The October and November, 1964, plenary sessions of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee restored Leninist principles of the structuring of Party organizations and created the essential conditions for the further development and manifestation of the creative initiative of the Party masses and for the resolute overcoming of the methods of administrative bureaucracy, subjectivism, boasting and conceit. Much has been done in implementing these tasks, but by no means everything has been accomplished as yet.

What is required is that we tirelessly raise the political and labor activity of every Soviet person, comprehensively strengthen Party and state discipline and resolutely combat every manifestation of sluggishness, red tape or a bureaucratic approach to his duties on the part of any worker, no matter what post he occupies in the Party or state.

Everyone must be more efficient and businesslike in routine and concrete everyday work and must adopt an attitude of intolerance toward boasting. Greater revolutionary zeal, selflessness and enthusiasm in work on every sector of our great communist construction for increasing the might of our motherland, for the sake of the happiness of the Soviet people, is the duty of every Party, Soviet, economic and military worker, of every citizen of the Soviet Union.

At present the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers are seeking ways for the still greater development of productive forces, for increasing the efficiency of social production and on this basis further raising the standard of living of the people. The Central Committee and the government have no greater concern today than to improve the life of the Soviet people.

At present, without noise, jabbering and long speeches, a careful, profound and comprehensive elaboration of measures for the fundamental improvement of the work of industry, for improving the system of planning and management and for enhancing the role of economic and material incentives in the national economy is under way.

A. N. Shelepin went on to speak of the foreign policy of the Soviet state and the international situation. The Soviet Union, he noted, is carrying out a clear and consistent policy—a policy of peace. But we cannot ignore the fact that the international situation has recently become gravely complicated and is becoming more so. The U.S.A. has embarked upon a dangerous course of expanding the war in Vietnam. The Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism cannot remain indifferent to the fate of the Vietnamese people and are giving them great help in their just struggle against the American aggressors. Serious concern and apprehension are being aroused among the peoples of the world by the increasing activity of the revanchist forces of West German imperialism.

The Party Central Committee and the Soviet government, A. N. Shelepin stated, are drawing the necessary conclusions from all this and are taking measures for the further strengthening of the defense capability of our motherland. Let no one doubt that the Soviet people have armed forces worthy of them as a great power and capable of reliably defending our country

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and the entire world socialist system against the designs of any aggressor, any group of aggressors. ...

In conclusion, A. N. Shelepin wished the entire personnel of the heroic Red Banner Northern Fleet new successes in military service, good health and personal happiness.

A. N. Shelepin's speech was heard with great attention and was frequently interrupted by applause. ...

KIRILENKO IN VLADIVOSTOK

ON THE HOMELAND'S FAR EASTERN FRONTIERS. (Pravda, July 25, pp. 2-3. 1,400 words. Excerpts:) Vladivostok, July 24 (by Pravda and Tass correspondents)—Each year on the eve of Navy Day Vladivostok dons its brightest finery. But this year's holiday is a particularly joyous one for the Far Easterners. It coincides with the conferring on the Pacific Fleet of a high government award, the Order of the Red Banner.

A ceremonial meeting dedicated to the sailors' holiday and the presentation to the Pacific Fleet of the Order of the Red Banner was opened by the fleet's commander, Admiral A. N. Amelko.

Comrade A. P. Kirilenko, member of the Presidium of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and First Vice-Chairman of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee's Bureau for the Russian Republic, delivered a speech.

We have gathered here today, he said, to mark ceremoniously a holiday of the entire people, U.S.S.R. Navy Day. ...

During the Great Patriotic War the Pacific Fleet, together with the armies of the Far Eastern Military District and the glorious frontier guards, was in constant readiness, and its high combat power frustrated the aggressive intentions of the Japanese militarists and warded off the blow prepared and aimed against our country.

In the course of the war the Pacific Fleet sent many submarines and surface vessels and scores of plane crews to the operating Northern and Black Sea Fleets. During the most difficult period of the war the fleet sent to the army in the field more than 140,000 of its best sailors, petty officers and officers. The Pacific sailors fought heroically at Leningrad and Sevastopol, at the walls of Moscow and Stalingrad, in the Barents and Black Seas. They were among those who liberated Soviet soil from the German invaders and delivered the final blow to the fascist beast in his lair, Berlin.

The Pacific Fleet played a great role in the final stage of the war in the battles to defeat Japanese militarism. ...

Your territory is far from the center of Soviet Russia. But it is close and dear to all of us. It is an integral part of our native soil, of our great Soviet state, the outpost of our country on the Pacific Ocean. We well remember the words of the great Lenin that Vladivostok, remote though it is, is our own dear city. In a single formation with all Soviet people, the Far Easterners are carrying out the great task of building communism. ...

Comrade A. P. Kirilenko read the May 7, 1965, decree of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet conferring on the Pacific Fleet the Order of the Red Banner and attached the Order to the navy flag. An ovation broke out and the anthem of the Soviet Union resounded majestically over the stadium.

A. P. Kirilenko warmly congratulated the sailors on the high award and wished all the sailors of the Pacific Fleet, their families and all the working people of the Far East great creative successes and personal happiness. ...

Comrade A. P. Kirilenko's speech was heard with great attention and was frequently interrupted by applause. ...

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Change in Soviet Jazz Reflected in Moscow Contest

JAZZ AT THE CROSSROADS. (By A. Medvedev. Nedelya, No. 21, May 16-21, p. 17. Complete text:) I purposely chose this title. Let it serve to remind us that Soviet jazz has its own history, brief though it may be. This was the title of the first concert program of our country's first jazz band, that of Leonid Utesov, a little more than 30 years ago. The title is symbolic and very precise. Jazz, which reached us in its general form from the West, turned to new musical shores and sought contact with new audiences. Soviet jazz style took shape in the thirties and forties through the efforts of I. Dunayevsky, L. Utesov, A. Tsfasman, V. Knushevitsky, E. Rozner and other prominent musicians. It was based on the popular song, intimately linked with it, and therein lay its most important feature. The expression "song jazz" comprehensively expressed the nature of this genre, which was new to our music.

Let us turn to our own day. Even the uninitiated realize that Soviet jazz has changed substantially in the past few years. It has retained features of the jazz of the thirties and forties, but it is no longer called "song" jazz. It is gravitating toward the sphere of instrumental music and embracing with increasing force and clarity new methods and new imagery. Jazz is absorbing elements of the great symphonic forms and giving them a new sound. By way of example, let me cite two interesting works, Bogdan Trotsyuk's "Symphony-Concerto" for jazz symphony orchestra and Murad Kazhlayev's "Concerto for Jazz."

Much jazz music is also being written by the composers A. Eshpai, A. Babadzhanyan, A. Petrov, V. Lyudvikovsky, U. Naisso, Yu. Saulsky, K. Orbelyan and O. Gordeli.

Our jazz is now at the crossroads, and new discoveries are on the horizon.

Jazz is a complex, many-faceted and contradictory phenomenon. Its essence and artistic principles are difficult to define in a simple formula. You mention something good, bright and viable, and right next to it, as if a continuation (or, to be more precise, "the other side" of these qualities), you see something ugly and contrary to art. I think that in no art form are there as many mutually exclusive extremes as in jazz. The line between good and bad, between genuine creation and its counterfeit, mere imitation, is a very tortuous one in jazz. At times a single band or performer plays works at opposite artistic poles.

I observed all this at the session of young jazz ensembles recently held by the Moscow City Committee of the Young Communist League and the Moscow Composers' Union. For three days 14 ensembles selected for the final show (the jury heard more than 30 groups in all) appeared in the concert hall of the Yunost [Youth] Hotel. Most of those who performed at this review of musicians were not professionals. Among them were engineers, architects, journalists, students and servicemen, but there were also musicians regularly employed in large orchestras.

The session aroused great interest. For three days the hall and the corridors seethed with enthusiasm, and there was never a lull in the discussions. In one place or another young musicians surrounded V. Muradeli (he was chairman of the jury), L. Utesov, O. Lundstrem, E. Rozner, A. Eshpai and A. Babadzhanyan, questioned them, listened, demonstrated, argued. And there certainly was something to argue about! The organizers, as a matter of fact, had made it their goal to look into the state of contemporary jazz performance.

A broad and edifying canvas opened up. We were convinced how strong and serious is the attraction of our youth to jazz. We heard unusually gifted, keen and thoughtful musicians, many of whom may in time become great artists. Sometimes they lack sufficient knowledge and skill, but they sought persistently and tried to speak their piece in jazz.

But there was also something else at the session. There was dilettantism and bad taste, helpless, pitiful imitation of the ugliest jazz "fads," there was undisciplined behavior. All this was distressing and called forth protests and sharp criticism from the members of the jury and the audience.

The jury thoroughly discussed the performances of all the groups and named the best performers and the best ensembles. Three such ensembles were named: A. Kozlov's quartet, I. Bril's trio and V. Prudovsky's quartet.

The first group was in my view the most interesting. Three years ago I was present at its successful appearance at the jazz festival in Warsaw. Since that time the young musicians (A. Kozlov, saxophone; V. Sakun, piano; A. Yegorov, double bass; V. Bulanov, percussion) have noticeably matured. Their performance abounds with an excellent feeling for style, skill and good mastery of the technique of improvisation (which does not come easily to everyone). The jury unanimously chose the song "Five Steps Into Outer Space," by the pianist V. Sakun, as the best composition.

Also creatively promising were the ensembles of I. Bril (a pianist with temperament and technique) and V. Prudovsky (outstanding among the members of his quartet were L. Garin, vibraphone, and A. Satanovsky, double bass).

And in conclusion, three short statements by participants in the session:

"What I love in jazz is its open display of feeling, temperament and wealth of rhythm. I love the very process by which music is born on the stage, when the performers develop, as it were, the idea presented by the composer and create a new composition. The creativity of performance in jazz is incomparable beauty and joy!"

"Improvisation is art on a high level. It is the fullest revelation of the soul and heart. You may say that this is naive, but improvisation inspires jazz musicians to be not only good professionals but also good people."

"A new Soviet jazz style is being created slowly but surely. We realize that we must create our own, distinctive style. We'll try!"

JAZZ IS SERIOUS. (By Ark. Petrov. Sovetskaya kultura, June 19, p. 3. Complete text:) A musician's hands on the fingerboard of a double bass and the inscription "Moscow: Jazz '65"—such was the emblem that recently adorned Moscow's Yunost Hotel, where a session of the capital's young jazz ensembles was held. Within the space of three days 14 bands, which had already passed through the sieve of previous selection, appeared here. The review acquainted our musical public with the most valuable and talented people in the field of jazz in our capital: With a few exceptions (the bands of Boris Rychkov and German Lukyanov), all the best amateur groups took part in it. We must not fail to thank in this connection the principal organizers of this important and necessary affair—the Moscow branch of the Composers' Union and the Moscow City Y.C.L. Committee, which carried out tremendous preparatory work. It must be said that both organizationally and musically the session was on the very highest level.

All the excitement and emotion linked with the appearance of the young musicians is now behind us; an authoritative jury headed by the composer V. Muradeli has decided on the winners and named the best soloists on individual instruments and the best arrangers and composers. Here are the results of the competition: honorary diplomas were awarded to three groups—Alexei Kozlov's quartet, Igor Bril's trio and Viktor Prudovsky's quartet. They came closest to meeting the basic criterion of the review—independence of thought and creative searching in so difficult and "little studied" a field of music as jazz. Professionally these ensembles also proved to be on a high level. In my view, each of them was worthy of representing our country at international jazz festivals.

An excellent impression was made by three bands that received ordinary diplomas. These were Georgy Garanyan's sextet, Nikolai Gromin's quartet and Yury Chugunov's quintet. The best composition, by unanimous agreement, was Vadim Sakun's "Five Steps Into Outer Space." Written in an unusual five-part rhythm, it is just as unconventional as its "tune"—emotionally bright, festive, permeated with a joyous propulsive drive.

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And so the jazz session is over. What thoughts come to mind when we reflect on all the necessary, interesting and modern music we listened to for three days? Obviously, there were also many poor ensembles, naive imitators of well-worn jazz cliches and simply professionally weak instrumentalists. But at the same time I recall that nine-tenths of these performers were amateur musicians who had never studied in a conservatory or music school. All they have achieved these people owe exclusively to their own enthusiasm and youthful zeal.

The first thing that comes to mind is the trend of the very genre of Soviet jazz. There is much confusion here, some of it already sanctified by history, and it is not so simple to understand it. Thirty years ago any entertainment or dance orchestra was called a jazz orchestra; almost any group that contained saxophones was automatically labeled jazz, even if its repertoire consisted of popular songs, film tunes and fantasies on operetta themes. Fifteen years ago such orchestras began to be called "variety," which was far closer to the truth. I feel, by the way, that this term is a happy one, destined to serve for a long time as the definition of pleasant, light, smoothly arranged instrumental music.

In recent years the term "jazz" has been returning to vogue —now in its genuine meaning. Needless to say, what has emerged is not merely the expression but jazz music itself. And the time has come right here and now to distinguish jazz from other varieties of light music. Just what is jazz? First of all, it is improvisation. It is a particularly subtle feeling of rhythm. It is the creation of new sound combinations; it is a creative process in the presence of an audience. It is a specific "feeling of fellowship" in ensemble, a readiness to react immediately to the musical thought suggested by your colleagues. Jazz art, which is based mostly on small groups of three to eight musicians, is primarily the art of solo expression. Each improviser must be somewhere inside himself also a composer, but in any case he must have taste, a sense of proportion, a feeling for contrast, imagination. But the basic problem of almost any jazz ensemble of such a type inevitably becomes skill in constructing form. For there is nothing worse than poor, dull improvisation (the quality of improvisation of the soloist, incidentally, always depends on the rhythm section of the ensemble, the piano or guitar, percussion or double bass—a listless, sluggish, "thick-skinned" rhythmic beat never inspires a good solo). Of course, there is also poor improvisation resulting from "fluffs" and wrong notes; nevertheless, its shortcomings spring in the main from a lack of flair for composition. In essence, the solo of each improviser is a variational cycle in strict "Mozartean" style. A good solo by an experienced jazz musician is always "microsymphonic" —it brings out themes contained in the "nucleus," passes from slow rhythm to rapid, from the diatonic to the chromatic, from the instrument's middle register to its extreme, most effective registers.

I must point out that only a few of the young musicians who took part in the session proved sufficiently experienced to be capable of the compositional development of material. I would like to single out the pianist Vadim Sakun and the percussion player Valery Bulanov, of A. Kozlov's quartet, as well as the leader of another ensemble, the guitarist Nikolai Gromin. They have something to say, and therefore their improvisations are interesting and leave the listener constantly anticipating what is coming next. The playing of many other soloists produces a feeling of dissatisfaction; they are not altogether economical in expending their "musical reserves," and then they repeat themselves endlessly.

The problem of the "thematic material" of jazz music is at present especially critical. In fact, as long as one plays upon familiar and standard jazz themes, everything is simple. But this obviously becomes boring even for the performers themselves. And so they take melodies from contemporary Soviet songs and try to improvise. This requires that they "adjust" the themes to a framework convenient for improvisation, that they cut or expand them and change their harmony. I do not say that all such attempts have failed—no, there were obvious successes, such as Tikhon Khrennikov's "Lullaby for Svetlana," beautifully played by Viktor Prudovsky's quartet. But even so, this obviously is not going to become the major trend for Soviet jazz musicians. The desire of young performers to improvise upon national themes is understandable and commendable, but many of them do not always manage the jazz "transfiguration." But the main thing is that this is a passive approach. It is far more fruitful to create one's own original themes. Another approach is the creation of special compositions by professional composers for jazz chamber ensembles. Examples of such collaboration were, unfortunately, rare at the session—I recall Yu. Saulsky's composition "Story," which he composed for A. Kozlov's quartet. Composers such as A. Eshpai, B. Trotsyuk, M. Tariverdiyev, M. Kazhlayev, I. Yakushenko, V. Lyudvikovsky and A. Babadzhanyan, and also such veterans of Soviet variety music as A. Tsfasman and N. Minkh, would be perfectly capable of creating a great number of interesting jazz compositions.

The last point on which I should like to dwell is the professional and technical equipment of our young "jazzmen." Here all is not as it should be, and we cannot in good conscience reconcile ourselves to this situation. Apparently it is not enough merely to grasp the details of a given style, or even to write one's own compositions. One must also be able to carry out one's own intentions. And so far, unfortunately, by no means everyone manages this. Take, for instance, such an elementary thing as proper pitch. It was very regrettable in such a generally strong saxophonist and highly musical individual as Vladimir Sermakashev that he played his entire program without tuning his instrument. And yet his playing was technically good and interesting. There is also another side to this question. It is easy to criticize musicians for a low level of instrumental skill, as well as for any defects in their skill as composers. But such criticism, however well meant, must be backed by some kind of substantive help. For instance, the introduction of saxophone classes in music schools.

(One gets the impression that up to now our saxophonists have studied this instrument by the trial-and-error method, pressing first one key and then another to see which produces higher or lower notes.)

Obviously, practice is essential for the players of other instruments as well. The variety music section of the Moscow branch of the Composers' Union, headed by A. Tsfasman, is planning to hold a seminar of jazz composers, and the Moscow Conservatory contemplates a study of jazz instrumentation. This is very gratifying. It would also make sense to study the experience of the country's only school of jazz music, which is in Leningrad.

Jazz enthusiasts playing in their amateur ensembles are a valuable source of cadres for the far more extensive genre of Soviet variety music. And they are by no means "stilyagi" or "snobs." They are ordinary, fine young men, Y.C.L. members, enamored of their art, and to do them justice they felt and understood true jazz earlier than many very solid professional musicians. It is necessary to correct them and useful to criticize them, but we must also understand and help them.

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Foreign Affairs

WORLD POLITICS

POLICY OF AGGRESSION AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. (By A. Veber and A. Chernyayev. Pravda, July 28, pp. 4-5. 3,300 words. Condensed text:) ... Cessation of the aggression in Vietnam and the struggle against the threat of a world war is a matter for all those to whom peace is dear. But an especially great responsibility falls on the workers' movement, which is the most numerous and the best organized international force. ...

The struggle against aggressive and unjust wars is a deep and durable tradition of the entire international workers' movement. The working class of the capitalist countries is by and large loyal to this tradition. The working people who are Social Democrats join in expressing indignation and protesting against the aggressive actions of the U.S.A. Moreover, in many cases they are acting through their organizations. ...

It is a fact, however, that the scale of the mass movement [for peace.—Trans.], especially in the chief capitalist countries, is still far from corresponding to the scale of the danger. This is due to a considerable extent to the evasive and sometimes simply unfavorable and ambiguous position of the leadership of most socialist parties. But the situation calls for vigorous actions on the part of all organized democratic forces. This imposes special obligations upon the Socialists, among others.

It would seem that the events now taking place in Vietnam provide the social democratic parties with an excellent opportunity for applying their avowed principles of peace and independence of peoples and of making their contribution to the common cause of all democrats, jointly with the other forces actively fighting against the American policy of aggression. But to do this, they must take an independent and unbiased position. They must abandon anticommunist prejudices and must demand —wherever Social Democrats are influential—that the government of the U.S.A. stop interfering in the domestic affairs of Vietnam, as well as of other peoples who are fighting for national independence and social progress, that it stop supporting rotten puppet regimes that sell out the interests of their countries.

It cannot be said that the leaders of social democracy are unaware of the gravity of the present situation, or that they do not comprehend the depth of the danger. For instance, we read in the resolution of a recent convention of the Norwegian Labor Party: "If this conflict gets out of control, it may develop into a war on a bigger scale." Kozo Sasaki, Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, said: "We all must realize that this is a danger hanging over us as well." Bruno Pitterman, leader of the Austrian Socialists and Chairman of the Socialist International, speaking over the radio, characterized the situation in Southeast Asia as "dangerous to peace on earth."

However, very few people in the Socialist International dare to take the next step and say directly who is to blame for the grave danger to general peace. These few include the Japanese Socialist Party, which, in a resolution of its convention, denounced the aggression of American imperialism in Vietnam. T. C. Douglas, leader of the Canadian Social Democrats, declared that it would be cowardly to remain silent in the face of the intervention by the United States, that the time has come when Socialists "must boldly raise their voices in protest, or else it will be too late."

However, the leaders of the majority of the socialist parties, chiefly those of Europe, confine themselves either to condemning the methods of military actions or to expressing general wishes for a peaceful settlement. More than that, the leadership of some of them fully supports the actions of the U.S.A. This pertains to the leaders of the biggest parties of the Socialist International, the British Labor Party and the German Social Democratic Party [S.P.D.].

There is a tendency in social democratic circles to place the aggressor and the victim on one plane, to accuse the Democratic Republic of Vietnam of "aggression" and to speak of "rights" and "commitments" of the U.S.A. in Vietnam. ... There are also people in the social democratic movement who openly call for support of the Saigon regime "in order to save democracy." This is the position taken by the Indian "socialist" newspaper Janatha, while the official bulletin of the Socialist International reprints its appeals.

The open support of the aggressive U.S. policy by the top leaders of the British Labor Party has caused indignation even in the social democratic movement itself. The leaders of the British Labor Party, in violation of their pre-election promises, went so far in their servility to the Americans as to approve even the bombing of North Vietnam. Trying at the same time to save their reputation, the leaders of the party coupled their decision with a maneuver: They submitted a proposal for sending a so-called "peace mission" to several countries. This maneuver was bound to fail. You cannot support the aggressor and at the same time invite the victim of the aggression to enter peace talks.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall that on the eve of the parliamentary elections in Britain there was much talk in socialist circles about the need for moving the Socialist International away from dead center and for making it an effective instrument of international policy. These hopes were linked, in particular, with the victory of Labor in Britain and with a possible election victory of the Social Democrats in West Germany. The Labor Government's foreign policy has already dealt a cruel blow to the hopes placed on it. The "moral support" for the policy of the U.S.A. in Vietnam promised by the S.P.D. leaders Brandt and Erler and their approval of the plans for a multilateral nuclear force clearly cannot enhance the prestige of the Socialist International. Quite the contrary: You cannot win the confidence of peoples by resting your policy on the openly pro-imperialist elements in your ranks.

The contradictions and the general weakness of the position of social democracy in international politics is to a large extent connected with its lack of independence. The leadership of the majority of the West European social democratic parties orients foreign policy more or less "along the NATO line," i.e., with an eye on the U.S.A. Therefore, even when the clearly imperialistic nature of various U.S. proposals for "settling" international problems compels the social democratic leaders to express reservations and even various doubts, their own "initiative" does not go beyond searching for variants of these "proposals" within the general framework of American policy.

Let us take the German question, which is one of the key problems in the entire world situation. The social democratic parties have not yet recognized the Oder-Neisse frontier, although it is common knowledge that attempts to keep this question open are of direct help to the revanchists and intensify their adventurism. The social-democratic leaders do not miss any occasion for maintaining the provocational atmosphere in West Berlin. Visits to "the wall" have become a ritual for reactionary figures of the West. Unfortunately, however, the organizer of this ritual, directed against peace and peaceful coexistence, is Willy Brandt, one of the prominent figures of the Socialist International, while other and equally prominent Social Democrats are regular participants in the revanchist performances at the state boundary between the G.D.R. and West Berlin. The majority of the social democratic leaders, including those who participate in these performances, are fully aware of the utter hopelessness of any maneuvers aimed at incorporating West Berlin in the F.R.G. Nevertheless, they believe it possible, for the sake of NATO "solidarity" and anticommunism, to maintain this hotbed of international tension. ...

The Socialist Parties more or less unanimously condemned the American intervention in the Dominican Republic. The Socialists of Latin America spoke forcefully against the intervention. The actual imperialistic motives of this intervention have been too open, the anticommunist arguments with which the U.S.A. tried to cover this intervention too primitive and too crude. Furthermore, the legally elected President, Juan Bosch, whom the U.S.A. wanted to prevent from returning to power, is the leader of a party recognized by the Socialist International. Forwaerts, the organ of the S.P.D., was compelled to comment on this matter: "The justifications of the U.S.A. do not stand up under criticism. Does the U.S.A. consider the Social Democrat Bosch a member of the Communist Party?"

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Only the British Labor Government humbly and unconditionally joins voices with the aggressors. Its representative in the Security Council expressed "appreciation" of the U.S. actions in Santo Domingo.

One has the impression, however, that some of the most bitter and caustic speeches of the Socialists against the American intervention in the Dominican Republic are by no means always motivated by genuine concern for peace and the independence of peoples. These motives are quite often mixed with anti-communist considerations. Some leaders and press organs of social democracy fear—and do not conceal this—that through its actions the U.S.A. merely helps the spread of communism in Latin America, further discredits its own foreign policy and creates difficulties, as the same Forwaerts put it, "for its friends." ...

The harm of anticommunism is now most acutely sensed in the ranks of social democracy. It forms an obstacle to unity of action on perfectly concrete and clear questions, whose democratic and just solution may decide whether or not the forces of war will be stopped in time.

It must be said that a sober view of things is gradually coming to the top in several socialist parties. "The sovereignty of South Vietnam," Douglas, the leader of the New Democratic Party of Canada, declared, "is dubious. ***Naturally, the U.S.A. virtually had to intervene, because the puppet government it set up is not supported by its people." Douglas emphasized that if the U.S.A. wants peace negotiations, it will have to deal with those who occupy and govern the greater part of South Vietnam, i.e., the representatives of the National Liberation Front. ...

We could quote several other statements on this order. But it is important to emphasize once more that what is needed today is not merely a more or less correct appraisal of events, not merely appeals for a peaceful settlement. What is needed today is something bigger: specific actions directed at stopping the aggression, an intensification of the mass movement and making it into an impassable barrier to those who fan the flames of war.

The recent Brussels conference of Communist Parties of the capitalist countries of Europe addressed to the Socialists—both working people and activists—and to the socialist parties a strong appeal to participate in common efforts and to help broaden the irresistible mass movement with a view to forcing the West European governments to disassociate themselves from the American policy on Vietnam, bringing about a cessation of the brutal bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, forcing the U.S.A. to withdraw its forces from South Vietnam and permitting the South Vietnamese people freely to exercise their right to independence.

The Soviet Communists fully support this appeal. The C.P.S.U. has more than once announced its readiness for broad cooperation with all the socialist forces that want to attain these goals.

It is necessary also to seek energetically the solution of broader questions, such as the creation of a reliable system of international security, a limitation on the spread of nuclear weapons, general controlled disarmament and strengthening the role of the U.N., which is endangered by the irresponsible actions of American imperialism. ...

All currents of the workers' movement are now faced with the question of liquidating the danger of war on a concrete and practical plane. It is not a question now of debating ideological differences or of a political rapprochement, but of the elementary duty of all democrats: in the face of the deterioration of the international situation caused by the U.S. aggression, to join their efforts toward the preservation of peace. Joint actions of Socialists and Communists in this fight could set a fine example for all the other democratic forces of the world public.

POTSDAM AND EUROPE. By Izvestia Commentator N. Polyanov. Izvestia, July 29, p. 2. 2,200 words. Condensed text:) ... In the memorable summer of 1945, the Potsdam castle of Cecilienhof proved to be, as fate would have it, on the invisible line between war and peace. At a round table, under rafters blackened with age, the powers of the victorious coalition met to bind up the loose ends of the tragedy that had just ended. ...

The meeting at Potsdam certainly had its troubles. European and Transatlantic reaction was in no hurry to take leave of the past. At times it was possessed by the demon of vengeance, of which the plans for the dismemberment of Germany are reminiscent even today as they hang on public view in Cecilienhof for all to see. At times these reactionaries wanted to preserve yesterday's enemy, to find in it, when the time came, a partner for a new "holy alliance" against the emancipating ideas of the century. The Soviet Union prevented both of these alternatives. Thanks to its efforts, good sense won out over differences in views: The signatures of the United States and Great Britain were put to the historic Potsdam agreement, side by side with the signature of our country. France joined them soon afterward. Thus, Cecilienhof became the cradle of the concerted postwar decisions of the powers in the anti-Hitler coalition. In this is reflected the might and authority of the Soviet Union, which had borne the main burden of the war on its shoulders and had played a leading role in the achievement of victory. The people of yesterday could not, at least not openly, resist the pressure of the growing antifascist forces. They were compelled to bow before them. For the first time in the history of Europe, the peoples had at their disposal a program for a peaceful system that would make it possible to stamp out the breeding grounds of military conflicts on the continent forever. ...

Now, when Western politicians remember Potsdam, they wrinkle their brows with displeasure. Why flog a dead horse? they say. It would be much better to bury it! Such speeches are not peculiar to our times. They have been heard before. Former Chancellor Adenauer was once asked what he thought of the "nightmare of coalitions" that had overwhelmed his remote predecessor in the office of Chancellor, Prince Otto von Bismarck. He was heard to answer: "I also have my own nightmare, its name is Potsdam."

It has become a nightmare not only for the Bonn militarists, who see in it, as expressed by that same Adenauer, a "danger zone" that they must "get out of very quickly." Washington and London are also trying to bury the joint decisions of the "Big Four." They are trying because these decisions are in the most severe conflict with American and Western policy in general in postwar Europe. The authors of this policy have not made a single step in 20 years along the road outlined at Potsdam. They have been and are to this day going in the opposite direction—from the creation of the Bonn state to its inclusion in NATO, from the rebirth of the Wehrmacht on the Rhine to attempts to satisfy its nuclear appetite. The West has thus betrayed its proper obligations. But this does not mean that they have ceased to exist. And now that Bonn militarism is again reaching for the fuse of war, the peoples have the right to be especially persistent in demanding that Washington and its partners return to the Potsdam principles.

The years that have passed and the resultant change in Europe's political appearance change nothing. On the contrary, the problem of the continent's security is no less disturbing to Europeans today than it was in the summer of 1945. The militarism brought back from the grave to the Rhine represents a far greater threat to peace than the beaten military hordes of Grossadmiral Doenitz, who laid down their arms at the hour of unconditional surrender. Democracy, having failed to assert itself in the Federal Republic, is now being sent away on indefinite leave. The emergency laws being pushed through the Bundestag are reviving the police-state dictatorship of the worst type. War criminals are being amnestied. Judges have washed their hands of the matter.

In a word, the course of events not only does not contradict but confirms the significance of Potsdam for our times. This is supported by both direct proof and the rule of contraries. An example of direct proof is the birth and successful development of the German Democratic Republic. It has become the first German state in history to embody the good fruits of a final break with militarism and Nazism. Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the State Council, states with complete justification that the republic "while implementing the principles of the Potsdam agreement and the goals of the anti-Hitler coalition, as well as carrying out the behest of the heroes of the German Resistance and fighters in the Resistance of other countries, has turned into a firm bulwark of peace in Germany."

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Bonn and its Atlantic partners more than exemplify the rule of contraries. Their policy graphically reveals just how much of a threat to European security is concealed in the refusal to implement the concepts of Potsdam, more specifically, it reveals the anti-Potsdam deal made between Bonn and the Western powers in the Paris agreements. It is with reason that Chancellor Erhard's diplomacy is trying to create the impression that it can, so it is said, consider itself not a party to Potsdam, for it "feels itself bound only by the Atlantic pact." Foreign Minister Schroeder stated a year ago on television that for Bonn even the Reich's act of unconditional surrender is not an edict—it has, you see, been abrogated in West Germany.

Since when? And to whom is it properly permitted to nullify historic facts, especially when they have been paid for by the blood of the peoples? The impudence and cynicism of this attack against the postwar agreement among the great powers is matched only by its pointlessness. Can it be that Schroeder and his Cabinet colleagues really do suppose that the past can be erased with the help of a verbal balancing act? Can Hitler's crimes be consigned to oblivion, the lost war brought to naught, and the unconditional surrender turned into an empty noise? ...

Potsdam left the present generation a hopeful key to a peaceful German settlement and to security in Europe. It can and must be used. Is life itself not bringing even certain Western politicians around to this notion? There are those who are beginning to think more and more seriously about the permanence of borders established on the continent, about the necessity to recognize the existence of two German states and about the importance of suppressing any attempts to acquaint the Bundeswehr with the atom. The sworn friend on the Rhine has proved to be rather devious. In "Little Europe" he repays former kindnesses with black ingratitude, and in Great Europe he is sharpening the knives for adventures that could easily bring trouble to his allies. Moreover, he is counting on an alliance with the American imperialists. But this also bodes ill for Bonn's Western neighbors. Thus, sad experience is forcing many Western politicians, though belatedly, to seek the path leading to the normalization of peaceful cooperation among European states, regardless of their social structures. Is this not one more confirmation of the fact that the reality of Potsdam has withstood the test of time? Its concepts are just as necessary to Europe today as in the summer of 1945, when in the small German city on the Havel the bells were silent but the conscience of man was speaking.

WORLD ECONOMY

ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS. (Pravda, July 28, p. 5. Complete text:) Editors' Note: Every year the U.S.S.R. expands its economic and technical assistance to the developing, independent countries of Asia and Africa. Ten years have passed since the first consignments of complete Soviet equipment were delivered to Afghanistan and India. I. V. Arkhipov, First Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, related the following in a discussion with a correspondent of Novosti Press Agency:

"The economic and technical assistance given by the Soviet Union to the countries of Asia and Africa, at its present stage, is one of the most important forms of international relations. This assistance, being both equitable and mutually advantageous, furthers better mutual understanding between the Soviet people and the peoples of developing countries and serves the cause of peace throughout the entire world. In its relations with the peace-loving states of Asia and Africa the Soviet Union proceeds from a sincere desire to help these countries liquidate the burdensome legacy of colonialism and to further the strengthening of their national economies. Our country is giving them technical assistance in the construction of industrial enterprises in the key branches of their economies, which furthers the strengthening of their economic independence.

"In 1955 the first economic and technical aid agreements with these countries were signed and began to go into effect. The Soviet Union now has such agreements with nearly 30 countries of the two great continents. In accordance with the agreements the U.S.S.R. is rendering these countries technical assistance in the construction of 600 various projects. The following have been or are being built: nearly 30 ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy plants and shops, 45 machine-building and metal-working plants, 80 light industry and food industry enterprises, 20 power plants, and others.

"With aid from the U.S.S.R. dams are built, irrigation canals are dug and new lands are cultivated. In many countries mechanized agricultural enterprises are being created, as well as state farms, livestock sections and repair shops for farm machinery.

"We understand that the developing countries do not have sufficient internal resources at their disposal to finance these construction projects. Therefore, to pay for the complete sets of equipment and other types of technical aid the Soviet Union has, at the request of these countries, extended them credit. The total sum of the long-term credit extended to Afro-Asian states amounts to more than 3,500,000,000 rubles. The largest amounts of credit were extended to the U.A.R., India, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Algeria and Iraq. Large amounts of credit were also extended to Yemen, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Somalia, Kenya and a number of other developing states.

"No less important is the fact that Soviet credit has put an end to the monopoly of the imperialist powers in this field. Western countries have been unable to ignore the appearance in the world of a new creditor—the Soviet Union—and have been forced to liberalize somewhat the terms of their credit.

"More than 170 industrial, agricultural and transport facilities, educational institutions and health establishments have already been put into operation in the countries of Asia and Africa with the technical assistance of the U.S.S.R. The following projects, built with assistance from the Soviet Union, are widely known: the Bhilai Steel Works, the power plant in Neivela and oil fields in India; the first section of the Aswan High Dam, the largest coke-chemical plant in the Near East, a plant for the production of antibiotics, an agglomerate factory, a machine-building plant and an oil refinery in the U.A.R.; a large bakery, a truck repair plant, the Jalalabad Irrigation Canal and the high mountain road through the Hindu Kush Range in Afghanistan; food industry and light industry enterprises and communications units in Iraq; the Port of Hodeida in Yemen; a sugar refinery and a cigarette factory in Nepal; a cannery and a sawmill in the Republic of Guinea, etc.

"This year complete Soviet plants are being delivered to approximately 200 construction sites in the countries of Asia and Africa. The results of the U.S.S.R.'s successful development of economic ties with these can be judged, for example, by the following figures: In 1955 exports of complete Soviet plants to the Afro-Asian countries amounted to only 1,000,000 rubles, in 1960 they came to nearly 62,000,000 rubles, and in 1964 nearly 270,000,000 rubles.

"Our aid to the U.A.R. is expanding. It is hardly possible to name one branch of this republic's national economy to whose development the Soviet Union has not contributed. At present we are delivering complete sets of equipment for the construction of rolled-metal shops in an existing metallurgical plant in Helwan, for the expansion of the Helwan coke-chemical plant and for the construction of a plant for the initial refinement of oil, a lubricating-oil plant and a thermoelectric power plant in Suez and a large shipyard in Alexandria.

"Work is going successfully on the construction of the Aswan High Dam, which will protect the country from disastrous floods and drought.

"Economic ties with the young African states of Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Mali and others are developing well. Our specialists work side by side with Algerian friends on industrial and agricultural construction projects. Soviet tractors and self-propelled combines are working successfully in the fields of Algeria. The metallurgical plant in Annaba, to be built with Soviet aid, will be a large unit.

"It is difficult in such a short discussion to cover the full scope of the economic ties between the U.S.S.R. and the independent Afro-Asian states and the diversity of our assistance. I shall cite some of the more interesting examples. In India, for example, nearly 40 industrial projects are being built with the help of the Soviet Union. They are the most important

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construction projects of the country's third five-year plan for economic development.

"Our southern neighbor Afghanistan is busy building a power plant in Naglu with a capacity of 67,500 kw. Extensive work is being done in the field of geological prospecting.

"The construction sites of the overwhelming majority of enterprises being built with the assistance of the Soviet Union in the countries of Asia and Africa have become massive schools for training skilled personnel. Our specialists always willingly pass along their rich experience and knowledge to the builders of the young states. In the past few years alone nearly 100,000 local specialists have been trained in the developing countries.

"More than 30,000 workers in various specialties have been trained in Afghanistan. With the building of the Jalalabad Irrigation Canal alone our specialists were able to instruct 4,600 Afghans in various professions.

"Students from many countries are studying at the Patrice Lumumba University of Friendship. This year the university sent home the first group of engineers, doctors and other specialists to have acquired their education at this institution. The successful assistance of the Soviet Union to the developing countries of Asia and Africa is opening up new prospects that cannot help but gladden those to whom the cause of peace and social progress is dear."

ESPIONAGE AND SUBVERSION

IN U.S.S.R. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. (Pravda, July 30, p. 5. Complete text:) As was already reported, the Criminal Cases Collegium of the Moscow City Court, having heard the case of the British subject G. Brooke in a trial in Moscow on July 22-23 of this year, has handed down a separate ruling in which it states that K. Bishop, the Second Secretary of the British Embassy in Moscow, taking advantage of his official position, has been engaging in anti-Soviet subversive activity incompatible with the status of a diplomatic representative.

On July 28, 1965, a note was handed to the British Charge d'Affaires in the U.S.S.R., wherein the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a protest with the British Embassy with respect to the illegal activity of the embassy's second secretary, K. Bishop. This activity was in flagrant violation of the rules of conduct for officials in the diplomatic service, and Bishop has been declared persona non grata and asked to leave the U.S.S.R. immediately.

DISARMAMENT

BEFORE THE RETURN TO GENEVA. (By Pravda Commentator Viktor Mayevsky. Pravda, July 25, p. 25. 1,600 words. Condensed text:) The question of disarmament is again attracting the attention of the international public: On July 27 the Committee of 18 resumes its work in Geneva.

The committee's previous activity on disarmament was effectively paralyzed by the position of the Western states. ...

The path to solving the problems of disarmament is by no means strewn with roses. It is a difficult and complicated path of struggle, of unmasking those who are trying to deceive public opinion with flowery phrases that cover up inexcusable actions. ...

The United States is constantly expanding its aggression against the Vietnamese people. What value can Washington's disarmament declarations have when U.S. government circles have deliberately turned Vietnam into a proving ground to test its newest weapons—from machine guns to napalm, from poison gas to fighter-bombers—about which they are boasting openly? American leaders have stated unequivocally that they also reserve the right to use nuclear weapons against Vietnam whenever they deem it necessary. Such a course threatens peace not only in Southeast Asia but in the entire world. And when today American statesmen talk of the necessity "to lessen the danger by placing armaments all over the world under constantly tighter control," this looks like nothing more than an attempt to divert world public opinion away from growing U.S. militarization and the rapid "escalation" of the war in Indochina.

The U.S. adventure in Vietnam has shown, to an even greater extent than the events in the Congo or in Cyprus, the urgency of the question of liquidating foreign military bases and withdrawing all foreign troops to the confines of their national borders. ... It is not difficult to understand why the imperialist states so bitterly oppose the Soviet proposal to liquidate foreign bases and to withdraw troops from foreign soil. But life itself demands an immediate solution to one of the most important problems of disarmament, and the Committee of 18, if it intends to get down to business, must promote this solution.

The present deterioration of the international situation caused by American aggression in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic increases the danger of a major world conflict and, naturally, demands decisive action to avert the nuclear threat by all those who are genuinely interested in strengthening peace. In the U.N. Disarmament Committee the Soviet Union proposed the immediate signing of a convention forbidding the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. Discussion in the committee showed that a majority of countries consider such a step timely and necessary. But in this instance as well, the U.S. and its disciples opposed the Soviet proposal.

If the United States and its allies refuse to assume the obligation not to use nuclear weapons, then there is only one conclusion to be drawn: They intend to use them. We have already mentioned that Washington threatens to use atomic bombs in Vietnam. Britain has given us to understand with sufficient clarity that, to "defend" its interests "east of Suez," it also does not rule out the use of weapons of mass destruction. It is perfectly obvious that Washington and London are now resorting to the strategy of "atomic intimidation" of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, trying to impede the rise of the national-liberation struggle and the strengthening of young independent states. It may be said beforehand that this "strategy" will prove just as hopeless as the atomic blackmail with which the U.S. at one time tried to intimidate the Soviet Union. But the fact remains that the Western powers reject a ban on the use of nuclear weapons, and this emphasizes once more the utter falsity of their disarmament proclamations.

What, then, are the Western powers bringing to Geneva? The American press has announced that the U.S. intends to introduce some sort of proposals in the committee; the British press states that London is preparing, with the consent of Washington, of course, to present a draft treaty on preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. It is this question that the Western press now considers of primary importance.

Indeed, the question of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons is in itself very significant within a system of steps toward disarmament. Constructive measures in this area, as well as on the question of a ban of all nuclear tests, could doubtless play an important role.

But the whole trouble is that in raising a verbal commotion over the problem of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the U.S.A. and its NATO allies are doing everything possible to spread these weapons and to make them accessible to the West German militarists. This is the very aim being pursued by the American "multilateral nuclear force" plan, the British "Atlantic nuclear force" plan and Robert McNamara's proposal to create a special NATO committee in which West Germany, along with the U.S.A., Great Britain and some other countries, would decide questions of atomic strategy.

It has already been said more than once, and with all clarity, what it would mean for the security of Europe and the whole world if the Bundeswehr were given access to nuclear weapons. This would inevitably spur on the revanchist forces in West Germany in their endeavor to change the situation in Europe that arose after the second world war and would back up their claims in regard to the German Democratic Republic and other states. It is clear that any attempts by West German revanchists to achieve implementation of their demands are fraught with tremendous danger to the peoples, since they might lead to a nuclear war. ...

Such is the atmosphere in which the Committee of 18 is resuming its work.

If the Western powers intend to continue along the path of procrastination, to avoid solving important questions and to sink them in a sea of technical detail while at the same time slipping nuclear armaments to West Germany, this augurs no optimistic prospects for the Geneva committee. There can

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be no talk of giving nuclear arms to the West German revanchists under any pretext. Any maneuvers in this area are doomed to failure. Nor will anyone succeed in substituting this issue for the matter of disarmament.

The present tense international situation demands that immediate steps be taken to solve the main, fundamental questions of disarmament, which would quickly help to clear the international atmosphere.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

South Arabia

Events and the Times: LATEST MANEUVER. (By V. Kondrashov. Izvestia, July 28, p. 2. Complete text:) During the past few days British Colonial Minister Greenwood has been having talks in Aden with representatives of political circles in South Arabia. His arrival in Aden was surrounded by extreme secrecy. As reported in the London Times, this secrecy was maintained for security reasons, since the situation in Aden is "tense."

As is well known, the population of this region is striving to free itself from British colonial rule. South Arabia demands the immediate and absolute fulfillment of the 1963 U.N. General Assembly resolutions that provide for the liquidation of the British military base there and for granting the people of South Arabia the right to self-determination, formation of a provisional government for the whole territory and the holding of general elections.

Instead of undertaking the strict fulfillment of these resolutions, the British government has taken a course of various maneuvers, trying to delay the granting of independence and to keep its military base in Aden. To cover up Great Britain's true purposes, a "conference on the question of a constitution and to discuss the idea of a future unitary state" in South Arabia was called for March of this year. But this conference was never held.

Great Britain resorted to another maneuver. It announced the creation of a so-called international constitutional commission, which supposedly was to decide the future of South Arabia. But the public of South Arabia saw through this trick as well.

The failure of the plan for the commission forced Greenwood to leave his office in London and set out for Aden. According to reports in the British press, he came to Aden for "tough talk." Again he insisted on holding a conference in December on a constitution for South Arabia and for the formation of some kind of working group to prepare the agenda for the conference.

At a press conference in Aden, Greenwood was nevertheless forced to state that at the bottom of the discussion of the problem of South Arabia lay "the desire to achieve the goals set forth in the U.N. resolutions—the self-determination and independence of South Arabia." But he did not mention a word about the future of the British military base in Aden, whose liquidation is demanded by the population of South Arabia. As a matter of fact, the necessity for this is beginning to be understood even in England. The Observer wrote that in order to settle the differences between the government in Aden and the British government, Britain must give up its military base.

The conference in London, on which Greenwood insists, is the latest maneuver by London, which is making every effort to preserve its position in South Arabia and to deny the population of this region the opportunity to decide its own fate.

WESTERN EUROPE

United Kingdom

QUEST FOR A WAY OUT. (By Staff Correspondent O. Orestov. Pravda, July 29, p. 3. Complete text:) London, July 28—It was officially announced in London today that Edward Heath has been elected Chairman of the Conservative Party. Thus the Conservatives have a new leader. But this is not enough to "cure" their party, whose difficulties were once again clearly demonstrated by the circumstances of Alec Douglas-Home's resignation.

The press no longer conceals that there have been "plots" in the party aimed at removing Douglas-Home. He was given to understand that he was a liability to the Conservative Party, which did not have the faintest hope of success as long as it was headed by the man who led it to defeat last year.

Callaghan, Labor's Chancellor of the Exchequer, said at a rally that when he looks at the Conservatives in Parliament, he cannot visualize them as "Honored M.P. X or Y. I look at them and say to myself: This one represents a financial trust, that one market speculators, that chap there is a stockbroker who gets rich selling stocks."

Callaghan was not revealing anything new. Nobody in Britain doubts that the Conservative Party loyally serves the City of London, the big banks and the industrial magnates, and represents the interests of the landed aristocracy. However, as Douglas-Home's resignation has shown, big business is seriously alarmed because this view of the party, which is true to life, is held by the people. This does not increase the party's chances if Prime Minister Wilson calls for new elections.

We know that the Labor Government has a majority of only three votes in Parliament. This puts it in a difficult position. The Opposition has already managed several times to defeat Labor. Therefore, the question of new elections, which are supposed to strengthen the Government's position, remains on the agenda.

It is no accident that the Conservative Party is afraid of new elections, because it has nothing to offer the voters. It has neither a clear program nor a single convincing proposal that it could defend before the people. That is why the business circles, which dictate the party's policy, demand that it "find a new face" and "modernize" itself, by way of adapting to the new situation.

The Conservatives have so far done nothing but criticize everything Labor does. As some Conservatives have said, they do not want to start "an offensive against the Laborites" until the latter get thoroughly embroiled in economic and financial problems and demonstrate their inability to take Britain out of its stagnation. Then the Conservatives will sound off and say: We told you so!

Now, having removed Douglas-Home, the stage managers of Conservative politics demand that the Tory party pass to "offensive actions" and overcome its apathy and discord. As the Financial Times, the organ of the business circles, writes, the Conservative Party is apparently "no longer sure itself what type of party it should be. *** One thing is clear: Those aspiring to leadership must come from the younger generation, people in their early forties, connected with new ideas and with 'classless' slogans, people who are prepared to make conservatism a modern and effective movement."

The candidates nominated to promote the "new" policy were Maudling, who is in charge of the foreign policy of the shadow cabinet, and Heath, who is considered the most brilliant spokesman of the "young" Conservatives.

Edward Heath was elected. The bourgeois press, in writing today about this choice, praises Heath as a "reformer."

However, no talk about a "modern" or "new" look for the Conservative Party, naturally, can change its status as the farthest-right political force in the country, as a party of big capital that is hostile to the interests of the working people of Britain.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States

PITFALL ON CAPITOL HILL. (By Staff Correspondent S. Vishnevsky. Pravda, July 30, p. 5. Complete text:) Washington, July 29—In the first minutes of his speech, the round-faced, bald man on the television screen made a favorable impression. The speaker talked sympathetically about the growing alarm among rank-and-file Americans concerning the war in Vietnam. He made the impressive demand that the government render an accounting to Congress and the nation for its military policy and spoke disapprovingly of the buildup of U.S. ground forces in Vietnam. He was opposed to sending thousands upon thousands more American youths into the war's meat grinder.

The broadcast came to an end. The commentator for the A.B.C. television network offered the speaker the customary thanks.

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"Thank you, Mr. Laird."

Yes, sitting before us was none other than the Goldwaterite Melvin Laird, influential Republican leader in the U.S. House of Representatives. His tearful concern for the lives of American youths is not unique. One Republican leader after another is making patriotic speeches against expanding the ground war in Vietnam.

"It would be illogical," suggests Gerald Ford, another Republican leader in the House of Representatives, "for the United States to be dragged into an extended land war in swamps and jungles." Even Miller, Goldwater's running mate in last year's election campaign, who is known for his aggressiveness, publically declared himself opposed to U.S. involvement in ground action in Indochina.

Republican leaders in Congress have gone so far as to threaten withholding support for the White House's present foreign policy.

What sort of miracle is this? Can it be that the wolves are becoming lambs?

Certainly not. Laird, Ford and company were and still are extreme militarists. Ford, for example, is known in the American capital for his most cordial connections with the most shameless Pentagon generals and admirals.

The sentimental concern for the "precious lives" of American youths is nothing more than unscrupulous demagogy. The Republican orators are preparing to catch votes in the 1966 congressional elections. But it is not difficult to see bombs underneath this angelic attire: The objections of Republican leaders to expanding the ground war play right into the hands of one of the most bellicose factions of the Pentagon militarists. This so-called "bombing faction" is especially influential in the Air Force command and is demanding that special emphasis be placed on bombs.

Senate Democratic majority leader Mansfield a few days ago expressed a widespread Washington opinion when he stated that further expansion of the range and intensity of the bombing raids is fraught with great dangers for U.S. policy.

But the Pentagon maniacs are blind in their aggressiveness. Push the bomb-release button—this is the whole strategy of the "bombing faction." It is demanding the spread of scorched-earth tactics throughout all of Southeast Asia and the bombing of everybody and everything.

This same adventuristic plan is advocated by the "humanists" of the extreme right wing in the Republican Party. Ford, Laird and others like them have publicly called for no sparing of bombs in Indochina, expanding the range of American bombing raids over D.R.V. territory, setting up a naval blockade of the Vietnamese coast, etc. In a word, while rejecting the dangerous plan for expanding the ground war in Indochina, they propose an equally, if not more, adventuristic program of total bombing raids. Concerning this, Ford does not deny that this program is fraught with an increased military risk.

Just recently the Republicans stormily applauded the government's military actions, while statesmen and pro-government propagandists cordially thanked the "loyal opposition." When prominent democratic legislators expressed doubt and alarm concerning Washington's policy, William White, the "court commentator," gave the edifying advice that they should take their example from the Republican figures, who approve of escalating the war. Step by step the Republicans have goaded the government deeper into the quagmire of intervention. But now that it is clear to everyone that official Washington is wallowing with both feet in this quagmire, the applause has stopped. The Republicans now have a pre-election trump. At the first opportunity they will show that the Democratic Party is the party of war, sending Americans to the slaughter. Later on, with every new defeat in the dirty war, the Republicans will obviously remind everyone that they recommended the miraculously "cheap and bloodless (for the Americans) recipe for victory."

The White House is downright alarmed by the Republicans' treachery. It has become known that Defense Secretary McNamara was sent to Capitol Hill to "appeal" to Ford's conscience.

The new public attacks by Ford and his colleagues on government strategy have shown that McNamara's persuasions have not helped.

The opinion is widespread here that the White House is trying to neutralize Republican criticism by naming Henry Cabot Lodge, an influential Republican figure, to the post of U.S. Ambassador in Saigon. But, as Congressman Laird stated yesterday, Ambassador Lodge is not being sent to Saigon as a delegate from the Republican Party, and his appointment does not change things.

The so-called bipartisan support for the White House's political course, about which government officials were boastful several months ago, is beginning to show cracks. On the one hand, there is growing criticism within the Democratic Party itself, and on the other hand, Republican leaders have begun a propaganda war. All this is doubtless complicating the political atmosphere within the United States even more and increasing the nervousness of the ruling circles.

Against Misinformation and Slander: ENDS DO NOT MEET. (By Yevgenia Popova. Izvestia, July 29, p. 5. Complete text:) Izvestia No. 156 published my open letter to the editors of the Christian Science Monitor.* Referring to this newspaper's assertion that "a doughty woman historian, Yevgenia I. Popova, has now been allowed to publish a book that contradicts the [time-honored] Soviet conception that 'Wall Street monopolists' run America" and, moreover, that "Moscow is not only allowing the highest academic circles to praise it but may also be encouraging them in this direction," I characterized it with perfect justification as a silly fabrication.

In an attempt to save face, the Christian Science Monitor published on July 13 a new article, headed "Mrs. Popova Again," in which it explains my letter by the fact that "small and petty tyrants" running the propaganda machine forced Mrs. Popova to become a "non-historian," i.e., forced her to renounce her views. Nevertheless, the newspaper "continues to admire Mrs. Yevgenia Popova's conscientious erudition."

This rejoinder not only fails to save the American newspaper but also makes its position still more unenviable. The weakness of the argumentation is obvious. If "high academic circles" approved my book in advance (I have already pointed out that there is no book at all—this is an invention of the newspaper—I presented only the manuscript of a doctoral dissertation) and, moreover, with Moscow's encouragement, why was I doughty? Furthermore, if my point of view had been approved by the government, why did "petty tyrants" have to force me to recant, and, anyway, how could they have gone against the will of the government? As we see, the Christian Science Monitor is not making ends meet, and in this light its "admiration" for me looks false.

As far as I know, the esteemed American newspaper claims to be respectable and objective. If this is so, I do not understand why it had to use the tricks of the yellow press. Would it not have been better for its respectability to admit honestly that it was misled by tendentious and untrue reporting, while the newspaper could not resist the temptation to degrade a calm and businesslike scholarly discussion to cheap and shrill sensationalism?

AFRICA

Uganda

JOINT SOVIET-UGANDAN COMMUNIQUE. (Pravda, July 29, pp. 1, 3; Izvestia, July 30, pp. 1-2. 1,200 words. Condensed text:) At the invitation of the Soviet government, Apollo M. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, was in the U.S.S.R. on an official visit from July 21 to July 28, 1965. ...

M. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, was received by A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, and G. S. Dzetsenidze, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

The following took part in the talks that were held:

On the Soviet side: A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers; B. N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee; N. S. Patolichev, U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Trade; S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Foreign Economic

*Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. XVII, No. 27, pp. 26-27.

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Relations; V. V. Kuznetsov, U.S.S.R. First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; D. F. Safonov, U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Uganda; and G. I. Fomin, Chief of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Third African Department.

On the Ugandan side: Apollo M. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda; S. Odaka, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; L. Lubowa, Minister of Commerce and Industry; F. Onama, Minister of Defense; D. Ochola, Deputy Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism; Z. N. K. Bigirwenkya, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; I. Engur, Ambassador of Uganda to the U.S.S.R.; and L. Katagira, acting Secretary for Planning. ...

In the course of the talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction at the present state of Soviet-Ugandan relations, which are based on the principles of equality, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs and mutual respect.

The two sides expressed the ardent desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries, as well as to develop economic, trade, technical and cultural cooperation.

The two sides announced their determination to bring about by all possible means a relaxation of international tension and a strengthening of general peace.

They expressed their concern over the policy and actions of the imperialist forces, which undermine the foundations of general peace and international security.

The two sides announced their full support for the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems.

The Soviet side supports the government and the people of Uganda in their active struggle for the preservation of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the further deterioration of the situation in Vietnam and condemned the aggression against the Vietnamese people and the imperialist interference in the affairs of Vietnam.

The two sides believe that an effective settlement in Vietnam must be found within the framework of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina, on the basis of self-determination for the Vietnamese people and in accordance with their legitimate right to freedom, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

The governments of the Soviet Union and of Uganda are unanimous in the view that members of the U.N. must act to strengthen the United Nations with a view to making this organization an effective instrument for the preservation of international peace and security. They demand normalization of the situation in the U.N. on the basis of the strict observance of the goals and principles of its Charter by all members of this international organization.

The governments of the Soviet Union and Uganda assert the need for bringing about the speediest implementation of the Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1960. The two sides will continue to fight against colonialism and neocolonialism in all their forms and manifestations. They declare their determination to support and assist the peoples who still live under the yoke of colonialism and imperialism and who fight for their freedom and independence, in particular the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and "Portuguese" Guinea, who are waging a just and heroic struggle for their freedom and independence.

The two sides are concerned over the situation in Southern Rhodesia. They condemn the policy of terror and mass reprisals against the native population pursued by this country's racist government. The Soviet Union and Uganda announce their full solidarity with the people of Southern Rhodesia, who are fighting for their liberation and against this country's emergence as a racist state contrary to the will of the Africans, who constitute the majority.

They condemn the criminal racist policy of apartheid pursued by the government of the Republic of South Africa. They appeal to the states that have not fulfilled the U.N. decisions concerning the R.S.A. to discontinue any relations with the government of this country. They demand the cessation of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the Congo (Leopoldville) and express their conviction that the African Unity Organization can help the Congolese people to find a political solution to their problems in accordance with their national aspirations and with the principle of self-determination.

The government of the Soviet Union shows understanding and sympathy for the strivings of the African states to strengthen the African Unity Organization in the interests of their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. The government of Uganda, for its part, notes with satisfaction the Soviet Union's favorable attitude on the question of strengthening African unity.

The two sides express the belief that the visit of M. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, to the Soviet Union, as well as the frank exchange of opinions that took place, have promoted the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Uganda.

State and Law

PLENARY SESSION OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME COURT. (Izvestia, July 25, p. 6. Complete text:) The latest plenary session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court was held the other day with A. F. Gorkin presiding.

At the plenary session, in which U.S.S.R. Prosecutor General R. A. Rudenko took part, reports were delivered by L. N. Smirnov, Chairman of the Russian Republic Supreme Court; B. A. Azans, Chairman of the Latvian Republic Supreme Court; and V. V. Kulikov, Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court, on the court's observance of the laws when hearing appeals of criminal cases.

Having recognized that the Supreme, territory and province courts are doing much to improve the quality of the hearing of criminal cases and to observe the law in the activity of court agencies, the plenum noted at the same time that deficiencies in appellate practice are still being eliminated slowly, which leads to the review of many cases and the correction of judicial errors not through appeal but through supervisory action, which should be exceptional.

The plenum called the attention of the Union-republic and autonomous-republic Supreme Courts and the province and territory courts to the necessity of making a definite improvement in the quality of work on the appellate level and gave the courts the appropriate instructions regarding this question.

On the basis of a report by N. N. Gusev, member of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court, the plenum adopted a resolution "On Court Procedure in Suits for the Restoration of Rights Granted in Documents Lost by the Claimant." On the basis of a report by V. Ye. Panyugin, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court Civil Cases Collegium, the plenum introduced changes in the Aug. 4, 1950, resolution of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court plenum "On Court Practice in Cases of Exaction of Funds for the Support of Children." These changes were occasioned by the adoption of new civil procedures legislation and by questions arising in court practice. The plenum called the attention of the courts to the necessity of tightening control over correct and prompt alimony deductions by the accounting offices of enterprises, institutions and organizations, pointing out to the courts that they must call to account the officials who fail to make alimony deductions on time or who delay their remittance to plaintiffs.

The plenum also discussed the question of measures to improve the organization of accounts and the keeping of court statistics and heard protests by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court Chairman and the U.S.S.R. Prosecutor General against court decisions in civil and criminal cases.

Questions of Soviet Law: UNIVERSITY OF JURIDICAL KNOWLEDGE. (By G. Yasinsky, Sumy Province Prosecutor and state counselor at Law, third class. Izvestia, July 30, p. 3. Complete text:) Adherence to the law is ensured by, among other things, the principle that a transgressor is liable regardless of whether or not he knows a particular article of the law. This principle is correct and just. But it is also true that ignorance of the law often leads to violations of it. It is therefore most important that juridical knowledge be universally propagandized.

In the past academic year 15 people's universities of juridi-

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cal knowledge functioned in Sumy Province. About 5,000 people studied in them: chairmen of rural and settlement executive committees, heads of collective farms, enterprises and institutions, chiefs of the personnel departments of various organizations, trade union officials and members of comrades' courts and Party-State Control assistance groups—in brief, the doors of the universities were open to everybody.

Each district university had its own range of subjects. In selecting them, the rectors (usually district prosecutors) took stock of the most typical violations. In rural areas these were as a rule violations of the Collective Farm Statutes and of the principles of management of collective farm affairs.

In addition to officials of the province prosecutor's office, the courts and the administration for safeguarding public order, the lecturers included such visiting scholars as, for instance, Prof. V. Kolmakov, Doctor of Jurisprudence and director of Kharkov University's Research Institute on Court Expertise; Prof. I. Pavlov, scientific staff member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Institute of State and Law; and others.

I personally conducted a study on "The Collective Farm Statutes and the Democratic Principles of Management of Collective Farm Affairs" at the people's university in Sumy District. The lecture was preceded by a check on the observance of legality on the collective farms of the district. It was found, in particular, that on the majority of them the Collective Farm Statutes had not been registered, as they should be, at the district executive committee, and therefore had not assumed legal force.

Somewhat later the district Soviet held a session to discuss how the Collective Farm Statutes were being fulfilled.

The universities of juridical knowledge must to some degree fill the hiatus resulting from the fact that schools, technicums and higher schools, unfortunately, do not teach the principles of jurisprudence. It is characteristic that violations of labor legislation have dropped at enterprises and construction projects whose officials attended the universities.

The prosecutor's office used to receive many complaints, for instance, from enterprises in the city of Shostka, including the chemical reagents plant, the chemical plant, the meat combine and the motor vehicle depot. These concerned cases of illegal dismissals, improper payroll practices and unjustified transfers from one job to another. We looked into the matter after the end of the academic year. We found that at these same enterprises there was not one instance of this kind and that the rights of adolescents were being strictly safeguarded. Hence, there were far fewer complaints.

Labor rules were often violated at construction organizations of the Shostka Chemistry Construction Trust. This definitely increased the labor turnover. Managers of the construction organizations and personnel inspectors are now diligent students of the university. They have adopted measures to improve the working and living condition of the builders and have started to observe more precisely the laws on the remuneration and organization of labor. The labor turnover has dropped markedly at the trust.

The work of the people's universities of juridical knowledge has also caused a decline of the overall crime rate in the province. In short, such universities are very useful. Their enrollments must be increased and the methods of work improved. The propaganda of juridical knowledge raises the law-consciousness of the working people and draws them into the active fight against crime.

(Editorial)—COMRADE MILITIAMAN. (Izvestia, July 29, p. 1. 750 words. Condensed text:) Initiation into the militia begins with an oath of allegiance to the people:

"I will fulfill all the duties placed upon me, sparing neither effort nor my life, if necessary, to protect the Soviet social and state system, socialist property, individuals, the rights of citizens and socialist law and order against criminal encroachments." The man in the blue coat is in the service of justice itself. This service is not for everyone. It is both difficult and dangerous. It requires great physical and spiritual effort. An exalted sense of duty, courage and heroism has become a professional quality of our militia.

Soviet people feel deep respect for their militia. The working people refuse to tolerate hooliganism, parasitism, drunkenness and debauchery. Millions of workers, employees and collective farmers have entered the ranks of the unpaid assistants to the militia—the ranks of the people's volunteer detachments—and are helping it to fight an uncompromising battle against lawbreakers and those who refuse to submit to the laws of socialist society.

Great success has been achieved in this respect. Our crime rate decreases from year to year. Many types of offenses have disappeared or are disappearing. An end has been put to organized crime. There are more and more communities where no criminal manifestations exist.

Significant qualitative changes have been wrought in the work of the Soviet militia. Its membership has been replenished. In the Russian Republic alone, Party, Soviet and Young Communist organizations have sent more than 10,000 people into its ranks. These are outstanding, educated people. Today the overwhelming majority of the workers in agencies for safeguarding public order have a higher or secondary education, as well as fine professional training. The country has 32 higher and specialized secondary schools that train highly qualified militia cadres. Nearly 12,000 other militia workers are either correspondence students or attend the evening divisions of other institutions.

A new type of militia worker is emerging, one who combines education and high civic spirit, one who has the qualities of an educator and a staunch fighter. Healing the vices in peoples' characters means knowing how to go deeply into their psychology and how to change it. And he who has devoted himself to such an activity must be a researcher in order to see the roots and causes of crimes, in order, relying on an analysis of these causes, to be able to prevent law violations and to stop a person on the way to vice.

The difficult task of the men in blue also has its romantic side. Senior Sergeant Ivan Petrovich Kokovikhin is known and respected in Kirov. He is a brave and noble man. The whole city talks about his courage. He has arrested 58 criminals and prevented 28 thefts of state and public property. Once, while disarming a dangerous criminal, Ivan Petrovich was seriously wounded, but still he took the criminal's weapon and arrested him. Thousands like Senior Sergeant Kokovikhin work in our militia.

The militia does more than punish. By the very nature of our social structure, it is entrusted with creative functions. ...

The country is proud of and appreciates highly the difficult but honorable work of our militia. On July 27 the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet awarded 2,000 Soviet militia workers orders and medals for exemplary fulfillment of duty and meritorious service in the agencies for safeguarding public order.

This was a fitting award.

The men in blue are always there where help is needed, to arrest a criminal or to save a drowning child, to stop a careless doctor or to call one quickly for someone who has been injured, to find missing relatives or to find a teenager a job.

Hail to you, Soviet militia!

Decree of Presidium of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet: ON AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO RUSSIAN REPUBLIC CRIMINAL CODE. (Sovetskaya Rossia, June 6, p. 3. Complete text:) In accordance with the Decrees of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet of Oct. 21, 1963, "On Increasing Criminal Liability for Willful And Unnecessary Stopping of Trains"* and of Jan. 26, 1965, "On Amendments and Additions to Arts. 9, 19 and 21 of the Law on Criminal Liability for Military Crimes" and the Oct. 23, 1963, Decree of the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet "On Amendments and Additions to the Statute on the Comrades' Courts," and also in consideration of the practice of applying criminal legislation, the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet resolves:

The following amendments and additions are introduced in the Russian Republic Criminal Code:

1. In Paragraph 1 of the first note to Art. 24, after the words "banditism (Art. 77)," add the words "mass disorders (Art. 79)."

*Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. XV, No. 42, p. 25.

Fondazione Antonio Giolitti

2. In Paragraph 1 of Art. 51, add the words "theft of consumer goods and household articles of small value in the personal possession of citizens, provided that the culprit and the victim are members of the same collective (Art. 144, Part One), the manufacture of home brew or other home-distilled strong alcoholic beverages in small batches and without intent to sell (Art. 158, Part One)."

3. In Art. 57, add a Part Five written as follows:

"If an individual who has served a sentence commits another crime prior to the expiration of his earlier conviction's period on record, the elapsed time no longer counts toward expiration of the conviction. The first conviction's period on record begins anew after the sentence for the later crime has been served. In such cases, both crimes remain on the individual's record until the expiration of the period for expunging the more serious crime."

4. In Part Two of Art. 156, after the word "committed," add the words "by prearrangement with a group of persons, or", etc.

5. In Art. 210, substitute for the words "engaged in begging, prostitution, gambling" the words "while drunk, engaged in begging, prostitution or gambling or while inducing minors to use narcotics."

6. In Art. 225, add the following to Part Two:

"The planting of South Manchurian or South Chui hemp is punishable by up to three years' deprivation of freedom or up to one year's corrective labor, with compulsory confiscation of the plantations."

This article bears the following heading:

"The Planting of Opium Poppies or Indian, South Manchurian or South Chui Hemp."

7. In Art. 245, add a Paragraph d as follows:

"d) actions specified in Paragraph a of the present article, with extenuating circumstances,

"come under the regulations of the Disciplinary Statutes of the U.S.S.R. Armed Forces."

8. Paragraphs a, c and d of Art. 255 are rewritten as follows:

"a) Violation of the guard (sentry) duty regulations and of orders and instructions pursuant to them committed while on guard duty and on posts at storehouses for ammunition, munitions or military equipment or at other facilities,

"is punishable by from six months' to three years' deprivation of freedom";

"c) Violation of guard duty or prisoner escort duty regulations leading to harmful consequences that the sentry or escort is assigned to prevent,

"is punishable by from one to five years' deprivation of freedom or from three months to two years in a disciplinary battalion";

"d) Acts specified in Paragraphs a and c of the present article committed in wartime or in a combat situation,

"are punishable by from to two to seven years' deprivation of freedom."

9. The heading of Art. 257 and Paragraph a of that article are rewritten as follows:

"Art. 257. Violation of Rules for Performance of Military Lookout Duty.

"a) Violation of the rules for performing military lookout duty for safeguarding the inviolability of the land, sea and air space of the U.S.S.R., or for preventing a surprise attack on the Soviet Union, committed by an individual belonging to a watch of a gun crew, an airplane crew, a sentry post or other 24-hour alert unit,

"is punishable by one to five years' deprivation of freedom."

10. Arts. 212/1 and 213/1 are added to the Code, written as follows:

"Art. 212/1. The Unauthorized Removal of Parked Motor Vehicles.

"The unauthorized removal of parked motor vehicles or other self-propelled conveyances without intent to steal,

"is punishable by up to one year's deprivation of freedom or corrective labor for the same period, or a fine of up to 100 rubles, or else is subject to the use of measures of public influence.

"The same action committed a second time,

"is punishable by up to three years' deprivation of freedom or up to one year of corrective labor."

"Art. 213/1. The Willful and Unnecessary Stopping of a Train.

"The willful and unnecessary stopping of a train by use of a trackside switch, by disengaging the airbrake line or by any other means, if this causes disruption of normal train traffic,

"is punishable by up to two years' deprivation of freedom or up to one year of corrective labor.

"The same acts, if they cause injury to people, the destruction or damaging of rolling stock or other grave consequences,

"are punishable by up to eight years' deprivation of freedom."

N. IGNATOV, Chairman of the Presidium, Russian Republic Supreme Soviet.

S. ORLOV, Secretary of the Presidium.

Moscow, July 3, 1965.

FOR A DROP OF POISON. (By Staff Correspondent I. Beldinsky. Sovetskaya Rossia, July 13, p. 4. 1,200 words. Condensed text:) "It has become known that a persistent criminal group of purveyors of narcotic substances has been in operation for a long time in the city of Omsk."—(From a militia report.)

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... We shall not describe in detail the filthy machinations of the participants in the ring of marijuana peddlers exposed and condemned in Omsk. But some of these types whom I had occasion to encounter are worth mentioning.

Moisei Shneiderovich is 60 years of age. Now he is a modest, kindly-looking old man, a barber who "worked honestly all his life," and it was merely at the urging of his wife, the now-convicted Tyrtygina, that he sold "just a little bit" of goods in Omsk. His nickname is "the beast." He was talkative and not overly regretful about the past. A living fragment of the past. One of the breed of those who in youth dealt in currency and in matters most dangerous to society. And now he was earning his dirty rubles from the tragic downfall of such as Yury R.

The temptation of easy earnings made Shneiderovich's son, Lev, follow in his father's footsteps. He once met a girl (on the day she had failed her examination in the institute and decided to forget her troubles at the movies). Outward charm, gallantry, presents—no stone was left unturned. The none-too-fastidious girl was subdued and won over. Venera Krasnyanskaya, the "common-law" wife of Lev Shneiderovich, became an accomplice in his shady deeds. She arrived one day in Omsk upon receipt of a prearranged telegram: "Come quick, Mama is ill." The partners met her with flowers: The goods delivered by Venera promised a fine profit. At the very height of the happy meeting, criminal investigation workers invited Venera to their apartment with her profitable potion. Thus she did not end up at a student's desk but instead "chose" the prisoner's dock.

Among the traders in pink mist was a family subsidiary, the three Zaitsev brothers: Nikolai, Leonid and Alexander, plus their wives and relatives. Without delving into the pedigree of this family, let us tell of the activity of one of its representatives, Nikolai Zaitsev, a driver by trade, an "old acquaintance" of the people of Omsk. His name once appeared in a trial of Jehovah's Witnesses. From the packed hall they shouted at him: "Deserter!" Out of "lofty" spiritual motives he had refused to serve in the Soviet Army, whereupon, removing himself further from public scrutiny to the city of Krasnogvardeisk in Samarkand Province, he did not balk at dealing in marijuana. Here his religious conscience kept still. How close, it turns out, is spiritual rotgut to physical poison! Nikolai procured the goods for his brothers in Omsk.

It is terrible that in their search for profit all these merchants attracted more and more people to vice, including some who were still minors. And the fact that there is not and cannot be any social basis for drug addiction in our country in no way lessens its social danger. The danger of this vice is great as long as its bearers still exist.

Here is the testimony of a 17-year-old witness:

"I was buying a pair of pigeons at the Slobodsk Market. But I didn't have enough money to pay. A nice man lent me the money. But the next day he refused to take it back. Instead, he told me to find a couple of "junkies." I found them. And then I tried it myself."

In the most crowded places of the city—the central square, a

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subscription outlet, the Palace of Culture, the movie house—these sinister operators appeared with their assistants. Of course, the first to succumb to the influence of their dope were weak-willed people not particularly rich in spirit. But every case is a tragedy. And it's strange—a knife slaying immediately wakes everyone up and arouses an angry reaction, but slayings without a knife somehow remain in the shadows. Leading Party and Y.C.L. workers have only the vaguest awareness of their danger. A. Kandaurov, Secretary of the October Borough Party Committee, shrugs his shoulders:

"Yes, we've had that sort among us, or so the chief of militia tells us. But who they are and how many, you can surely find that out from him."

But meanwhile it wouldn't hurt for the secretary of the borough committee to keep posted on alarming developments.

Here are lines from a letter written by 30-year-old Anatoly K.:

"I'm not an idler or a parasite. But it is almost beyond my strength to work—my organism is badly worn out because I take drugs. In the winter I hitch-hiked all over Kazakhstan in my rubber boots. I was in Novosibirsk and Kurgan and penetrated 600 km. into the taiga in search of the 'potion.' Once, when my thrombophlebitis of the feet had become acute, I walked 20 km. on crutches to get a damned box of 'weed,' which took all the money I had. What shall I do now? I have a wife and a wonderful 4-year-old daughter. I weep, but I can't rid myself of this disease. I am sick and my family is in need. For the sake of my child, for the sake of my family, save us from these accursed corrupters."

It is very difficult to help people like Anatoly K. Months of treatment and confinement in a medical establishment are required. Dope addiction is very close to alcoholism, a phenomenon that, it is true, is far more widespread. Sometimes physicians cannot readily determine where the alcoholic ends and the dope addict begins.

The wives and relatives of sufferers, along with physicians and militia workers, have long been convinced of the need for compulsory treatment of such individuals. It is impossible to conquer this vice without specialized clinics and settlements. But the root of the evil is that up to now the clandestine "little plots" sown with murderously loathesome seeds still bear fruit, that the "amateur horticulturists," who line their pockets on forbidden drug crops, still have not disappeared.

The amendments to the Russian Republic Criminal Code [see above] published a few days ago do not ignore this "fancy" and give it the status of a criminally punishable activity. This is a just and, in the long run, humane measure. But it would be a mistake to entertain the comforting thought that one strict legal measure will by itself save society from the perpetrators of this evil. Every case of drug addiction, even if only an isolated one, must arouse anxiety and a decisive rebuff from our entire public.

Women

Pravda Receives an Answer: STEPS TAKEN. (By B. Moralev, Secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee. Pravda, July 27, p. 2. Complete text of one item:) The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee reports that the facts cited in the article "Weed in a Cleared Field,"* published in Pravda on June 16, 1965, have been fully confirmed. The Bureau of the Nebit-Dag City Party Committee has issued strict reprimands, to be entered in the records, to A. Dzhaniyev, shop chief at Oil Field No. 1, and to Ch. Orazmedov, former chairman of the local trade union committee, both of them Communists, for protecting the criminal Kh. Shadyliyev. Reprimands to be entered in the records were issued to M. I. Loboda, Chief of the Lenin Oilfield Administration; Comrade Shikhmamedov, chairman of the administration trade union committee; and S. F. Vasilenko, secretary of the shop Party organization, for lack of principle displayed in appraising Shadyliyev's crime.

The Bureau of the Nebit-Dag City Party Committee has called the attention of the Party organizations and the managements of the Lenin Oilfield Administration and the Turkmenian Petroleum Association's repair and construction section to serious shortcomings in the organization of political and educational work among the collectives and to the need for intensifying the struggle against survivals of feudal-bey attitudes toward women.

A plenary session of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee has discussed questions relating to the recruitment, placement and training of personnel. The plenary session called the Party committees' attention to the need for drastically improving work among women and for raising their role in industrial, public and political life.

Young People

Culture, Morality and Everyday Life: THE TEENAGER NEARBY. (By A. Bordadyn. Pravda, July 26, p. 4. 700 words. Condensed text:) Moscow—I don't think I am the only one to have observed this. A teenager comes back from school and runs into the yard. He wants to have fun, to fill his free time. In the yard the teenagers are usually left to their own devices and organize their time to suit themselves. They have their "authorities," usually slightly older and stronger youngsters who are already familiar with cigarettes, in some cases even liquor, and with thieves' jargon. Schoolchildren gradually learn all this. The next step is to get into trouble. Then we ask in astonishment: How, why?

The reason is practically always the same: poor educational work at the place of residence. ...

I was Secretary of the Krasnaya Presnya Borough Y.C.L. Committee in the late 1920s and early 1930s. At that time the borough Y.C.L. organization had far fewer members than today. Nevertheless, we made great efforts to conduct our work not only in shops and on construction sites but also in yards and streets, and to extend it to youth outside the Y.C.L., by enlisting young ringleaders to participate in our activities.

I do not mean to say, of course, that all was good then and all is bad now. However, I think we underestimate Y.C.L. activity in yards and streets. That is why our work is inconsistent and why some very good beginnings peter out. The Timiryazev Borough Y.C.L. Committee gave the Y.C.L. organization of an institute responsibility for Housing Office No. 1. At first, all the students plunged into the work. But then came examinations, then vacations. Little by little, the work died out. Who can help but feel grieved and pained!

Yes, the upbringing of teenagers is above all the job of the Y.C.L. But not of the Y.C.L. alone! I would say it is a job for all of us, and an extremely important one. Each Communist has an absolute duty to make his contribution.

At the same Housing Office No. 1 of Timiryazev Borough, the most active organizer and educator of the young is Maria Ilyinichna Sukhanova, who is already over 80 and whom I remember well from her work in the women's department of the Krasnaya Presnya Borough Party Committee. She really is an inexhaustible person! At her advanced age, she is a member of the headquarters of the housing office people's volunteer detachment and an activist of the militia children's office.

Maria Ilyinichna has been doing volunteer work with teenagers for more than 20 years. She has helped hundreds of children return to the right path, acquire vocations and become worthy people. Even now, she knows all the teenagers in the apartment houses under Housing Office No. 1 and knows what families have difficulties bringing up their children. Parents of many boys and girls come to her for advice and help: Maria Ilyinichna takes the most passionate interest in the fate of each child. ...

There is another problem. Many of us lack the necessary pedagogical experience and knowledge to work intelligently with teenagers. We need the help of scholars of pedagogy, first of all from the Academy of Pedagogy. We need popular and intelligible books and brochures on teenager education, and the experience of enthusiasts such as M. I. Sukhanova must be generalized and disseminated.

The education of teenagers in yards and streets is a complicated job requiring much work and great collective effort. I have not attempted to raise here all the questions related to the upbringing of children aged 14 to 17. But what I have talked about deserves, in my opinion, the closest attention.

*Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. XVII, No. 24, pp. 20-21.

Fondazione Alfred Lewin

Labor

Letter With Commentary: I GRIEVE FOR MY VOCATION. (By Staff Correspondent M. Korolev. Pravda, July 27, p. 2. 1,800 words. Condensed text:) "I have been running a lathe for 31 years now. I like my vocation, the most widespread among metalworkers. I am proud of it. Even now it is the leading occupation at any machine-building plant. The precision with which a part is made depends on the lathe operator, on his accurate eye and skilled hands, and precision in turn means the quality and dependability of all machines. I well remember the time when young people strove to acquire the specialty of lathe operator, and with it honor, the respect of the entire plant collective.

"And today I observe a completely different picture. Highly skilled lathe operators are becoming more and more scarce in the machine shops. Some have gone on pension and others into the mechanical and assembly shops. We do not keep men here long; they leave the lathes before they have had time to acquire the specialty. They transfer to other jobs, even as freight handlers. Why? I shall attempt to answer this question.

"Somehow it is not now the custom to set the lathe operator's vocation apart from all the other cold-process metalworking specialties, which are lumped together in a 'machine-tool operator' category. But machine-tool operators are not all the same. One is capable of turning out nothing more than the simplest rollers. Another is a master of all the processes. The path from apprentice lathe operator to highly skilled specialist is long and arduous, taking several years. Much depends on the master, the young worker's first mentor, on the collective in which he works and, finally, on the young worker himself. If all the needed knowledge and experience are to be passed on to a new worker in full, his mentor must be in a very high skill category, no lower than the sixth. There are not so very many such masters, and as a rule they are all loaded down with crucial work in basic production. But even if the young 'candidate lathe operator' is lucky and comes under the wing of such a master, this still does not mean that he will remain in the lathe shop and grow fond of this vocation.

"The novice who takes his place at a lathe immediately comes up against the production quotas. And they are quite high, being calculated on the assumption of a good machine, first-class tools and the worker's extensive experience and occupational mastery. These quotas have been checked and confirmed against the performance of the most highly skilled specialists, but for the novice they are usually beyond reach. Therefore, beginning lathe operators fail to meet the quotas for a year or longer, hence earn low pay, as a rule, and ultimately go off in search of a new job.

"I grieve bitterly for my vocation, which is very important and necessary. It is no wonder that every machine-building plant hangs out a sign at its gate: 'Lathe Operators Wanted.' The personnel department chiefs coax young people who sign on at their plants to master this vocation. But the latter have already learned from their seniors that 'there's no money in running a lathe,' and refuse to go near the machine tools. Frankly, coaxing will do no good. Other measures are needed. What kind, exactly? I'll tell you.

"First, some kind of measures of material incentive for young lathe operators should be worked out with a view to at least partially compensating for their lost earnings owing to nonfulfillment of quotas in the first year. Second, lathe operators, belonging to one of the most responsible vocations in machine building, should have 24 days of vacation time annually. And finally, thought must be given to restoring the lathe operators' supplementary pay for tenure and to establishing some small increment to their pensions. Only in this way can people be attracted to the machine tools and the number of lathe operators at the plants, which is now insufficient, be increased.—I. Gerasimov, lathe operator at A. A. Zhdanov Plant, Leningrad."

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Leningrad— ... Here are some facts. Leningrad's vocational-technical schools and general-education secondary schools and the enterprises themselves annually prepare from 15,000 to 18,000 new machine-tool operators. At the same time, their ranks at the enterprises grow slowly, because simultaneously about 17,000 to 19,000 workers in these specialties are quitting the shops each year. For example, in the years 1962-1963 the plants received 44,100 machine-tool operators and released 35,600. Turnover among machine-tool operators is 15% to 20% higher than among workers in other occupations. Officials of the Leningrad Economic Council's Labor and Wages Administration have calculated that transfers from one enterprise to another alone account for a loss on the order of 1,000 specialists, who are scarce to begin with.

I. Gerasimov is right: The machine-tool vocations hold no attraction for youth, they have lost their former popularity. Many veterans of the Petersburg working class share the bitterness and grief experienced by the old lathe operator. A few days ago Hero of Socialist Labor A. Chuyev, a lathe operator-innovator, told me that at one vocational-technical school a group of parents requested that their sons be transferred from the machine-tool classes to others, and they were even ready to reimburse the school for funds already spent on the training! ...

Nor can we discount the serious shortcomings in the machine-tool operators' pay, as pointed out by I. Gerasimov. For example, it is no simple matter to become a versatile lathe operator. Even the most ambitious, inquisitive and energetic man must, before rising to the third skill category, work no less than 18 months to two years at the machine tool and then the required two or three months as an assembler or "handyman." The pay system does not take this into account. ...

In the past few months measures have been taken at the enterprises of the Leningrad Economic Council to rectify a number of shortcomings and discrepancies in the pay of workers in various specialties. At the suggestion of the economic council, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Labor and Wages Committee and the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions have adopted a resolution on adjustment of the uniform pay scale and skill table in all the basic machine-tool vocations. ...

A change in the bonus regulations has had a substantial effect on the earnings of machine-tool operators at the machine-building enterprises of the Leningrad and Moscow City Economic Councils: The plants are permitted to award bonuses of up to 10% of the piecework earnings to machine-tool operators for fulfilling the technical quotas. ...

Unfortunately, the managers of plants sometimes are in no hurry to introduce the new pay system for machine-tool operators at their enterprises, citing a lack of funds. And at the same time they are, as a rule, showing no persistence in mobilizing all the reserves and sources for saving the funds that might be applied to this endeavor.

And anyway, the measures worked out still do not answer all the questions that bother I. Gerasimov. One cannot but agree with the letter writer that prolonged, unbroken service should be encouraged both morally and materially.

As special studies have shown, the turnover of cadres at Leningrad enterprises is caused by last-minute rushes and stoppages, unwarranted rescheduling of days off, difficulties in combining study with work and other serious causes. There are many shortcomings in the training of machine-tool operators as well. In the vocational-technical schools, young people receive their training on obsolete equipment, and there are few specialized training sectors at the plants, most of them poorly outfitted. In by no means all cases does the widespread individual method of training novices justify itself. Demands that it be replaced by the group method for training workers in the mass occupations, using the combined training facilities of the major enterprises, are growing steadily more persistent. Finally, not everything has been done for the broad propagandizing of the machine-tool vocations, of their exceptional state importance.

There are other opportunities, dependent on local initiative, for encouraging better machine-tool operators. More passes to rest homes and sanatoriums, to health resorts and tourist facilities, should be granted to them, and perhaps certain advantages in housing provisions as well. And what about articles in the newspaper, a photograph posted near the factory banner, a party to honor the operator of a lathe or milling machine who shows knowledge and skill? Does not all this arouse pride in one's vocation and increase respect for it? ...

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Young people should be reminded everywhere, and as often as possible, of the great role played in technical progress by those wonderful masters in whose hands metal grows obedient, whose services sustain our industry and move it forward.

Industry

Reflections on Letters: WHAT GOOD MEANS. (By I. Karpenko. Izvestia, Julu 30, p. 3. Complete text:) "What does good mean,/and what does bad?

This familiar question of Mayakovsky's little hero turns out to be far from simple, if you're talking about output quality.

"Today one frequently hears," I. Zubenko, a resident of Sevastopol, writes, "that the quality of manufactured goods must be raised to the level of world standards. But do such standards exist? Is it possible for enterprise officials to acquaint themselves with them?"

Needless to say, there are no standards, or rather, almost none, that are uniformly and generally accepted in all countries. However, the best models of manufactured goods are commonly known. Officials in each branch of industry should certainly know them.

The letter expresses one other thought common to many readers: Why has the struggle for high standards been waged up to now on a volunteer basis, so to speak? Why are they not imposed legislatively?

Of course, the system for reviewing and confirming new standards is very far from perfect and does not possess the efficiency or flexibility that are required of industry. The best example of this is furnished by a letter received recently by the editors from A. Fomin. Back three years ago our newspaper published his article "How to Untie the Knot," in which the author proposed that the State Standard for the hempen core of steel cable be changed because the existing standard did not satisfy the consumer, particularly the Hammer and Sickle Plant. Since then the experienced workman has started drawing his pension, but only recently he received, by way of response from the Standards Committee, a new State Standard, which, moreover, incorporates only part of his proposal. And how many more years will the committee need to confirm a standard that meets industry's needs?

In this sense the letter writers are, of course, right: The level of standards must be raised legislatively too. But unless there is broad participation in the struggle for quality by the enterprise collectives themselves, it will be difficult to count on success.

Officials of the Siberian Plumbing Installation Trust sent the editors a letter in which they said:

"The Iskitim Boiler and Radiator Plant sends us radiators so poor that we have to take apart all the sections, put in new sealing and reassemble them. Armatures, slide valves and tanks from the Kazan Plant are leaky, have a shabby appearance and go out of order quickly."

The consternation of the installation workers is easy to understand. How can anyone let products of this sort travel beyond the plant grounds? Here we come to a question that bothers readers more than any other: Where was the quality inspector looking?

It is no accident that the technical control departments come in for quite a bit of attention in letters. After all, they represent essentially the chief quality service at a plant. Why is it that one so frequently comes across shoddiness in their activity? Here is what some technical control department officials themselves, the inspectors V. Soldatov, A. Melnikov, D. Kiselev, V. Gromov and Z. Kolokolova of the Kaluga Instrument Plant, have to say:

"At the end of the month, in the last-minute rush period, no one cares about quality, just so long as the products pass the control check. The quality inspector must be especially attentive at this time. However, it is no simple matter for him to perform his duty. There is simply no time to inspect every part with conscientious care. This would slow down output, which means plan fulfillment. And again, if you reject the output the program will go unfulfilled. A shop can always find some excuse for botching. But the inspector will be punished morally, and even materially. After all, our earnings are dependent on plan fulfillment. An inspector who works zealously and industriously is cutting his own throat. Is this really right? He should receive a bonus only for quality, for the complete elimination of goods returned for refund. We would like to know whether anything will be changed in the way quality inspectors are paid, now that the struggle for the best output in the world is under way."

Eduard Voskanyan, a technical control department chief in Yerevan, also protests against the inspector's occupational dependency on the enterprise administration, which sometimes prevents him from carrying out his direct obligations. He proposes a way out: "It would be expedient to make the technical control department independent both administratively and financially. It might be made responsible to a special quality administration, for example."

Dozens of other readers offer proposals of this nature—A. Yemchenko, a technical control department shift foreman, and I. Vasilenko, a senior inspector, both of the Taganrog Metallurgical Plant; Valentin Shtreker, a senior foreman of the VEF Plant's technical control department; I. Pavlov, an engineer-designer of Gorky; the Muscovite I. Trakhtenberg, a shipbuilding and ship repair engineer; and many others. Some quality inspectors want to know, as do the Kaluga Instrument Plant officials, what is now being done in this area.

Here is the answer given by Yu. Pak, member of the collegium of the State Labor and Wages Committee, at the request of the editors:

"Letters received by the State Committee from officials of enterprises also criticize the existing procedure for awarding bonuses to quality inspectors for plan fulfillment and make approximately the same proposals. What can we reply to this? I think it would be wrong to set apart any groups in a collective by exempting them from responsibility for the plan. The technical control service must not only be a reliable barrier against defective output but also ensure fulfillment of the output plan. After all, its duties include supervision over each production operation, the elaboration of proposals for the removal of defects and design flaws, heightening technological discipline, etc. Therefore, the technical control department officials should indeed receive bonuses depending on fulfillment of the program by the section, shop and enterprise as a whole. Such a bonus procedure creates a collective material stake in the fulfillment of the plan and the improving of output quality.

"At the same time, it should be kept in mind that the functions of control officials differ: Some organize the service as a whole or its individual segments, which means they bear responsibility for fulfillment of the program, while the activity of others is confined to the individual workbench and has no influence on the overall state of affairs. These latter officials might receive bonuses for meeting goals set for them that are unconnected with the plan. It is necessary that the industrial State Committees, the ministries or the economic councils make their own proposals regarding such a procedure, taking into account the special features of their respective branches of production."

This is a logical reply. The role of the control service is not confined to the rejection of substandard goods. One of its most important duties is to prevent defective work on all sectors of production. It is necessary without delay to subject differentiated pay systems for the different groups of quality inspectors to experimental testing.

But there is another consideration that must be kept constantly in mind. The quality inspector of the technical control department is a participant in a single common cause being carried forward by the whole collective of the enterprise, from worker to director. In no case can the inspector be regarded as some sort of outside observer with his own special interests, in opposition to the interests of the collective. The enterprise as a whole and each employee individually should have an economic stake in the production of high-quality goods. Wherever this normal principle is being violated, it must be restored. After all, no one can seriously expect a group of inspector-administrators to be capable of making up for the lack of this economic stake or of standing in opposition to a whole collective. And it is this mistaken idea, you see, that lies at the basis of the proposals to convert the technical control departments to an independent administrative system, standing above the enterprise. If improper relations have developed in some links of the economy,

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it is wrong to assume they are immutable and to base all work on this assumption.

If defective output is produced at a plant, the first question should be not "Where was the inspector looking?" but why and how did this happen, and how can it be prevented in the future? The technical control department is the collective's helper in the fight for quality, a production organizer. And this is the source of all demands made on the quality inspector—demands whose fulfillment is a far more important question, in the final analysis, than the question of administrative subordination or the criteria for bonuses. The inspector must be a technically literate man, must have a perfect knowledge of all the operations in his sector, know how to read blueprints and be well versed in State Standards and other technical documents—in short, he must be a qualified, versatile specialist. However, inspectors usually belong to a low skill category. Their pay is invariably lower than that of any worker. Their status is still worse with respect to pension benefits, the issuance of work clothes, etc.

I. Vasilenko, senior inspector in the pipe-rolling shop of the Taganrog Metallurgical Plant, tells in his letter of a case that typifies better than anything else could the attitude toward the control service. Working on the same floor of his plant were a furnace feeder and the inspector responsible for this operation. The worker took a one-month vacation annually, was paid more than 100 rubles a month and was entitled to go on pension at the age of 50. It was decided, as a rationalization measure, to combine the two jobs. And what happened? Now there is an inspector-feeder who has a three-week vacation, earns less money and becomes eligible for his pension at 55! The "fateful" role here was played by a job classification—technical control.

This attitude toward a plant's quality-control service can scarcely help to improve output. And it is probable that the question "Where was the inspector looking?" will disappear from our usage only when we ourselves cease to look upon the inspector as the man who retards plan fulfillment and impedes the "normal" progress of production.

Medicine and Public Health

A DOCTOR SHOULD HEAL. (By S. Slinin, physician. Izvestia, July 24, p. 4. 900 words. Condensed text:) Editors' Note: The articles "Patient and Doctor"* by Prof. A. Nesterov and "What the Physician Should Be"† by Prof. I. Davydovsky provoked numerous responses from our readers. Practicing physicians themselves are giving much thought to their work and how to organize it properly so as to give each patient maximum attention. Today we are publishing one such letter. The question it raises is not a new one. But so far it has not been resolved, unfortunately, and therefore remains quite timely.

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I shall begin with an exceptional case. I know of one physician who, after working a year, left his profession merely because he could not reconcile himself to the copious medical "paper shuffling." ...

Drop in at any hospital after 11:00 a.m. (whether in the capital or in a village), and you will see physicians not in the wards and not in their laboratories, but in their offices. There they sit, scratching away with their pens. And were it not for their white tunics, one might very well take them for office workers.

It's no joke to say that 65% to 70% of the working time (four to four and a half hours out of six and a half, and sometimes even more) is spent by the physician in filling out case histories and medical records, composing epicrises and various discharge papers, and so forth! Because of this overload of "paper shuffling," little time is left to attend to the patient, and the doctor must constantly hurry in order to keep to the rigid standards for seeing patients, which must necessarily be observed. And everyone knows, after all, that not only medicine heals, but also a kind word, a cordial and attentive attitude toward a person, i.e., psychotherapy in its broad sense. It is saddening to watch the disastrous effects on a patient of haste and absent-mindedness on the part of the doctor, which breaks the invisible healing thread binding doctor and patient! ...

In the national economy of our country, paramount importance is attached to questions of productivity, the better organization of labor and prevention of losses of working time. But for some reason it has become customary to think that these questions concern workers in all occupations except medicine. And meanwhile, if we could reach the point where the doctor would spend perhaps 15% to 20% of his time on documents instead of the present 65% to 70%, then this would in fact amount to the same thing as a great increase in the number of practicing doctors in the country.

Naturally, this problem does not solve itself. Active, creative searching is essential. Some doctors, for example, propose reducing the quantity of records. But in practice this measure has proved of little use, since the quality of documentation, and hence treatment, suffers.

The only method of rationalization that might be practically acceptable would be one whereby the freeing of the physician from written work would not lower the quality of documentation itself. We neuropathologists at Kharkov Hospital No. 12 find that an open method of keeping case histories, which has been in use in the neurological department of our hospital for several years now, is such a solution. It consists in the following: The ward nurse enters in the case file on the spot, from the doctor's dictation, complaints and objective data obtained during examination when the doctor makes his rounds. She performs all the mechanical work. The doctor has only to check and sign the record, for which he, as before, bears full responsibility. During the check, the small amount of data that, out of psychotherapeutic considerations, could not be mentioned in front of the patient is entered.

The same recording technique can be used in registering entering patients after the necessary contact has been established with them, as well as in the outpatient dispensary.

The open method of handling case histories produces a very good effect—all examination data are accurately documented, which is not the case under the present system of recording, when "histories" are filled out in the doctor's office after the rounds have already been made. The result is that records are far more complete and not purely routine. But most important is that the doctor does not have to hurry in making his rounds and can devote more time to the patient. In addition, the skills of the intermediate medical personnel are raised—the ward nurse who fills in the record knows the condition of the patient far better.

Thus the patient hears everything or nearly everything about his illness. So far there is no general agreement among doctors on the question of whether or not the patient should be told the truth about the state of his health. Discussions of this point are still going on in medical circles. But those who feel it necessary to conceal the truth from the patient disregard the extremely important fact that the cultural level of the population in our country has risen sharply in recent years. Life shows that, in one way or another, from the numerous medical documents that come into the patients' hands they will learn in any case about their disease. An attempt on the part of the doctor to conceal the truth, presumably to spare the patient's feelings, produces just the opposite result. ...

The doctor must not be one-half office worker; he must be a genuine specialist and researcher whose attention is always focused on the patient.

Culture

NATIONAL WEALTH.—All-Russian Volunteer Society for Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture Is Formed. (Izvestia, July 30, p. 4. Complete text:) The Russian Republic Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on the All-Russian Volunteer Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture. An organizational committee has been created to prepare and hold the new society's constituent congress. V. I. Kochemasov, Vice-Chairman of the Russian Republic Council of Ministers, has been named chairman. Here is what he told an Izvestia correspondent.

*Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. XVII, No. 26, pp. 37-38.

†Current Digest, Vol. XVII, No. 28, pp. 37-38.

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"The Party and the government, noting the enormous educational value of historical, cultural and architectural monuments, are devoting special attention to their preservation. According to statistical data, more than 30,000 monuments have been found and registered in the republic. Government agencies have been created to exercise control over the preservation of socially and historically significant structures, and subsidies have been allocated for restoration and repair work.

"It was, indeed, at the insistence of the public that the decision has now been adopted for the further improvement of the Pushkin forest preserve in Pskov Province. Materials are being studied with a view to improving the Nekrasov sites in Yaroslavl Province, and the question of the creation of a branch of the Ryazan Local History Museum at the birthplace of Sergei Yesenin is under consideration. The examples could go on and on. All this has created the atmosphere in which the founding of the All-Russian Volunteer Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture became an urgent question, requiring a decision in the shortest possible time. And now it has been decided by resolution of the Russian Republic Council of Ministers to hold a constituent congress of the new society. There are 70 people on the preparations committee. These are public figures, scholars, writers and artists.

"It is proposed that the All-Russian Volunteer Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture arrange for the Russian Republic's cultural monuments to come under the patronage of enterprises, institutions and educational establishments. Some are raising the question of whether or not the society might publish a special magazine or almanac. Publishing popular-science literature and manufacturing souvenirs will be among the society's functions. A wide publicity campaign among the population in behalf of cultural monuments provides for lectures, exhibits and excursions.

"It is intended that the All-Russian Volunteer Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture represent a wide network of local organizations and branches of the society in city, province and republic (autonomous-republic) centers. Management of its operation will be the job of the central committee and its presidium. The republic congress will be the highest agency.

"The organizational committee will assume the task of working out a draft charter for the society, in which the wishes of the public will be taken into account. It is assumed that constituent conferences will be held prior to the All-Russian Congress in the autonomous republics, territories and provinces of the Russian Republic. The appropriate preparations committees will be created to prepare these conferences in the various places.

"In conclusion, we should like to express the hope that the activity of the All-Russian Volunteer Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture will receive the most active support from the public."

Science

TASS COMMUNIQUE. (Pravda, July 27, p. 1; Izvestia, July 28, p. 2. Complete text:) In accordance with the work plan for the further conquest of space, new versions of carrier rockets boosters will be launched from the Soviet Union between July 28 and Oct. 15 into a circular area of the Pacific Ocean with a radius of 40 nautical miles and its center at the coordinates 37 degrees 39 minutes north, 173 degrees 25 minutes east.

Tass is authorized to announce that in order to ensure safety, the government of the Soviet Union asks the governments of other countries using sea and air routes in the Pacific Ocean to give instructions to the appropriate agencies so that ships and planes will not enter these waters and air space daily from noon to midnight, local time.

Life and Problems of Science: THE ACADEMY'S SPECIALTY. (By K. Mashrykov, Vice-President of Turkmenian Republic Academy of Sciences. Izvestia, July 29, p. 3. Complete text:) In recent times, what in our view is an incorrect tendency to downgrade the role and importance of the Academy of Sciences in the development of the republic's production forces has been noticeable. Some institutes that once belonged to the republic Academy have been transferred to other departments: the Institute of Water Problems and Hydrotechnology to the State Committee for Central Asian Cotton Growing; the Geology Institute to the U.S.S.R. State Geology Committee; the Institute of Earthquake-Proof Construction to the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Construction Affairs; the Regional Medicine Institute to the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medicine; and the Farming Institute to the Turkmenian Republic Ministry of Agriculture.

Such actions were based on good intentions. It was said that the scientific activity of the institutes would improve, that science itself would draw closer to production, and so forth. Life shows that this has not come about. At the time of the reorganization the idea was that the institutes should be managed by the industrial committees and the central research institutes, which had qualified cadres and major specialists. But as it turned out in reality, the central organizations attached certain institutions to local committees and ministries, while other institutes, in connection with the partial reorganization of the committees, wandered from one jurisdiction to another.

For example, the Institute of Earthquake-Proof Construction was transferred by the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Construction Affairs to the republic State Construction Committee, while the Institute of Water Problems and Hydrotechnology, during its existence, was subordinate to the Turkmenian Republic Ministry of Water Resources, the republic Academy of Sciences and the State Committee for Central Asian Cotton Growing. Now it belongs to the Central Asian State Land and Water Resources Committee, but a new master has already appeared on the horizon—Turkmenia's Ministry of Water Resources. After being transferred from the Academy to the republic Ministry of Agriculture, the Farming Institute went to the Committee for Cotton Growing, but now it is being transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

This "nomadic" way of life has in no way contributed to the improvement of the institutes' research activity. Subject plans have been changed, and there has been a general movement away from the elaboration of major scientific problems to the solution of petty and narrow matters dictated by current production tasks. The Institute of Earthquake-Proof Construction is an example. Its subject matter is largely up to chance. The institute works according to business orders and often solves insignificant tasks that are far removed from its specialty. The same is true of the institutes of farming and water problems and hydrotechnology.

The republic's economy is based on oil and gas in industry and cotton in agriculture. But since the Institute of Geology and certain other institutes have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Academy of Sciences, the Academy for all practical purposes is cut off from the solution of problems that are directly connected with the development of the national economy. It cannot coordinate the most important research or determine the course of development of science in accordance with the republic's economy and does not bear responsibility for the capacity of science to develop the republic's main problems.

Life attests that in such republics as ours, where a scarcity of qualified scientific cadres is still being felt, it impedes the cause to reduce these cadres to fragments, to scatter the network of research institutions among various authorities. Let us say that the Institute of Water Problems and Hydrotechnology, the Farming Institute, the Desert Institute and the Geology Committee are all equally concerned with questions of reclamation and irrigation. But there is no overall plan for the solution of the reclamation problems (vertical and horizontal drainage, reclamation hydrogeology, etc.) that have arisen thanks to the development of lands in the Kara Kum Canal zone. As a result, agriculture suffers.

But after all, such a situation need not exist, if only the scientific institutions engaged in elaborating the allied and even identical subjects were concentrated in a single center. Many questions have to be decided in an integrated way, e.g., the development of cotton farming and the development of the desert. The institutes of the desert, botany, zoology, water problems and hydrotechnology and farming should be working hand in hand on this, while it would be advisable to concentrate questions of earthquake-proof construction and seismic regionaliza-

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tion in the institutes of earthquake-proof construction and geology and the geophysics and seismology division. But right now this combining of efforts presents a problem.

One thing is clear: The republic needs a single scientific center. Unification within the framework of the Academy is necessary not only because it will permit the correct distribution of specialist manpower and funds between the top-priority and the less important research projects, but also because it will permit a determination of the specialty of the Academy itself and of its place among the Union-republic Academies. As matters have developed historically, the Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences is the leader in the field of astronomy, the Azerbaidzhan in petrochemistry, the Ukraine in the fields of metallurgy, welding and computer technology, and so forth. In what are we capable of being strong and rich?

Our Academy is charged with the study principally of petrochemistry, the use of solar energy and the development of deserts, and the leading role among these is assigned to petrochemistry. But, to be honest, can we claim leadership in the field of petrochemistry? Of course not, and there is no need to, since this extremely complex and promising science is being developed fruitfully enough in other republics. All we can and should do is determine the potentialities of Turkmenian oil and gas. This does not mean, of course, that petrochemistry must be abandoned altogether, but, I repeat, let the technology of petrochemical production be worked on where the real strength in this field exists.

But we can and must make a weighty contribution in the development of deserts. The desert extends over 90% of the territory of Turkmenia. The soil and climatic peculiarities of the Kara Kum have not yet been sufficiently studied, we have not yet learned to make maximum use of the favorable factors of a hot climate and to reduce its negative effects to a minimum. Here science is faced with a complex of tasks. The problem comes down to a gradual transition from the study of nature as it is to the transformation of nature. This is where the geologists, power engineers, geochemists, geophysicists, geographers, biologists and agricultural specialists will find an unlimited field of activity.

Much is being done in Turkmenia to transform nature. An artificial river has been created; irrigation systems, reservoirs, settlements, cities and highways have been built; the sands are being stabilized; and a battle against soil erosion is under way. The scope of projects will grow substantially in the coming years. Unfortunately, research in this field is lagging behind practice. The Kara Kum Canal has been in operation for a long time, but the scientific principles of reclamation-drainage projects and of its exploitation have not been elaborated. Or another example: An enormous amount of construction is being done in the republic, but the scientists have not created any designs for either residential or administrative buildings that are adapted to our climatic and other conditions.

The time is not far off when the Kara Kum Canal will reach the Caspian Sea, providing water for the western districts of the republic and permitting a manifold increase in its crop areas. Life in the subtropic areas of the southwest will be reborn. The large water supply confronts the scientists with enormous tasks. We are not content with the level of yield attained for cotton or other agricultural crops. Given the active intervention of science, the "ceiling" of the harvest yield can be raised much higher. In our conditions, two or three grain crops a season are realistic, and it is possible to grow vegetables the year around.

And we believe that the future of science itself will have a high "yield." For this, I repeat, it is necessary to unite, not dismember, scientific manpower and to give the republic Academies, in this case ours, a definite specialty. Only then will science be able to exert its full influence on the development of the national economy and become a really effective accelerator of technical progress.

Press and Publishing

(Editorial)—FOR A BUSINESSLIKE TONE IN OUR PRESS. (Pravda, July 27, p. 1. 1,200 words. Condensed text:) ... The influence of our press is undoubtedly on the increase, and the popularity of our newspapers and magazines is generally acknowledged. Their articles on various questions of communist construction are plainspoken and close to the masses. Their lively word awakens the thoughts, invigorates the reader, exhorts him to labor exploits, stimulates through the force of example and supports all that is new, bold and promising in the creative experience of the masses. ...

More than ever before, the workers of the press and its volunteer aktiv are now called upon to penetrate to the core of the processes of social life. This is a necessary condition for serious generalizations, for the printed word's practical assistance to our toilers in boldly and efficiently solving economic and political tasks.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government show untiring concern for further developing all the branches of the national economy and culture and increasing the material well-being of the working people. These questions were central in the work of the latest plenary sessions of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee. They form the main content of the activity of Party organizations. The press, proceeding from the decisions of the plenary sessions of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, is called upon to fight actively for a scientific approach to the management of the economy, for an improvement in the forms and methods of economic construction and for raising the level of Party and state discipline and of each official's personal responsibility for his job. ...

Workers of the press, radio and television must take a creative, not a routine, approach to individual facts and must skillfully disclose the practical experience of our work taken as a whole. A journalist is an active fighter for the cause of the Party. It is not enough for him to have good intentions. He must also have clear views, a knowledge of life and the ability to present his thoughts convincingly and brilliantly, from Leninist positions. The journalist and the public activist writing in the press must constantly perfect their knowledge and skill in order to see life in all its diversity, to know how to single out at the right moment what is practically important and to focus attention on the unsolved tasks of the day.

Unfortunately, we still frequently observe an inability to analyze facts and figures properly and to reveal what they mean. In Tadzhikistan, for instance, many farms are doing a poor job with the chief problem of animal husbandry, i.e., creating a stable fodder base. But the newspaper Kommunist Tadzhikistana has not drawn any practical conclusions from this state of affairs. It takes isolated facts and, disregarding special circumstances, publishes them under loud headlines, such as: "Livestock Raisers March Ahead" or "Farmers' Victorious Report."

A thoughtless and descriptive approach to facts engenders superficiality and empty rhetoric. At the time of the spring sowing, Volgogradskaya pravda published articles, and still does so at times, presenting everything in a rosy light.

Quite often newspaper articles and radio and television broadcasts create the illusion that all the tasks in the upsurge of agriculture have already been solved and all the difficulties lie behind us. ...

Many radio and television broadcasts on economic and international themes are still unsubstantial and superficial.

The tone of the press must be calm and businesslike. It cannot be considered normal that some newspapers and magazines (this applies equally to the radio and television) try to please low tastes [see below], at times chase after cheap sensationalism and loudness and sometimes descend to saccharine sentimentality. ...

Our press must comprehensively and competently study, generalize and show concretely the advanced experience of industrial enterprises and collective and state farms and must propagandize the work methods of production innovators with consideration of the achievements of modern science and practice. It must at the same time sharply criticize everything backward and conservative that retards our forward movement. Lenin taught: The deeper we penetrate into living practice, the more successfully shall we improve our press and all our construction.

Concreteness and purposefulness, high idealism and depth of

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content, efficiency and a stewardly concern for tomorrow, Communist intolerance toward shortcomings—these are the factors making for the enormous mobilizing and creative force of our press.

Rejoinder: FOR THE UNDISCRIMINATING TASTE. (Pravda, July 25, p. 3. Complete text:) A child was kidnapped from a family in Tomsk. This dramatic event, which moved many people, also attracted the attention of the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossia, but only when there was nothing left to write about: The militia had taken energetic measures, and the child and the woman who kidnapped him were found in Tula a few days later.

The Sovetskaya Rossia issue of July 23 treated this case as the major event of the day and devoted its main attention to it: almost one-half of a page! The editors generously devoted this space to a detailed description of the event by one of their correspondents.

The major part of the report was a tear-jerking biography of the unhappy kidnapper of the child. The correspondent used all his sentimental eloquence to make the reader feel pity for the criminal and understand "another person's pain." In fact, the article was entitled "Another Person's Pain."

But he should have understood the pain experienced by the demanding and discriminating reader when the newspaper offers worthless reading material generously spiced with lachrymose sentimentality and banality and clearly revealing a desire to suit the poorest taste.

Materials such as "Another Person's Pain" are to be found sometimes in other newspapers as well, not only local but also central ones. One simply wonders: Why do they display such an inordinate proclivity for sickening sentimentality?

In covering subjects of public interest, including moral and ethical subjects, you must show respect for the reader, a sense of measure, taste and high journalistic responsibility. True, our newspapers must be lively and interesting and attract the reader's attention by boldly and profoundly posing urgent problems of life. But liveliness for its own sake and a preference for all kinds of sensations are not to the newspapers' credit.

One central newspaper decided to surprise its readers by reporting about an epidemic of suicides that broke out among whales! It reported the suicide of 32 whales that jumped ashore along the coast of Australia. Another central newspaper, not wanting to lag behind, reported nine days later the suicide of about 100 whales on the same Australian coast.

What scale will the suicide epidemic of whales reach if other newspapers decide to join the competition started by Komsomolskaya pravda and Selskaya zhizn?

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Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated in full, condensed or excerpted. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appear in this issue of the Current Digest; items marked with a dagger appeared in a previous issue.

JULY 24–30, INCLUSIVE
Pravda Nos. 205-211, Izvestia Nos. 173-178.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

Izvestia review: Panorama of world events [On war in Vietnam; U.S. policy in Dominican Republic; NATO special body to determine nuclear strategy; fighting in Sudan], by G. Deinichenko, L. Kamynin, V. Kudryavtsev and V. Matveyev, Izv 25/3-3000. Policy of aggression and the Social Democrats, by A. Veber and A. Chernyayev, Pr 28/4,5-3300.* Potsdam and Europe, by Izvestia Commentator N. Polyanov, Izv 29/2-2200.*

WORLD ECONOMY

On an equitable basis, Pr 28/5-1100.*

ESPIONAGE AND SUBVERSION

Just deserts—Trial of criminal case of G. Brooke, British subject, Pr 24/4-550.† Trial of Brooke case, Izv 24/4-25. Sentence is passed [Brooke sentenced to one year in prison and four years in strict-regime labor colony], Izv 25/6-125. In U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pr 30/5-150.*

Spy unmasked [U.S. attache in U.A.R. accused of espionage; with editorial comment], Izv 27/2-200.

UNITED NATIONS

[See Dominican Republic.]

DISARMAMENT

Deeds, not words [Results of recent sessions of U.N. Disarmament Commission], by O. Vasilyev, Izv 24/2-700. Before the return to Geneva, by Pravda Commentator Viktor Mayevsky, Pr 25/5-1600.* To disarmament talks [Soviet delegation arrives in Geneva], Pr 26/3-15. Time does not stand still [Committee of 18 resumes work], Pr 28/4-400. Committee of 18 sits down at the table, by Staff Correspondent V. Bai, Izv 28/1-200. Session of Committee of 18, Izv 29/1-175.

ATLANTIC PACT, EUROPEAN DEFENSE

NATO Council session [opens in Paris], Pr 27/1-100.

PEACE FRONT

Unity is greatest force [Ghanaian Minister on world peace congress in Helsinki], Izv 24/1-100. Foreign journalists in Izvestia's pages: With thought about peace, by Masao Takakhasi, honorary professor of Kyushu University and head of Japanese delegation to world congress in Helsinki, Izv 30/2-900.

COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

W. Rochet and M. Reimann arrive in Moscow [Visit by general secretaries of French and German Communist Parties], Pr 30/3-50.

FAR EAST

Ceylon.—U.S.S.R. is true friend of peoples of Southeast Asia, by Pieter Keuneman, General Secretary of Ceylonese Communist Party Central Committee, Pr 30/5-2100.

Fiji Islands.—Colonialists brace against it [London talks on new Constitution for Fiji Islands], Pr 27/1-100.

India.—Our commentary: Financial sabotage [Indian government deprived of revenue by U.S. Embassy's taking over currency exchange of U.S. tourists in India], by Yu. Davydov, Pr 26/3-300. From Indian notebook: 4,000 miles under the sun [Travel notes], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Popov, Izv 28/2-1400.

Indonesia.—Under government control [90% of foreign firms' property], Pr 25/5-25. Unfriendly meeting [Protest demonstration greets arrival of new U.S. Ambassador], Izv 24/2-50. Anti-American demonstration [on arrival of new U.S. Ambassador], Pr 27/1-75. Disgrace of the United States [Sukarno attacks U.S. policy in Vietnam during presentation of credentials by new U.S. Ambassador], Izv 28/2-175.

Japan.—Serious test [Election of Deputies to Tokyo City Council begins], Izv 24/1-175. Defeat of Japanese ruling party [Socialist Party gains seats on Tokyo City Council], Pr 25/5-50. Defeat of ruling party, Izv 25/1-75. Cordial meeting [Head of delegation of Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society meets Soviet Cosmonauts Nikolayev and Nikolayeva-Tereshkova], Pr 25/5-100. "Superfluous" people in Japanese countryside [Caste system in rural areas], by Staff Correspondent V. Ovchinnkov, Pr 26/3-1800. Press conference of S. Matsumoto [Head of Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society on his trip], Pr 27/3-150. Friendship will become stronger [Head of Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society holds press conference for Soviet journalists], Izv 27/2-125. Japanese exhibit ends [Industrial exhibit in Moscow], Pr 27/4-100. Japanese miners' victory [Safety conditions improved at mine after threat of strike], Pr 28/4-50.

Korea.—Cordial meeting [Vice-Chairman of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium holds luncheon in honor of visiting K.P.D.R. parliamentary delegation], Pr 24/3-150. K.P.D.R. parliament members in Moscow [Delegation stops off en route to Brazzaville], Pr 25/4-100. After 12 years [Development of North Korean industry since truce], by Staff Correspondent V. Razuvayev, Pr 27/3-750.

Laos.—Shot down over Laos [Two U.S. jets], Izv 24/2-25. Respect Laos' sovereignty [Neo Lao Hak Xat statement to International Supervisory and Control Commission], Pr 29/3-500.

The Maldives.—New sovereign state [Agreement signed by Maldive Islands and Britain on independence; with geographical notes], Pr 28/4-150.

Okinawa.—Bloodshed on the Okinawa [Police injure participants in demonstration protesting merger of three sugar companies], Izv 27/2-125.

Pakistan.—Pakistan protests [Public protests over withholding of U.S. financial aid], Pr 27/1-175. Break in the dollar chain [U.S. press comment on delay in financial aid to Pakistan], by Vl. Nakaryakov, Izv 29/2-600.

Vietnam.—D.R.V. Council of Ministers' communique [on results of visits by delegation requesting aid from other socialist countries], Pr 24/3-250. Barbaric crimes [D.R.V. protests bombing of medical centers; U.S. planes bomb inhabited and industrial areas], Pr 25/5-125. Unanimous support [D.R.V. and South Vietnamese National Liberation Front delegations to world peace congress issue joint statement on congress results], Pr 25/5-75, Izv 25/3-75. 400th vulture shot down [Statistics on U.S. plane casualties], Pr 26/3-25. New books: Report from front lines [Review of book "Vietnam, 1965" by Yury Zhukov and Special Correspondent Victor Sharapov—with photo], by N. Metelsky, Pr 26/3-300. Pirate raids continue, Pr 27/1-100. Students' solidarity [Students at summer work in Kokchetav Province contribute one day's wages to Vietnam aid fund], Pr 27/4-125. Heroic everyday life of fraternal Vietnam: Soldiers of Haiphong, by Special Correspondent V. Kassis and All-Union Radio Staff Correspondent Yu. Yukhanov, Izv 27/2-1100. (Photo)—Boy at site of parents' home destroyed during U.S. bombing raid, Pr 28/5. Pirate raid, Pr 28/5-75. Bandit raids continue, Pr 29/1-125. Great appreciation [D.R.V. National Assembly Standing Committee accepts communique on results of economic delegation's trip to U.S.S.R., China and other socialist countries], Pr 29/1-100, Izv 29/2-100. (Photo)—D.R.V. plant defense detachment, Pr 29/1. Vultures' raids [With cartoon], Izv 29/1-50. Barbaric raids, Pr 30/1-100. Oppressors' losses, Izv 30/2-150.

The people fight and build [Meeting in liberated area of South Vietnam on 11th anniversary of signing of Geneva agreements], Pr 24/1-200. Conferring [Johnson talks with McNamara, Rusk and others about increasing U.S. forces in Vietnam], Pr 24/3-50. Johnson confers, Izv 24/1-125. Our commentary: McNamara lowers the tone [U.S. Secretary of Defense admits failure of former U.S. policy in Vietnam], by V. Shurygin, Pr 25/5-350. They didn't want to be cannon fodder [39 South Vietnamese army recruits drown themselves in protest], Pr 25/5-100. Oppressor dies [Jack Ryan, chief of public security department of U.S. international developmental agency, is killed in Saigon], Pr 25/5-200. Mysterious murder, Izv 25/1-75. Continuing the consultations [Johnson, Rusk and McNamara discuss increase in draft quotas], Pr 25/5-200. President's order [Pentagon to study question of increasing forces in South Vietnam], Izv 25/1-50. International notes: Dollars and ersatz [U.S. forces in Saigon to be paid by certificates instead of dollars to prevent outflow of U.S. currency through black market], by V. Skosyrev, Izv 25/3-350. Partisans attack [military post 11 miles from Saigon], Pr 26/3-75. Conferring in the White House [New decisions expected], Pr 26/3-75. Dejection on the Potomac [over failures to cope with Vietnam situation—with cartoon], by Staff Correspondent S. Kondrashov, Izv 27/1-350. Partisans attack, Pr 28/4-25, Izv 28/2-25. "War Council" in session [Washington conferences on escalation of war], by Staff Correspondent S. Vishnevsky, Pr 28/4-600. (Cartoon)—U.S.A. becomes more deeply involved in land war in Asia [Reprinted from New York Herald Tribune], Izv 28/1. White House confers [Johnson, Humphrey, Rusk, McNamara and others hold talks on Vietnam], Izv 28/2-100. Press testimony: Bundeswehr steals in [Reprint of article from G.D.R. newspaper Neues Deutschland on West German participation in war], Izv 28/2-500. Partisans attack, Pr 29/1-25. U.S. President's decision [to increase U.S. forces in Vietnam], Pr 29/3-200. To a big war at a gallop [White House conferences], by Staff Correspondent S. Kondrashov, Izv 29/2-200. Roads are cut off [Fighting], Izv 29/2-200. From base on Okinawa [Jet bombers used against Vietcong detachments], Pr 30/1-50. Appeal to Americans [Text of appeal by chairman of Presidium of South Vietnamese National Liberation Front Central Committee],

Foreign Affairs Research Council

Pr 30/1-250. Another step toward expansion of aggression [Johnson orders mobile air division into South Vietnam], Pr 30/5-300. Washington's dangerous maneuvers [On increase in U.S. draft], by Staff Correspondent S. Kondrashov, Izv 30/1, 2-550. (Cartoon)—On Washington conferences, by B. Yefimov, Izv 30/1. "Canard" from Saigon [Rumor spread about dead Vietcong member's having on him message from Ho Chi Minh requesting Vietcong to move their military bases to D.R.V.], by A. Nikanorov, Izv 30/2-150. Landing of [U.S.] airborne troops, Izv 30/2-25. "By mistake" [Buddhist monastery 40 miles southeast of Saigon bombed "by accident"], Izv 30/2-25.

Protest demonstration [in New York], Pr 24/3-100. Stream of protests [Australian public protests government support of U.S. policy], Izv 24/1-125. Palme Dutt: Unmask hypocrisy [Criticism of British government's support for U.S. actions in Vietnam], Pr 25/5-125. Protest demonstration [Munich], Pr 25/5-75. Meeting on Trafalgar Square [protesting British government support of U.S. actions], Pr 26/3-250. Strengthen struggle against aggression [Two D.R.V. peace groups protest sending of South Korean forces to South Vietnam], Pr 27/1-75. Businessmen's letter to Johnson [Open letter from 110 U.S. businessmen protests war], Izv 27/2-125. Solidarity with fighting Vietnam [Japanese workers hold day of protest against U.S. actions in Vietnam], Pr 28/5-100. Solidarity with the Vietnamese people [Protests in Japan and Indonesia], Pr 29/1-200. Defeat is the share of aggressors, Izv 29/2-125. Deep concern [British press on escalation of Vietnamese war], Izv 30/2-150. The people will not be broken [Mass protest meetings in Poland], Izv 30/2-25.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

Reports from fraternal countries [Cuba and Czechoslovakia—with photo of D.R.V. machine building plant workers], Izv 30/2-850.

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria.—Decisions of Bulgarian National Assembly Presidium [Administrative changes in Communist Party and Ministry of the Interior], Pr 28/4-75. Bulgarian National Assembly decrees, Izv 28/2-75. Bulgarian power develops [Soviet aid in construction of power plants], by Staff Correspondent V. Grinyuk, Pr 29/1-125. Bulgaria's successes [Semiannual plan for industrial production overfulfilled], Izv 29/1-125.

Czechoslovakia.—In fraternal newspapers: Getting into a mess [Czechoslovak newspaper Rude Pravo reports on interview with U.S. State Department representative about his presence at Captive Nations Week dinner—with cartoon], Izv 29/3-450. On tours of friendship—Czechoslovak microscope is a good one [Czechoslovak specialists install special microscope at laboratory of Karaganda Ferrous Metallurgy Institute], Pr 30/6-75.

Greece.—Events in Greece, Pr 24/3-300. Political crisis in Greece—Statement by Greek Communist Party Central Committee, Pr 25/4-250. Decisive word is the people's—Letter from Athens [On opposition to Papandreou's dismissal—with photo], by Aristos Grekos, Pr 25/4-900. Preparing a strike [in protest against Novas' appointment as government head], Izv 25/1-50. In spite of ban [Antigovernment demonstration in Salonika], Pr 26/3-50. Police and troops in readiness [Workers' general strike in Athens-Piraeus area], Pr 27/1-100. In defense of democracy [General Confederation of Labor declares 24-hour general strike in Athens-Piraeus area], Pr 28/4-150. Sounding the alarm [General strike against dictatorship], by Staff Correspondent V. Yesipovich, Izv 28/1-100. Greek Parliament's summons, Pr 29/3-25. (Photo)—Mass rally at funeral of student killed by police, Pr 29/3. Decision of Greek Parliament members [143 Deputies of Center Union party to cast vote of no confidence in government], Pr 30/1-100. Reactionaries maneuver [New government works to gain parliamentary support], by Staff Correspondent V. Yesipovich, Izv 30/1-150. Against dictatorship [Antigovernment demonstration in Salonika], Izv 30/2-125.

Hungary.—Life in socialist countries: Love of beauty [On development of rural folk song ensemble], by Sandor Szenes, Hungarian journalist, Izv 29/5-400. Hungary builds [Interview with Hungarian Minister of Building Industry Rezsoe Trautmann], Pr 30/3-800.

Poland.—In honor of day of Poland's rebirth [Cyrankiewicz holds reception in Warsaw], Pr 24/3-100. Plenary session of Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Pr 28/5-100. Polish Republic's achievements and plans [Opening of ninth plenary session of Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Ponomarenko, Izv 28/1-250. Life in socialist countries: People of the new world—Three from Zoliborz [On lives of physician, former boxing champion and former champion flyer who is now docent at Warsaw Polytechnical Institute], by Wojcech Dymitrow, Izv 29/5-1400. Plenary session of Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Pr 30/1-100. Unanimous decisions [Plenary session of Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee ends], Izv 30/2-50.

Rumania.—Unity and solidarity are banner of millions—At Ninth Congress of Rumanian Communist Party, by Special Correspondents F. Vidrascu and A. Lukovets, Pr 24/1-650. Congress of Rumanian Communists: Strengthen solidarity, by Special Correspondent N. Novikov, Izv 24/2-450. Reception in Bucharest [held by Rumanian Communist Party Central Committee at end of Congress], Pr 25/1-100. Towards new victories of socialism—Ninth Congress of Rumanian Communist Party ends, by Special Correspondents F. Vidrascu and A. Lukovets, Pr 25/4-1200. Towards new victories of socialism—Ninth Congress of Rumanian Communist Party ends, by Special Correspondent N. Novikov, Izv 25/3-800. In a friendly atmosphere [C.P.S.U. delegation, headed by Brezhnev, calls on Ceausescu], Pr 26/1-75. C.P.S.U. delegation returns home [from Rumanian Communist Party Congress], Pr 26/1-400. Return home, Izv 27/1-200. Comradely discussion [Rumanian party leaders receive members of K.P.D.R. party delegation], Izv 27/2-50. En route home [K.P.D.R. party delegation passes through Moscow on return from Rumanian Communist Party Congress], Pr 27/3-50. En route home [Chinese party delegation stops in Moscow on return from Rumanian Communist Party Congress], Pr 28/5-100. En route home [Mongolian party delegation passes through Moscow on return from Rumanian party congress], Pr 30/2-50.

Memorial postage stamp [in honor of Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej issued in U.S.S.R.], Izv 28/4-25.

Yugoslavia.—Important decisions [Finance Ministry approves more than 40 laws and bills], Pr 26/3-50. Important reform, Izv 27/2-150. Export grows threefold [Statistics on Yugoslav foreign trade], Pr 29/3-50.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Session of three [Session of Council of Ministers of Regional Cooperation for Development, organization in which Turkey, Iran and Pakistan are members], Izv 25/3-75.

Afghanistan.—Storehouses of minerals opened up [Soviet specialists present reports on geological research done under terms of technical cooperation agreement], Pr 27/3-100.

Lebanon.—Lebanon's new government, Izv 27/2-50. Sound position [Prime Minister refuses further guarantees to U.S. capital in Lebanon], Izv 28/2-25.

Oman.—Oman fights, Pr 30/5-100.

South Arabia.—Our commentary: South Arabia's hopes, by A. Agaryshev, Pr 27/3-300. Events and the times: Latest maneuver, by V. Kondrashov, Izv 28/2-350.* Aim is complete independence [Statement by official of South Arabia National Liberation Front], Pr 29/3-50.

Syria.—Course towards cooperation [Prime Minister states Syria's readiness to develop relations with U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries], Izv 27/2-75.

Turkey.—Be friends according to laws of neighborliness—Izvestia correspondent interviews Mr. Suat Hayri Urguplu, Turkish Prime Minister [on his forthcoming visit to U.S.S.R.], Izv 24/2-600.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany.—Success of G.D.R. economy [Statistics on plan fulfillment], by Staff Correspondent V. Yegorichev, Izv 30/1-200. By paths of friendship: Young guests of Irkutsk residents [Class from G.D.R. school visits Soviet city], by Staff Correspondent A. Merkulov, Pr 30/6-50. Eight hours of anxiety [Soviet ship rescues G.D.R. steamer during violent storm in Gulf of Aden], by I. Tsyganov, Izv 30/2-175.

Atomic fever on the Rhine [West German maneuvers to acquire nuclear arms—with cartoon], by Staff Correspondent V. Mikhailov, Pr 24/3-600. (Photo)—Bundeswehr tanks on city streets, Izv 24/2. Bundeswehr pushes into Africa [West German weapons-testing site and air field to be built in South West Africa], Pr 25/5-50. Harriman informs Erhard [about his Moscow talks], Izv 25/1-50. West Berlin students struggle [West Berlin University students protest ban on rally dedicated to 20th anniversary of Nazi defeat], by Staff Correspondent B. Khodakovsky, Pr 26/3-125. (Cartoon)—"Emergency laws" oblige all citizens to participate in military training, by D. Tsinovsky, Pr 28/4. Familiar handwriting [Nazi group paints swastikas on Jewish graves and public buildings—with photo], by Staff Correspondent Ye. Pralnikov, Izv 29/3-300.

[See also Vietnam and Spain.]

NORTHERN EUROPE

Norway.—Exchange of instruments of ratification [for agreement on building embassies in Moscow and Oslo], Izv 28/2-75.

Sweden.—Chief of Swedish defense staff to visit U.S.S.R. [September], Pr 30/5-50.

WESTERN EUROPE

Statement by representative of French Foreign Ministry [France refuses to participate in session of Council of Ministers of Common Market countries], Pr 24/3-75. Crisis of "the Six" [French delegates absent from Common Market Council session], Izv 28/2-200. Common Market at dead end [Two-day Council of Ministers session ends without taking any significant decisions], Pr 29/3-200. Shadow of failure [Common Market Council of Ministers end session without reaching decision], Izv 29/1-175.

Belgium.—Events and the times: Not profiting by the lesson [Belgian Socialists decide to participate in new coalition government], by A. Nikanorov, Izv 27/2-300. Belgium's new government, Pr 29/3-15.

France.—Unity of democratic forces is absolutely

Fondazione Alfred Lewin

necessary—Statement by French Communist Party Politburo, Pr 24/1-150. (Cartoon)—On flight of U.S. intelligence plane over atomic plant site, by V. Fomichev, Izv 24/1. Appeal by French Communists [All citizens urged to celebrate 21st anniversary of liberation], Pr 27/1-75.

Italy.—Capital is paralyzed [Transportation workers strike in Rome], Izv 24/1-175. Communist women are in front ranks [National conference of Communist women held in Rome], by N. Muravyeva, Chairman of C.P.S.U. Central Inspection Committee, Pr 29/3-1300. Farm workers strike [in several areas], Izv 29/2-75. Discovery in Papazidero [10,000 year old Italian burial site uncovered], Izv 30/2-200.

Portugal.—Stop reprisal [L'Unita on unknown fate of imprisoned Portuguese Communist threatened with execution], Pr 29/1-125.

Spain.—Free Spanish anti-fascist! [Protests against man's imprisonment in West Germany], Pr 30/3-100.

United Kingdom.—Reader asks to be told: "Policy of profits" at expense of workers [Labor government's policies in regard to working class], by Staff Correspondent O. Orestov, Pr 24/4-700. Resignation of Home [as leader of Conservative Party], by Staff Correspondent M. Sturua, Izv 24/2-200. End of a career [Douglas-Home resigns], by Staff Correspondent O. Orestov, Pr 25/5-200. Tories choose a leader, Izv 27/2-150. Is Britain a changing society? by M. Sturua, Izv 27/2-1100; Izv 29/5-1200. L. I. Brezhnev receives British Ambassador, Pr-Izv 28/2-15. Heath is Conservative leader, Pr 28/4-25. Quests for a way out, by Staff Correspondent O. Orestov, Pr 29/3-600.* Tightening their belts [Steps to eliminate budget deficit], Izv 29/1-100.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Argentina.—Workers skirmish with police [at branch plant of Italian firm Fiat, in protest against mass layoffs], Pr 25/5-75; under heading Skirmish with police, Izv 25/4-75.

Brazil.—Guest from Brazil [Head of large radio, magazine and television trust visits Moscow], Izv 30/4-50.

Canada.—Canadian Parliament members get acquainted with Georgia, Pr 24/3-100. Interparliamentary ties: On Georgian soil [Visit by Canadian delegation], by Special Commentator K. Vishnevetsky, Izv 24/2-175. Trip through country continues [Parliamentary delegation arrives in Sochi], Pr 25/4-150. Parliamentary ties, Izv 25/3-25. Canadian Parliament members in Kiev, Pr 27/3-100. Canadian Parliament members are guests of the city of Lenin, Pr 28/5-50. Interparliamentary ties: Bridge of friendship—Discussion with guests from Canada, by K. Vishnevetsky, Izv 29/2-400. Discussion in the Kremlin [Kosygin receives members of Canadian parliamentary delegation], Pr 30/2-100. "Trip was successful"—Canadian Parliament members on their visit to U.S.S.R., Pr 29/2-200. For friendship and solidarity [U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet holds reception in honor of parliamentary delegation], Pr 30/5-200.

In "the nickel capital" [On Northern Ontario nickel-mining industry], by Staff Correspondent O. Ozerov, Pr 28/5-1800.

Chile.—Students strike [in protest against poor accommodations and quality of teaching], Izv 24/2-25.

Colombia.—Explosion in U.S. mission, Pr 29/1-25; under heading Bombs against Yankees, Izv 29/1-25.

Cuba.—Festive Cuba, by Staff Correspondent V. Silantyev, Izv 27/1-300. Fraternal friendship of U.S.S.R. and Cuba—Evening in Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions, Pr 24/3-300. Light illuminating Island of Freedom [Review of book "Cultural Revolution in Cuba" by I. R. Grigulevich], by V. Kuzmishchev, Izv 24/2-400. Cuba's guests [Visit by Cosmonauts Belyayev and Leonov], by Staff Correspondent V. Silantyev, Izv 24/2-50. Cosmonauts with friends [Belyayev and Leonov speak at press conference during July 26 celebrations], Pr 25/4-100; under heading Space victors relate, Izv 25/4-100. New books: Cultural revolution in Cuba [Review of book by I. Grigulevich—with illustration], Pr 25/3-300. July 26 is 12th anniversary of beginning of Cuban revolution: Victorious storming [Interview with director of Cuban Sugar Cane Research Institute; with editorial comment], Izv 25/3-400. To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of National Directorate of United Party of the Socialist Revolution of Cuba, and to Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of Republic of Cuba [Congratulations from Brezhnev, Kosygin and Mikoyan], Pr 26/1-400. Cordial congratulations [to Foreign Minister Raul Roa Garcia from Gromyko on anniversary of revolution], Pr 26/3-25. Confident step [Development in mining town since revolution], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Pogosov, Pr 26/3-1000. On firm foundation—Speech by Fidel Castro [at meeting for presentation of awards to winners of cane-harvesting competition], Pr 26/3-125. Our friendship is inviolable—Reception in Cuban Embassy [in Moscow on anniversary of revolution; speeches by Cuban Ambassador and C.P.S.U. Central Committee Presidium member G. I. Voronov], Pr 27/3-1100. On occasion of holiday, Izv 28/2-75. Cuba celebrates holiday, Pr 27/3-50. In honor of Cuban revolution [Exhibit of books, documents and photographs in Moscow], Pr 27/4-250. Festive Cuba, by Staff Correspondent V. Silantyev, Izv 27/1-300. (Photo)—Harvesting of sugar cane, Izv 27/2. Cuba advances with assurance [Mass workers' rally in Santa Clara on anniversary of revolution], Pr 28/4-400. In honor of heroes of Moncada [Meeting in Mexico City in honor of Cuban revolution], by Staff Correspondent V. Dolgov, Pr 28/4-100. Yesterday in the Union republics: Cuban and Kazakh construction workers become friends [Specialists from Alma-Ata housing construction combine arrive in Cuba to give technical aid], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Kukushkin, Pr 28/6-100. Firm step of the revolution [Mass meeting in Santa Clara], by Staff Correspondent V. Silantyev, Izv 28/2-500.

Dominican Republic.—Junta breaks truce, Izv 25/3-125. Interventionists must leave [Security Council session], Pr 27/1-100. Gross violation of human rights [Security Council statement on situation in Dominican Republic], Pr 28/4-175. Withdraw interventionists' troops, Izv 28/2-250. (Editorial)—Armed aggression against Dominican people, Pr 30/1-1300.

United States.—Another nuclear explosion [Underground testing in Nevada], Pr 24/3-25. Summer in New York [On water shortage, poverty and rising crime rate], by B. Strelnikov, Pr 24/3-1500. 6,000,000 arrests [made during 1964, for various reasons], Izv 24/2-25. About American literature and pulp literature [Review of recent good and poor quality best-sellers], by S. Lurie, American journalist, Pr 25/5-1500. Broadcast of photos of Mars [from Mariner 4] ends, Pr 25/5-25. In memory of Pettis Perry [U.S. Communist Party member dies], Pr 27/3-200. Some statistics: Records of crime rate, Izv 29/2-75. (Photo)—Police at civil rights demonstration in Bogalusa, Louisiana, Izv 29/2. Against misinformation and slander: Ends do not meet, by Yevgenia Popova, Izv 29/5-250.* Results of Mariner 4 flight, Pr 30/5-100. Pitfall on the Capital Hill, by Staff Correspondent S. Vishnevsky, Pr 30/5-1000.*

Venezuela.—Dies in torture chamber [Death of Communist Party leader], Pr 29/1-50. Library burned [at Caracas secondary school named for Cuban national hero Jose Marti], Izv 29/2-25. Outrageous tyranny [Police arrest those present at funeral of Communist Party leader], Pr 30/3-75.

Algeria.—Algerian Ambassador pays a call [on Mikoyan], Pr 30/2-50.

Chad.—President's telegram [President Tombalbaye thanks Mikoyan for congratulations on African Liberation Day], Izv 24/2-100.

Congo (Brazzaville).—Conspiracy [to overthrow government] unmasked, Pr 28/4-150. Attack on the sly [Members of terrorist group attempt assassination of government members], by Staff Correspondent B. Tumanov, Izv 28/1-125.

Congo (Leopoldville).—Congolese parties demand [Tshombe's resignation], Pr 29/3-150.

Ethiopia.—Announcements [L. F. Teplov replaces A. V. Budakov as Soviet Ambassador], Pr 25/6-50, Izv 27/4-50.

Ghana.—New combine in Ghana [Housing construction combine erected with Soviet aid], Pr 29/1-25. Visit to Hanoi [by Ghanaian Minister of Foreign Trade], Izv 29/2-25. Pham Van Dong receives Kwame Nkrumah's representative [Foreign Trade Minister in D.R.V.], Pr 30/5-25.

Guinea.—In preparation for forthcoming visit to Soviet Union by Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Republic of Guinea and General Secretary of Democratic Party of Guinea [expected July 26], Pr 25/3-25, Izv 25/1-75. Coming to the Soviet Union: Welcome!—President Sekou Toure [Biographical sketch—with his photo], Pr 26/1-400. Guest from Guinea, Izv 27/1-200. Moscow greets President of Guinea [With photo], Pr 27/1-500. Soviet-Guinean friendship becomes stronger—First visits and meetings [President Sekou Toure calls on Mikoyan, Brezhnev and Kosygin], Pr 28/1-400. Sekou Toure on Moscow soil—First visits [With photo], Izv 28/1-550. In warm, cordial atmosphere [C.P.S.U. Central Committee and U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium give luncheon in honor of Toure; text of speeches by Brezhnev and Toure], Pr 28/1-1600. Pravda's guest [General director of Guinean information service], Pr 28/6-25. Good prospects for cooperation [Guinean Ambassador holds reception in honor of Toure], Pr 29/1,3-900. Sojourn in Moscow of distinguished guest from Republic of Guinea—Ties of friendship, Izv 30/1-200. Sekou Toure in Moscow, Pr 29/3-50. Stay in Moscow of distinguished guest from Republic of Guinea: In cordial atmosphere [C.P.S.U. Central Committee, U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet government give luncheon in honor of Toure], Izv 29/1-350. In honor of President of Guinea [Party and government hold reception in Great Kremlin Palace], Pr 30/1-750. Review of the panorama of battle of Borodino [Guinean delegation visits museum dedicated to famous historical battle], Pr 30/5-50.

Mali.—Cutters on way to help [Three Soviet cutters presented to Mali], by Staff Correspondent F. Tarasov, Pr 27/3-100.

Mauritania.—New appointment [of Foreign Minister], Izv 28/2-25.

Mozambique.—Mozambique's pain and anger [With photo], by Staff Correspondents M. Domogatskikh and T. Kolesnichenko, Pr 27/3-1400.

Fondazione Alfred Lewin

Nigeria.—Guest from Nigeria [Governor of East Nigerian Province, one of presidents of World Council of Churches, is guest of Moscow Patriarchate], Izv 28/6-25.

Togo.—Soviet-Togolese cooperation [Agreement signed for cultural cooperation and for Soviet education of specialists], Pr 25/4-100. Responsible step [Togo to open border with Ghana], by Staff Correspondent V. Korovikov, Pr 29/3-100.

Tunisia.—Holiday of the Tunisian people [Celebrations on Republic Day], Pr 26/3-100.

Uganda.—Good relations develop between U.S.S.R. and Uganda [Talks between Prime Minister Obote and Kosygin; Ugandan Ambassador holds reception], Pr 24/1-400. Discussion in the Kremlin, Izv 24/1-200. Prime Minister of Uganda is guest of Moscow, Pr 24/3-300. Prime Minister of Uganda in Soviet Union [Reception in Great Kremlin Palace], Pr 25/1-600. Let ties of friendship become stronger, Izv 25/3-300. Ties between U.S.S.R. and Uganda are becoming stronger, Pr 25/4-100. Prime Minister Obote in Volgograd, Pr 25/4-100. On trip through the country [Obote in Volgograd], Izv 25/3-300. Agreement signed [on Soviet-Ugandan scientific and cultural cooperation], Izv 25/3-50. Prime Minister of Uganda in Volgograd, Pr 26/3-250. Guest of hero-cities [Obote visits Volgograd and Leningrad], Pr 27/3-300. Uganda Defense Minister leaves [Moscow], Pr 27/3-50. Volgograd's guests [Visit by Obote], Izv 27/2-150. Prime Minister of Uganda gets acquainted with Leningrad], Pr 28/5-300. Leningrad's guests, Izv 28/2-50. Joint Soviet-Ugandan communique, Pr 29/1,3-1200, Izv 30/1,2-1200.* Warm parting with distinguished guest [Obote leaves for home; farewell message from aboard plane], Pr 29/3-200. Prime Minister of Uganda leaves U.S.S.R., Izv 29/2-200.

United Arab Republic.—Speech by President Nasser [on 13th anniversary of Egyptian revolution], by Staff Correspondent Ye. Primakov, Pr 24/3-200. U.A.R. Ambassador holds reception [on national holiday], Pr 24/3-50. Festive Cairo [Celebration of anniversary], by Staff Correspondent L. Koryavin, Izv 24/2-700. Evening of friendship [in Moscow on anniversary], Izv 24/4-50. Speech by President Nasser [at mass rally in Alexandria on anniversary of revolution], Pr 27/1-125. By a firm course [Speech by Nasser at University of Alexandria on anniversary], Pr 30/3-75.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

Australian dockers continue strike, Pr 27/3-50.

TRAVEL AND EXCHANGES

Under the flag of friendship [Second conference of Intercommunity Cooperation organized in Leningrad by World Federation of Sister-Cities], Pr 24/4-25.

YOUNG PEOPLE

"Dream" near Kiev [International camp for foreign young people studying in U.S.S.R.], by V. Dylev, Izvestia public correspondent, Izv 30/4-150.

LABOR

Louis Saillant: World Federation of Trade Unions is ready to cooperate with all progressive forces [Press conference on forthcoming W.F.T.U. Congress], Pr 26/3-200.

TRADE

French-Algerian agreement [for oil drilling on cooperative basis], Pr 30/5-50. Along paths of friendship: For Ghanaian and Indonesian fishermen [Ships built at Kiev port], by Staff Correspondent M. Odinets, Pr 30/6-50.

THE ARTS

Masterpieces of painting [from French museums exhibited in Moscow], Pr 24/4-200. Big exhibit [of masterpieces from French museums in Moscow—with photo], Pr 25/6-200. Notes of a film director: In Orchid's blue light [30 countries participate in Prague International Television Film Festival], by Sergei Kolosov, Izv 25/4-900. Senegal's rhythms and melodies [National ballet performs in Moscow], Pr 27/4-100. Films condemn them [Films on racist atrocities in Angola and on the Amazon shown at 18th International Film Festival in Locarno], Izv 28/2-150. Friendly meeting [Senegalese national dance ensemble meet Moscow public], Pr 29/4-75. Reader asks to be told: Art of great truth [On results of Fourth International Film Festival held in Moscow], by V. V. Baskakov, Vice-Chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee on Cinematography, Izv 30/4-1300.

SPORTS

Chess: First game postponed, Pr 25/6-50. Sunday sports [Two items], Pr 26/4-75. For chess lovers: Impetuous storming, Pr 27/4-300. At various meridians [One item], Izv 27/4-25. Sports [One item], Pr 24/4-350; [One], Izv 25/6-25; [Four], Pr 27/4-175; [Two], Izv 27/4-250; [One], Pr 28/6-25; [One], Izv 28/4-200; [Two], Pr 29/4-200; [One], Izv 29/6-150; [One], Izv 30/4-75.

MISCELLANY

Announcements: Science and culture abroad [Seven items], Izv 25/3-175; [Six], Izv 29/5-175. (Photos)—Colombian rebel with his family; Greek demonstrators carry off one of participants after skirmish with police, Izv 25/3;—U.S. sergeant setting police dog on trail of Vietcong; funeral of Greek student killed during skirmish with police, Izv 28/2. Sundry matters [Three items—with photo], Izv 27/2-150. News briefs [Two items], Pr 24/3-75; [Three], Izv 24/2-100; [One], Pr 25/5-25; [Three], Izv 25/3-75; [Three], Izv 27/2-75; [Two], Pr 28/5-50; [Two], Izv 28/2-75; [Three], Pr 29/3-75; [Two], Izv 29/2-75; [One], Pr 30/5-75; [Three], Izv 30/2-100.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST PARTY

Pravda receives an answer: Steps taken! [Secretary of Party organization of Stavropol Territory hospital dismissed for rudeness to subordinates and for refusal to accept criticism], Pr 24/2-75. In Party organizations [Lvov Province Party Committee plenary session; Saratov Province propagandists go to rural areas for work; 146 Party, economic and production officials and specialists graduate from Tula public university of scientific and technical knowledge], Pr 27/2-350. Stories about Communists: Fighter remained in the ranks [Former carpenter loses sight and both hands during war but learns to chop wood and becomes vice-chairman of his Zhitomir Province collective farm], by Nikon Bugayenko, Pr 27/2-1300. Party life: Instructor is creative worker, by V. Ponomarev, instructor of Omsk Province Party Committee, Pr 28/2-1900. Motto is unity [Exhibit in Moscow dedicated to 30th anniversary of Seventh Congress of Communist International—with photo], Pr 29/4-375. Current issue of magazine Kommunist [No. 11], Pr 30/2-200. Party life [Semipalatinsk Province Party Committee discusses improving ideological work among youth; meetings and lectures for Party members on Georgian collective farm; Communists on Ussuriisk District collective farm strive to increase output], Pr 30/2-750. Meetings in Khabarovsk Territory [A. P. Kirilenko, First Vice-Chairman of C.P.S.U. Central Committee's Bureau for the Russian Republic, meets Party aktiv], Pr 30/2-100, Izv 30/1-100.

STATE AND LAW

Valuable hours [Excess of obligatory conferences and meetings deprives administrators of time to receive and assist workers], by V. Gerutsky, director of Odessa State Farm, Izv 24/4-450. Deputy and life: Prompted by experience [Work of a local Soviet standing committee in promoting development of oil industry], by M. Iskenderov, Chairman of Presidium of Azerbaidzhan Republic Supreme Soviet, Izv 25/5-1200. Astonishing stories: Evil people [Deputies in Vinnitsa Province city entice mentally deficient minor to sign away his family's good apartment for a poor one], by P. Koryagin, Izv 25/5-300. Plenary session of U.S.S.R. Supreme Court, Izv 25/6-300.* Letter from the editors: This is a strange booklet [Rejoinder to author who protests criticism of his book of legal information, in which some legal questions have been misinterpreted], by O. Chaikovskaya, Izv 28/4-1400. Questions of Soviet law: University of judicial knowledge, by G. Yasinsky, Sumy Province Prosecutor and State Counselor at Law, third class, Izv 30/3-500.*

In Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet [2,000 militiamen receive awards], Pr-Izv 28/3-100. Soldiers in blue coats [Interview with militia workers who received awards for courage—with photo], by P. Dyachkov and K. Raspevin, Pr 28/6-1100. Awards presented to militia workers, Pr 29/2-300, Izv 30/3-300. (Editorial)—Comrade militiaman [With photo], Izv 29/1-750.*

MANNERS AND MORALS

Meetings with interesting people: A kind word [Manager of Donets Basin mine helps workers in their personal lives], by Special Correspondents I. Drozdov and Yu. Feofanov, Izv 27/4-1400. Train by exactingness [Incompetent persons moved from one executive post to another in Azerbaidzhan], by Staff Correspondent L. Tairov, Pr 28/2-1000. Culture, morality and everyday life: Fighter's courage [Journalist in Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic continues to write critical articles about backward attitudes despite threats, pressures], by Vera Baibik, department chief of newspaper Groznensky rabochy [Grozny Worker], Pr 29/6-600. Letter: Mother's field [On mother's responsibility for rearing her children properly], by I. Yushko, Izv 28/4-1000. On moral themes: Not for the sake of fame [Uzbek woman manager of silk plant who has done great deal to raise level of local silk industry is dismissed from position and vengefully ridiculed in newspaper Pravda Vostoka for some tactlessness in handling silk plant cadres], by Vera Tkachenko, Pr 29/2-2200. Notes on style of work: Service duty [Executives need creative attitude and initiative in their work], by

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G. B. Vashchenko, First Secretary of Kharkov Province Party Committee, Izv 29/3-1800. Letters with commentary: Ask your conscience [Woman suffering guilt feelings for stealing piece of material from plant warehouse advised to buy another piece, return some to plant and publicly admit her misdeed], by L. Nikolayeva, Izv 30/4-1000.

NATIONALITIES

To Izvestia editors [Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, Latvian Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers offer thanks for congratulations on 25th anniversary], Izv 25/3-50; [Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, Estonian Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers offer thanks for congratulations on 25th anniversary], Izv 25/3-75.

WOMEN

Pravda receives an answer: Steps taken!, by B. Moralev, Secretary of Turkmenian Communist Party Central Committee, Pr 27/2-200.*

YOUNG PEOPLE

(Photo)—Children playing, Izv 24/4. Izvestia in the family circle: Boys [About selfish young people who have been spoiled by parents instead of urged to aim for some ideal], by L. Ochakovskaya, teacher, Izv 25/6-1300. Culture, morality and everyday life: The teenager nearby, by A. Bordadyn, Pr 26/4-700.* (Editorial)—Young rural workers [Better work and cultural conditions urged for rural youth], Pr 29/1-1300.

LABOR

Astonishing stories: Sober truants [Mari Autonomous Republic Paper Combine sets lesser punishment for drunkenness and hooliganism than for willful absenteeism], by P. Koryagin, Izv 25/5-175. Letter with commentary: I grieve for my profession, by Staff Correspondent M. Korolev, Pr 27/2-1800.* People of lofty duty [About poultry farm brigade leader in Novosibirsk Province and Karaganda mining brigade leader—with photos], Pr 28/1-800. Veteran of labor [Tallinn plant observes mechanic's 50th anniversary on the job], Pr 30/6-100. (Photos)—Workers at machine-building plant, Izv 24/1;—Foreman of Lvov television plant experimental shop, Pr 26/1;—Installation workers at chemical combine, Pr 27/2;—Cement workers at Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Station, Izv 27/1;—Tractor driver for lumber brigade, Pr 28/3;—Steelworkers, Izv 28/1; —Irkutsk laboratory worker, Izv 28/3;—Lavender pickers at Kishinev state farm-plant, Izv 29/4;—Outstanding workers of locomotive depot, Izv 29/6;—Construction workers at superphosphate plant, Pr 30/2;—Workers at Moscow meat processing combine, Izv 30/4.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Report of U.S.S.R. Central Statistical Administration: Soviet economy grows stronger—On results of fulfillment of state plan for developing U.S.S.R. national economy in first six months of 1965, Pr 26/1,2-4500; under heading Strides of seven-year plan, Izv 27/1,3-4500.* (Editorials) —Fruits of stubborn labor [Fulfillment of six-month plan for 1965], Pr 26/1-1000;—Country's wealth is growing, Izv 27/1-400. Russian Republic's national economy in first six months of the year [Statistics], Pr 28/3-350. Russia's report [On plan fulfillment in first half of 1965], Izv 28/3-125. Ukraine national economy in first six months of the year, Pr 29/2-200.

Everyday labor life of the country [Eight items on industry and agriculture—with photos], Pr 24/1-450; [Eight items—with photos], Pr 30/1-700. Under control of the masses!—Party-State Control Sheet No. 58 [Appeal for better quality canned fruit and vegetables; Osh Province construction trust neglects completion of meat combine; on appointing delegates to Party-state control groups; on need to develop Belorussian wild berry and mushroom harvesting and processing; suggestion for using mixtures of Bashkir brown coal for fuel in plants to save natural gas; Kherson Province collective farm control workers direct harvesting; Chelyabinsk Province farm unable to build new barns because reinforced concrete is not delivered], Pr 30/3-4500; [Perm Province cable plant receives poor quality of materials from suppliers; ways to save tin used in production of food cans; Sverdlovsk woodworking plant complains about delay in delivery of raw materials; fertilizers "stored" under open sky in Ryazan Province village; Mogilev Province plant's transport of workers by bus is disorganized; state regional power plant keeps equipment in dilapidated hut exposed to the elements; Don River transport delays delivery of railroad ties; Kursk Province starch and syrup plant packs goods carelessly; Kalinin Province crane plant complains about suppliers' tardy and wasteful shipping methods; Baku plant tardy in delivery of irrigation pipe; serious defects in everyday services for workers in Arctic cities; chief of Kharkov Province construction installation trust reprimanded for failing to complete section of grain and vegetable receiving station; directors of several plants reprimanded for delaying production of spare parts for measuring instruments; manager of Saratov transport depot ignores Y.C.L. newspaper criticism for mismanagement and squandering of funds and dismisses worker who reported to newspaper], Pr 30/4-4500.

INDUSTRY

Izvestia interview: There is such a school!—Experience in training production commanders [Interview with chief of Moscow City Economic Council administration of cadres and educational institutions on improving qualifications of engineers and technical workers], Izv 29/1-950. Reflections on letters: What good means, by I. Karpenko, Izv 30/3-1400.*

Power.—Naryn is conquered by the brave [Construction of Toktogul Hydroelectric Plant—with photos], by Staff Correspondent K. Bobulov, Pr 24/2-550. Mountain light [Installation workers install power lines in Dagestan], by Special Correspondent A. Kraminov, Izv 29/6-700.

Mining.—Fame of Dzhanatas [On development of Kazakh Republic phosphorous mining settlement], Izv 24/1-200. New mining capacities [in Krivoi Rog Basin], Pr 27/1-100. Belorussian oil shale [recently discovered; to be used as fuel and in chemical industry], by Staff Correspondent A. Simurov, Pr 28/6-75. Light in the mountains [Molybdenum mining in Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous Republic], by Special Correspondent M. Stepichev, Pr 30/2-2100.

Oil and Gas.—Ship drills wells [New ship designed for offshore oil drilling—with photo], by E. Tserkover, Izv 24/1-300. Feuilletons of local journalists: Such things do happen—Record is achieved! [Jurisdictional dispute prevents Kharkov institute from obtaining extension of its gas main], by V. Kholod, Pr 25/6-500. (Photo) —Oil refinery, Pr 26/1. Born of a daring thought: Derricks leave the oil field [New mobile units that are able to service several wells are designed], by V. Kadzhaya, Izv 29/1-200.

Lumber.—For 3,200 tons of paper above plan! [Production drive at Balakhna Pulp and Paper Combine], by Staff Correspondent K. Pogodin, Pr 24/2-500. (Editorial)—Reserves of the paper industry, Izv 30/1-700.

Construction and Building Materials.—News of technology: Roving plant [Collapsible mobile housing construction plant designed to build dwellings for workers at new construction sites], by E. Lerov, Izv 24/4-175. From Pravda's mail: They looked and made notes—How a meat combine is being "built" in Komarichi [Eight construction and installation trusts fail to provide equipment and supplies to build Bryansk Province combine], by V. Bashkirov, Pr 25/3-400. Builders' successes [Construction of Kunda Cement Plant and of Baltic State Regional Power Plant], Pr 27/2-100. Culture, morality and everyday life: Menu of promises [Odessa construction trust fails to complete workers' dining room planned three years ago], by N. Absiyevich, chopper at Food Industry Machine-Building Plant, Pr 28/2-300. Urgent warning: Meanwhile discussions are proceeding [Construction of refrigerator plant in Rostov Province delayed because of faulty blueprints and shortage of equipment and workers], by Staff Correspondent A. Navozov, Pr 29/2-500.

Machine Building.—(Editorial)—Give rural areas durable machines, Pr 24/1-1400. Put production reserves into action!—Steps of a plant's standards [Organization of work and production at Voronezh Machine-Building Plant improved], by V. Adashik, chief of Voronezh Province Party Committee's industry and transport department, Izv 24/3-1200. Discussing letters from Izvestia readers: State committee workers [State Planning Committee and State Committee on Tractors and Farm Machinery investigate and help improve production at Minsk Tractor Plant], Izv 24/3-100. (Photo)—New Moskvich-408 automobile, Pr 27/1. Birth of new automobile [Gorky Automobile Plant produces four-ton-capacity truck fit for hard or gravel roads—with photo], by Staff Correspondent K. Pogodin, Pr 28/2-500. Diamond Plant's first output [Armenian plant produces synthetic diamonds and instruments using them], by Staff Correspondent S. Garibyan, Pr 28/6-100. Reading the U.S.S.R. Central Statistical Administration's report: The Kolkhida goes to the mountains [Georgian machine-building plant produces powerful truck for hauling trailers—with photos], by Special Correspondents V. Belikov and A. Steshanov, Izv 30/1-450.

Chemicals.—Pravda worker-correspondents' post reports [Completion of Lugansk Province chemical combine held up by suppliers' delays in delivery of equipment], by four members, Pr 24/2-200. (Photos)—Latvian synthetic fiber plant, Pr 29/2;—New section under construction at Tula Province chemical combine, Izv 29/3. Reading the U.S.S.R. Central Statistical Administration's report: Frozen capacities [New complex for production of superphosphate neglected by State Committee for the Chemical Industry], by Staff Correspondent N. Koshelev, Izv 29/3-1200.

Light Industry.—Discussing letters from Izvestia readers: Plant designers [Kovrov Motorcycle Plant thanks reader for his criticism and useful suggestions for improving quality of output], Izv 24/3-125. Sleigh in summer [Lvov footwear plant already producing for winter season], Izv 25/6-25. Kazakhstan's light industry is growing [Two new plants begin production], Pr 27/1-175. Rejoinder: Can't they manage without our buttons? [Kemerovo chemical plant is assigned to produced shipment of buttons for which it lacks experience and equipment], Izv 30/3-175.

Textiles.—Factory's anniversary [Vladimir Province textile factory celebrates 200th year], by L. Piunkov, worker at Paris Commune Factory, Izv 30/4-100.

Fishing and Hunting.—(Photo)—Archangel fisherman, Izv 29/6.

Food.—(Editorial)—Get meat combines and cold-storage facilities completely prepared! Pr 28/1-1200. Barriers in way of milk—Processing industry and cold-storage facilities are being developed slowly in Kalinin Province, by K. Paramonov, Pr 28/3-700. Reading the U.S.S.R. Central Statistical Administration's report: Build cold-storage factories quickly [De-

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lays in completion of refrigeration facilities in four cities], by V. Ksenofontov, Izv 28/1-600.

Miscellany.—Out with red tape!—Obstinate stopper [Production held up at factory due to supplier plant's neglect to package properly and deliver material on time], by A. Druzenko, Izv 24/3-250. At enterprises and construction projects [Four reports], Pr 28/1-400. News from enterprises [Three reports], Pr 29/1-200.

AGRICULTURE

Turn decisions of C.P.S.U. Central Committee plenary session into reality!—Farming in the non-Black Earth zone, by Candidate of Agricultural Sciences N. Itskov, Pr 24/2-1500. Harvesting is a shock front: Grain has ripened on the Central Volga [Interview with Chuvash Autonomous Republic Minister of Agriculture on harvest preparations], Izv 24/1-200. (Photo)—Machine in Krasnodar Territory rice field, Izv 24/3. Guest from Siberia [Old friend visits district official and gives him advice on agricultural management], by Anatoly Kalinin, Pr 25/3,4-3500. From recent mail: Undeserved insult [Couple dismissed from collective farm because wife took legal action to obtain bonus unfairly withheld; editorial comment], Izv 25/5-250. Harvesting is a shock front [Three reports], Pr 27/1-300. Without losses [Harvesting in Tataria], by Staff Correspondent A. Klimenkov, Izv 27/1-250. (Photo)—Party official talks with combine operator on Rostov Province state farm, Pr 28/2. Follow-up: In Stavropol Territory Party Committee [Steps taken to improve organization of harvesting], Pr 28/3-300. Harvesting is a shock front [Statistics], Pr 28/2-300. Harvesting is a shock front!—Harvest in Volga region, Izv 29/3-600. (Photo)—Haying, Izv 28/4. Harvesting is a shock front [Reports from five republics—with photo], Pr 29/1-250. Turn decisions of C.P.S.U. Central Committee plenary session into reality!—Manage the farm economically and prudently, by K. Grishin, First Secretary of Ryazan Province Party Committee, Pr 29/2-1500. Harvesting is a shock front—Example of front-line workers [Three reports—with photo], Izv 29/1-350. Mecca of Siberian sheep raisers [Altai Territory], by G. Komrakov, Izv 29/6-275. Gates are wide open for grain [Mechanization of grain-receiving center in Nikolayev Province], by Special Correspondent Irina Volk, Izv 30/1-250. Turn decisions of C.P.S.U. Central Committee plenary session into reality!—Farm needs scientific calculation, by Prof. M. Braslavets, Doctor of Economics, Izv 30/3-1400. (Photo)—Combine operators of Saratov Province collective farm, Izv 30/3.

TRANSPORTATION

10,000,000 passengers [transported since beginning of Moscow River Navigation Line], Pr 24/4-25. Astonishing stories: Someone else's place [Rostov City agency of Aeroflot gives student's seat on flight to more influential person], by P. Koryagin, Izv 25/5-300. To the shores of taiga-surrounded Konda [Construction of railroad in Sverdlovsk Province], by Staff Correspondent N. Ilyinsky, Pr 26/4-375. Song about the pilot Petrenko—Pravda reader relates [Pilot, now retired, used to fly goods and people to and from any region of Chukotka], by B. Alenkin, Pr 27/4-350. Aerial taxis [Vladivostok airport uses small two-engine planes for passenger transport to and from areas with small landing space], Izv 27/4-175. On economic themes: Transportation is a single conveyor [Steps taken to coordinate work of various forms of transportation in the Ukraine], by A. Lyashko, Secretary of Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, Pr 28/3-1300. (Photo)—Men in training at Rostov school for seamen, Izv 28/4. In sharp focus: Punishment of "stubborn ones" [Tselinograd City Executive Committee "blockades" three economic organizations that refuse to help finance asphalting of roads; with editorial comment], by Staff Correspondent A. Andreyev, Izv 29/3-200. Rejoinder: Advertisement and reality [Railroads unable to cope with passenger luggage handling as specified by new regulations], by M. Menshikov, Izvestia public correspondent, Izv 29/6-200. (Photo)—Construction of Frunze-Osh highway, Pr 30/6.

TRADE

Reader asks to be told: What is new at the collective farm market [Vice-chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Trade Committee answers reader's letter], Pr 24/4-500. Soviets and everyday services: Price of service [Need to regulate prices for everyday services], by V. Kharin, graduate student of C.P.S.U. Central Committee's Academy of Social Studies, Izv 24/3-1300. Pravda receives an answer: Steps taken! [to increase number of shops and service establishments in Kiev suburban development], Pr 27/2-100. Letter with commentary: Delivered, but then what? [Azerbaidzhan vegetable raisers ship excessive quantities of early cabbage to Archangel Province city, leaving other areas unsupplied; with editorial comment], by A. Lekhov, Izv 27/3-400. Marginal notes: Profit is kopek [Kiev Haberdashery Trade Administration wastes time and funds making frequent price changes on individual small items], by S. Shevchenko, chief accountant of Kiev Haberdashery Trade Administration, Izv 27/4-300. Collective farm pastry shop [built on Uzbek Republic farm], Pr 28/6-50. Soviets and everyday services: How are you served? [Ways to improve quality of everyday services], by V. Isayev, Chairman of Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee, Izv 28/3-1200. Machines for everyday services [On work of service automats in Moscow—with photo], by A. Chabanenko, Pr 30/6-125. News from Union republics: Firm opens a store [Riga clothing plant opens shop to sell its own output], Pr 30/6-25. Marginal notes: But they continue to quarrel [Beach equipment rental center in Crimea city closed due to quarrel among two city organizations over which should control area on which it stands], by V. Anokhin, Yu. Bezrukov and V. Chlenov, Izv 30/4-175.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Tomorrow is Navy Day: Loyal sons of the homeland, by Fleet Admiral S. Gorshkov, Hero of the Soviet Union, Pr 24/2-1400.* In city of naval fame [Celebration of Navy Day in Sevastopol—with photo], by Special Correspondent V. Khovrin, Pr 24/4-250. (Photo)—View of Sevastopol, Izv 24/4. (Editorial)—Soviet people's heroic traditions [Navy Day], Pr 25/1-1000. Order of the Day of the U.S.S.R. Minister of Defense [on artillery salutes in Moscow, the Union-republic capitals and the hero-cities on Navy Day], Pr 25/1-450. Glory of Sevastopol will live forever, Pr 25/1,2-2500.* (Photo)—Group of sailors at Moscow celebrations of Navy Day, Pr 25/1. Today is U.S.S.R. Navy Day, Pr 25/1-75.* Second order awarded to Baltic sailors, Pr 25/2-1100.* Award to heroes of the Arctic, Pr 25/2-1300.* On the homeland's Far Eastern frontiers, Pr 25/2,3-1400.* (Photos)—Northern Fleet in Bering Sea battle; Baltic Fleet sailors who defended Leningrad; Black Sea Fleet sailors returning to Sevastopol; Pacific Fleet sailors in Korea during Korean war [Combat photos], Pr 25/3. In honor of sailors' holiday [Formal meeting in Moscow], Pr 25/3-200. Pride of the fatherland—Presentation of Order of Lenin and Gold Star Medal to Sevastopol and Order of the Red Banner to the Black Sea Fleet, by Staff Correspondent A. Dolenko, Izv 25/1,2-3000. (Photos)—Sailors from Black Sea, Pacific, Northern and Baltic Fleets; view of Sevastopol, Izv 25/1; —Missile-carrying ships of Northern Fleet, Izv 25/2. Sailors' holiday—Formal meeting in Moscow, Izv 25/2-125. Award inspires—Presentation of Order of the Red Banner to Pacific Fleet, by Staff Correspondent P. Demodov, Izv 25/2-1200. Acknowledgement of great services—Presentation of Order of the Red Banner to Northern Fleet, by Special Correspondent I. Tsyganov, Izv 25/2,3-1000. For valor and courage—Presentation of Order of the Red Banner to Baltic Fleet, by Special Correspondent I. Toporkov, Izv 25/3-1200. (Photos)—Rocket aboard Pacific Fleet ship, Izv 25/3;—Black Sea Fleet missile carrier; Baltic Fleet submarine, Izv 25/5. Glory to our courageous sailors! [Reports from five naval branches—with photo], Pr 26/2-1000. Salute to sailors [Celebrations of Navy Day], Izv 27/3-250.

CITIES

Wonderful corner of Lithuania [On beauties of small historical town of Trakai—with photo], by A. Rudzinskas and Ye. Shatskaya, Pr 27/4-250. (Photo)—Residential district in Sumgait, Izv 27/1. Proud names [New Donetsk City directory includes streets renamed for local heroes], Pr 28/6-125. Report from a street: Orchard begins with a tree [Development of Novaya Usman, Voronezh Province], by Staff Correspondent V. Komov, Izv 28/1-300.

HOUSING

Report from a street: Keys of housewarming [Housing construction in Novocherkassk], Izv 24/1-300. Feuilletons by local journalists: Such also occurs—Dry faucets [Irregular water supply for Rostov housing areas], by S. Zvantsev, Pr 25/6-400.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian sounds without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

*г=v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).

**е=ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

†ё=o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations ый and ий=y.

#кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

##ь and ъ before vowels=y.

‡ю after ы= iu.

‡‡я after ы= ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

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MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Decree awarding Order of Lenin to Prof. V. D. Timakov [on his 60th birthday], Izv 24/3-50. A doctor should heal, by S. Slinin, physician, Izv 24/4-900.* World of the intelligent man: One of our friends [Review of book "Essays on Clinical Pharmacology" by Prof. B. Ye. Votchal], by Tatyana Tess, Izv 25/5-1400. Pravda receives an answer: Steps taken! [to repair Kirov Province hospital], Pr 27/2-100. Marginal notes: Express by air [Sanitary aviation planes often too large and insufficiently equipped for rendering medical aid to patients during flight], by K. Smirnov, plane surgeon of Altai Territory Hospital, and Ye. Konovalov, aviation detachment commander, Izv 28/3-300. Scientists answer readers: What is new concerning arteriosclerosis [New research on nature of illness and means for preventing it], Izv 29/4-1400. Urgent warning: Air over the city [Chemical plant in Donets Basin city pours tons of acid fumes into air daily; with editorial comment], by P. Tokarev, Izv 29/4-200. Follow-up: "Commentary on answer written for form only" [Zhlobin hospital director reprimanded for mismanagement; head of Belorussian Railroad clinic taken to task for answering workers' letter without examining true state of affairs at hospital], Izv 30/3-125.

CULTURE

Meeting with beauty [Norilsk workers spend free time painting under artist's guidance—with photo], Izv 27/4-75. For oneself and for people: Shady park rustles [Workers at Kiev rubber plant plant trees, flowers and fruit trees on grounds], by Ya. Denisyuk, Pr 29/4-400. Little Star motion picture theater [for children set up by volunteers in Kemerovo], Pr 30/6-25. National wealth—All-Russian Volunteer Society for Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture is formed, Izv 30/4-400.*

SCIENCE

Tass communique: Cosmos-76 in flight [New satellite launched], Pr-Izv 24/1-150. Saratov arboretums [Experimental groves of trees and shrubs cultivated], by V. Yegorov, chief of letter department of Atkarsk District newspaper Leninskoye znamya [Leninist Banner], Izv 25/6-100. Tass communique, Pr 27/1-100, Izv 28/2-100.* News of science and technology [U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Physics Institute produces compact machine for separating synthetic materials and obtaining by-products; iron developed for joining pieces of linoleum and other synthetic construction materials; Tambov institute produces acid used to make bacteria-proof food containers; new transistor radio and television sets produced], Pr 28/6-400. Life and problems of science: Scientist is not a contemplator! [Institutes and scientists should be made responsible for ensuring practical application of results of research], by Doctor of Economics V. Murin, director of Ukraine Fishing Industry Research Institute, Izv 28/3-1000. The Bibi Khan will live [Steps taken to preserve 15th century mosque in Samarkand], by Yu. Grigoryev, Izv 28/4-125. Our interviews: Voyage of a floating institute [Chief of oceanographic expedition discusses study of plant and animal life in Antarctic waters], Pr 29/4-400. Life and problems of science: The Academy's specialty, by K. Mashrykov, Vice-President of Turkmenian Republic Academy of Sciences, Izv 29/3-1100.* (Photo)—Geologists in Amur district, Izv 29/6. Tass communique: Proton-1 in flight—Scientific space station begins execution of program of research into space particles of ultrahigh energy, Pr 30/1-300. Isotopes control [Radioactive isotopes used in production processes at 26 Belorussian enterprises], by Staff Correspondent A. Simurov, Pr 30/2-50.

HISTORY

Lenin's loyal co-fighter [100th anniversary of birth of Latvian revolutionary P. I. Stuchka—with photo], by A. Voss, Secretary of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, Pr 26/4-850. Fighters for a great cause: Side by side with Ilyich—100th anniversary of birth P. I. Stuchka [Biographical sketch—with his photo], by Candidate of History A. Rashkevits, Director of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee's Institute of History, Izv 27/3-600. At readers' request: The commissar's sons [Interview with sons of war hero whose grave was identified in Novgorod Province—with photo], Izv 27/4-400.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

N. G. Chernyshevsky Prize [awarded to Academician B. M. Kedrov and Candidate of Philosophy E. V. Ilyenkov for research in theory of knowledge of dialectical materialism], Izv 25/5-50.

EDUCATION

Eloquent figures [on increase in number of engineers working Siauliai, Lithuania, since establishment of Soviet regime], by Staff Correspondent A. Rudzinskas, Pr 28/6-75. Prepare schools for new school year—September knocks at the door [State of schools in Novosibirsk], by seven raid brigade members, Izv 28/1-500. Follow-up: "Two, five and the technical college" [Russian Republic Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education reports steps taken to examine and improve teaching methods used at Ryazan Radio Technical Institute; with editorial note], Izv 29/3-400. Discussing problems of higher education: Today a student, tomorrow an agronomist [Plea for improvements in teaching at agricultural institutes], by K. Kaporulin, Rector of Leningrad Agricultural Institute, and V. Yesipov, Party committee secretary, Pr 30/2-1200. News from Union republics: Collective farm scholarship students [Belorussian collective farm provides funds for further training of specialists], by Staff Correspondent A. Simurov, Pr 30/6-50.

THE ARTS

"Welcome!" [Day of Turkmenian Culture held in Moscow—with photo], by V. Nadinsky, Izv 24/4-200. Melodies of the Kara Kum resound [U.S.S.R. Minister of Culture opens Day of Turkmenian Culture in Moscow], Pr 28/6-100. Holiday of Turkmenian culture [ends], Pr 29/4-200.

First impression: Cheerful gallery [Review of cartoon exhibit by Alexander Sokolov], by Sergei Mikhalkov, Izv 24/3-600. Meetings in editorial offices: Pavel Korin—The future is behind the art of realism [With photo], by I. Golik, Pr 27/4-600.

First impression: Transformed story of Cinderella [Review of Leningrad Kirov Ballet's performance], by Victorina Kriger, Izv 24/3-400. Rejoinder: Abbreviated "Sylvia" [Kharkov Musical Comedy Theater road company omits dances and music from version performed at collective farm], by Staff Correspondent I. Drozdov, Izv 25/6-175. First time in 30 years [Leningrad Kirov Ballet presents Rimsky-Korsakov ballet that has not been performed in Moscow for 30 years], Pr 28/6-75. Our thoughts and disputes: The look of a folk ensemble [Call for modernization of choreography and subject matter of folk song and dance programs], by Lithuanian Republic Honored Artist Vl. Bartusiavicius, artistic director of Letuva State Honored Folk Song and Dance Ensemble, Izv 28/3-1100. News from Union republics: Cantata "The Communist" [Turkmenian musician composes work for 50th anniversary of revolution], by Ye. Almazova, Pr 30/6-50.

Meeting with father [Review of film "Father of a Soldier"—with photos], by B. Osykov, Izv 24/1-200. Where are films about our native land? [Plea for longer and more interesting documentary films], by Russian Republic Honored Worker in the Arts Vladimir Shnelderov, Izv 24/4-900. Film actor's reflections: Harmony of talents, by U.S.S.R. People's Artist S. Zakariadze, Pr 28/3-2000. Made by Tallinn Film Studio [Two new films], by Staff Correspondent I. Reidi, Pr 28/6-125.

Our thoughts and disputes: Live theater [Special appeal of theater lies in the contact between actor and audience], by U.S.S.R. People's Artist Yu. Zavadsky, Lenin Prize winner, Izv 29/4-1600. Theater programs, Pr 24/4; Pr 25/6; Pr 26/4; Pr 27/4; Pr 28/6; Pr 29/4; Pr 30/6.

LITERATURE

Rejoinder: How are books read? [Znamya magazine critic of novel on 18th century looked only for superficial errors instead of analyzing the book], by E. Parkhomovsky, Izv 24/3-375. In the world of books: Invaluable gift [Review of book on life of Russian painter V. I. Surikov by N. Kolchanovskaya], by Yu. Annenkov, Izv 25/5-250. To Pravda editors [Petrus Brovka offers thanks for congratulations on his Order of Lenin], Pr 26/4-25. (Poems)—"For Those on Watch," by Nikolai Flerov, Izv 25/1-75;—"The Soviet Flag," by Pavel Arsky, Izv 25/1-75;—"Green Cabinet," by Pavel Zheleznov, Izv 29/4-150. Meetings with interesting people: Once upon a time there was an enchantress [About woman collector and writer of folk tales], by A. Salutsky, journalist, Izv 29/6-1100.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Rejoinder: For the undiscriminating taste, Pr 25/3-300.* (Editorial)—For a businesslike tone in our press, Pr 27/1-1200.* Books of the week [Notes on eight], Izv 27/4-300. Compass in the sea of books [More bibliographical material needed to inform reader of new books and guide him in their use], by G. Fonotov, Izv 29/4-1200. Mezhdunarodnaya zhizn [Contents of August issue of magazine International Life], Izv 29/6-50. Photo-symphony [Review of new album of photographs on themes of Soviet humanism and peace and friendship—with reprinted photo], by Val. Goltsev, Izv 30/3-175.

RADIO-TV

Week on the blue screen [Television programs for the week], Izv 25/6-700. On the blue screen [Praise for Belorussian agricultural program; appeal for more tasteful and informative music programs over Sverdlovsk television], Pr 27/2-900. Radio and television programs, Pr-Izv 24/4; Pr-Izv 25/6; Pr 26/4; Pr-Izv 27/4; Pr 28/6, Izv 28/4; Pr 29/4, Izv 29/6; Pr 30/6, Izv 30/4.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Why are the bleachers empty so often?—On results of the first round of the country's soccer championship, by Honored Master of Sports Nikolai Starostin, Pr 25/6-900. (Photo)—Bicycle racing in Tula Province, Pr 25/6. U.S.S.R. Trade Unions' eighth Spartakiad: Successes of Moscow starts! by L. Sviridov, chief judge of the Spartakiad, Pr 25/6-450. Hockey: With score of 13:6, Pr 25/6-50. Sunday sports [Six items—with photos], Pr 26/4-450. Friends break world record [Two Moscow girls break

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record in amateur helicopter flying], Pr 29/4-50. Sports [One item], Izv 24/4-75; [Three], Izv 25/6-700; [Two], Pr 27/4-450; [One—with photo], Izv 27/4-75; [Two], Pr 28/6-350; [Two], Izv 28/4-450; [Three], Pr 29/4-400; [Two], Izv 29/6-175; [Three], Pr 30/6-400; [Two], Izv 30/4-75.

Reader asks to be told: All routes are fine [Chairman of Central Council of Trade Unions' Central Council on Tourism advises reader about interesting vacation trips], Pr 24/4-500. Follow-up: "Fate of the 'savage'" [Central Council of Trade Unions plans construction of seasonal towns for mass recreation areas], Izv 24/3-100.

DEATHS

Death notices [Prof. Ye. M. Galkina-Fedoruk, of Moscow University philology department], Izv 24/4-50; [Z. Ye. Shchedrinsky, official of chemical industry administration], Izv 29/6-50; [Prof. Vl. I. Polikovsky, Doctor of Technical Sciences], Izv 30/4-75.

MISCELLANY

Anniversary medals [presented] to former fighting men, Pr 25/6-125. Travel notes: My Kamchatka is land's end [Third in series of articles], by Special Correspondent Sergei Baruzdin, Pr 29/4-1200; [Fourth installment], Pr 30/6-1200. (Ad)—Foreign Law Collegium seeks persons to whom inheritances are due, Izv 29/6. (Photos)—Forest scene [With 75-word poem], by Anton Prishelets, Izv 25/6;—Children eating berries, Pr 28/6;—Altai lake, Pr 28/6. Izvestia mailbox [One item], Izv 27/4-200. Weather in August, Pr 30/6-550. News from various latitudes [Four items], Izv 29/6-100. Through our native land [Seven items], Pr 27/4-200. From everywhere [Four items], Pr 24/4-100; [Six], Pr 25/6-250. Weather report, Pr 24/4-25; Izv 24/4-50; Pr 25/6-15; Izv 25/6-50; Pr 26/4-25; Pr 27/4-25; Izv 27/4-50; Pr 28/6-25; Izv 28/4-100; Pr 29/4-25; Izv 29/6-50; Pr 30/6-25; Izv 30/4-50.

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SOME SOVIET PUBLICATIONS
From Which Translations Appear in The Current Digest

NEWSPAPERS

Ekonomicheskaya gazeta, *Economic Gazette*, weekly of Party Central Committee.
Gudok, *The Whistle*, railroad daily.
Izvestia, *News*, central government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda, *Young Communist League Truth*, daily.
Krasnaya zvezda, *Red Star*, Defense Ministry daily.
Literaturnaya Rossia, *Literary Russia*, weekly of Russian Republic Writers' Union and its Moscow branch.
Literaturnaya gazeta, *Literary Gazette*, triweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Meditsinskaya gazeta, *Medical Gazette*, semiweekly.
Nedelya, *The Week*, Sunday supplement of Izvestia.
Pravda, *Truth*, central Communist Party daily.
Rabochaya gazeta, *Workers' Gazette*, Ukraine trade union daily.
Selskaya zhizn, *Rural Life*, daily of Party Central Committee.
Sovetskaya kultura, *Soviet Culture*, Ministry of Culture triweekly.
Sovetskaya torgovlya, *Soviet Trade*, triweekly.
Trud, *Labor*, daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta, *Teachers' Gazette*, triweekly.
Za rubezhom, *Abroad*, weekly review of foreign affairs and foreign press, issued by Journalists' Union.

Dailies published jointly by Party and government in Union republics:

Armenia–Kommunist, *The Communist*, Yerevan.
Azerbaidzhan–Bakinsky rabochy, *Baku Worker*, Baku.
Belorussia–Sovetskaya Belorussia, *Soviet Belorussia*, Minsk.
Estonia–Sovetskaya Estonia, *Soviet Estonia*, Tallinn.
Georgia–Zarya Vostoka, *Dawn of the East*, Tbilisi.
Kazakhstan–Kazakhstanskaya pravda, *Kazakhstan Truth*, Alma-Ata.
Kirgizia–Sovetskaya Kirgizia, *Soviet Kirgizia*, Frunze.
Latvia–Sovetskaya Latvia, *Soviet Latvia*, Riga.
Lithuania–Sovetskaya Litva, *Soviet Lithuania*, Vilnius.
Moldavia–Sovetskaya Moldavia, *Soviet Moldavia*, Kishinev.
Russia–Sovetskaya Rossia, *Soviet Russia*, Moscow.
Tadzhikistan–Kommunist Tadzhikistana, *Tadzhikistan Communist*, Dushanbe.
Turkmenistan–Turkmenskaya iskra, *Turkmenian Spark*, Ashkhabad.
Ukraine–Pravda Ukrainy, *Ukraine Truth*, Kiev.
Uzbekistan–Pravda Vostoka, *Truth of the East*, Tashkent.

MAGAZINES

Agitator, *The Agitator*, semimonthly of Party Central Committee.
Azia i Afrika sevodnya, *Asia and Africa Today*, monthly of Academy of Sciences' Asian and African Institutes.
Istoria SSSR, *U.S.S.R. History*, bimonthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Kommunist, *The Communist*, Communist Party central organ, 18 issues a year.
Krokodil, *Crocodile*, trimonthly of humor and satire.
Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodniye otnoshenia, *World Economics and International Relations*, monthly of Institute of World Economics and International Relations.
Molodoi Kommunist, *Young Communist*, Y.C.L. monthly.
Novaya i noveishaya istoria, *Modern and Recent History*, bimonthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Ogonyok, *Flame*, popular illustrated weekly.
Partiinaya zhizn, *Party Life*, organ of Party Central Committee, semimonthly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo. *Planned Economy*, monthly of State Planning Committee.
Politicheskoye samoobrazovaniye, *Political Self-Education*, monthly of Party Central Committee.
Smena, *Generation*, Young Communist League monthly.
Sotsialisticheskiy trud, *Socialist Labor*, monthly of State Committee on Labor and Wages.
Sovetskaya muzyka, *Soviet Music*, monthly of Composers' Union and Ministry of Culture.
Sovetskaya pechat, *Soviet Press*, monthly.
Sovetskaya yustitsia, *Soviet Justice*, monthly of Russian Republic Ministry of Justice and Supreme Court.
Sovetskiye profsoyuzy, *Soviet Trade Unions*, semimonthly.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo, *Soviet State and Law*, monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute.
Sovety deputatov trudyashchikhsya, *Soviets of Working Peoples' Deputies*, monthly on work of the Soviets.
Teatr, *Theater*, monthly of Ministry of Culture and Writers' Union.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta RSFSR, *Bulletin of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet*, weekly.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR, *Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet*, issued irregularly.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, *Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences*, monthly.
Vestnik statistiki, *Journal of Statistics*, monthly.
Vestnik vysshei shkoly, *Journal of Higher Education*, monthly.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya, *Foreign Trade*, monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Voprosy ekonomiki, *Problems of Economics*, monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii, *Problems of Philosophy*, monthly of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii, *Problems of History*, monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Division.
Voprosy istorii KPSS, *Problems of History of Communist Party of the Soviet Union*, bimonthly of Institute of Marxism-Leninism.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii, *Journal of Moscow Patriarchate*, monthly of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:

Inostrannaya literatura, *Foreign Literature.*
Moskva, *Moscow.*
Neva, *The Neva.*
Novy mir, *New World.*
Oktyabr, *October.*
Yunost, *Youth.*
Znamya, *Banner.*
Zvezda, *Star.*

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