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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

(FOUO 21/81)



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USSR REPORT
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INTERNATIONAL

GROMYKO'S BOOK ON PROSPECTS FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Moscow AFRIKA: PROGRESS, TRUDNOSTI, PERSPEKTIVY in Russian 1981 (signed to press 25 Dec 80) pp 1-2, 270-272

[Table of contents and annotation of book by Anatoliy Gromyko published under the auspices of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Africa Institute]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: AFRIKA: PROGRESS, TRUDNOSTI, PERSPEKTIVY (Africa: Progress, Difficulties, Prospects)

Publisher: Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya

Place and year of publication: Moscow, 1981

Signed to Press Date: 25 December 1980

Number of Copies Published: 20,000

Number of Pages: 272

Brief Description:

This book examines the basic problems of the social-economic and political development of contemporary Africa. Such questions as the characteristics of the current stage of the national-liberation movement in Africa, the problem of overcoming social-economic backwardness and the search for ways of development, the emergence of and prospects for the socialist orientation are analyzed on the basis of extensive factual material. Specifically examined is the question of the African countries' ties with the Soviet Union and CEMA countries, who give all-round support to the just struggle of the African peoples for the right to freedom and independent development. The book devotes a great deal of attention to the imperialist states' policies on the African continent.

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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ON TRAINING NATIONAL SPECIALIST CADRES IN THIRD WORLD

Moscow NATSIONAL'NYYE KADRY OSVOBODIVSHIKHSYA STRAN in Russian 1980 (signed to press 21 Nov 80) pp 1-2, 229-230

[Table of contents and annotation of book by A. G. Smirnov, O. P. Pobokova and G. F. Tkach published under the auspices of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: NATSIONAL'NYYE KADRY OSVOBODIVSHIKHSYA STRAN (The National Cadres of Liberated Countries)

Publisher: "Nauka"

Place and year of publication: Moscow, 1980

Signed to Press Date: 21 November 1980

Number of Copies Published: 1500

Number of Pages: 230

Brief Description:

The authors of this book reveal the features of forming national cadres in liberated countries, caused by the specific nature of their economic structure and by their subordinate position in the world economic system.

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BOOK ON SOUTH YEMEN'S NATIONAL FRONT, LIBERATION STRUGGLE

Moscow NATSIONAL'NYY FRONT V BOR'BE ZA NEZAVISIMOST' YUZHNOGO YEMENA I
NATSIONAL'NUYU DEMOKRATIYU (1963-1969) in Russian 1980 (signed to press 16 Jul 80)
pp 1-2, 280

[Table of contents and annotation of book by V.V. Naumkin]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: NATSIONAL'NYY FRONT V BOR'BE ZA NEZAVISIMOST' YUZHNOGO YEMANA I
NATSIONAL'NUYU DEMOKRATIYU (1963-1969) (The National Front in the Struggle
for South Yemen's Independence and National Democracy, 1963-69)

Publisher: Nauka

Place and year of publication: Moscow, 1980

Signed to Press Date: 16 July 1980

Number of Copies Published: 1200

Number of Pages: 280

Brief Description:

This book examines the stages of the national liberation struggle of the people of South Yemen against the English colonizers and their puppets. On the basis of a great number of primary sources, many of which are scientifically examined for the first time, the evolution of the National Front is traced--its political organization, which headed this struggle, its organizational and ideological-political formation. The work also studies the first period after achieving independence as a logical continuation of the left forces' struggle within the front for national democracy.

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NATIONAL

NEW BOOK: MARCHUK ON ROLE OF SCIENCE IN SOCIETY

Moscow MOLODYM O NAUKE in Russian 1980 pp 302-303, 9-12

/Table of contents, annotation, and excerpts from indicated chapter from book by Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, "Molodaya gvardiya", 1980, 75,000 copies, 305 pages/

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Annotation

Academician G. I. Marchuk's book, addressed to youth, talks about the role of science in the life of society, about certain global problems confronting mankind, as well as about regional problems connected with the development of Siberia. A great deal of attention is paid to the principles of scientific and technical progress, the place of youth in science, and the inter-relationships between schoolteachers and pupils. For a number of years the author headed up the Siberian Section of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It was precisely during this period that he wrote the book. It is intended for a wide circle of young people--those in the senior grades in school, college students, graduate students, scientific staff members, teachers, and specialists in the national economy.

Chapter 1. A Matter of Importance to the State

[Excerpts] Our Party's 25th Congress specified the role of the USSR Academy of Sciences as a center for theoretical research, a coordinator of all science on a nationwide scale. This position received new development after the issuance of a decree of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the improvement of planning and perfecting the economic mechanism, one of the principal goals of which is speeding up the implementation of scientific and technical discoveries and developments, aimed at increasing the growth rates in the productivity of social labor and the quality of output. In order to take into account the achievements of science and technology in the plans for the country's economic and social development, the Academy of Sciences, in conjunction with the state organs (the State Committee on Science and Technology and USSR Gosstroy), must work out programs on solving the most important scientific and technical problems as well as problems of the comprehensive utilization of natural resources, taking into consideration the applications of the results of basic and applied research. Among the top-priorities for the immediate future, provisions have been made for developing programs with regard to effecting savings in fuel and metal, building the BAM and developing industry in regions where this mainline passes through, and reducing the application of manual labor, etc.

The Academy of Sciences ascribes great importance to working in conjunction with the State Committee on Science on Technology on a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress and its socioeconomic consequences looking on ahead to the year 2000.

On the surface the theoretical quest at times seems remote from the demands of practical work. As a rule, the enormous importance of basic research to the national economy does not manifest itself immediately but only after the passage of quite a lengthy period of time. It forms a stockpile for solving problems in the more or less distant future. It is precisely on the basis of such research that

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new scientific and technical trends emerge which revolutionize production. "We well know," said General Secretary of the CPSU CC L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th Party Congress, "that the full flood of scientific and technical progress would dry up if it were not constantly being fed by basic research."

Basic research has the goal of getting to know the underlying principles of nature and society, the foundations of its logical constructs and hypotheses. In this continuous process of cognition some trends of research are deepened and broadened, while others die away, leaving after themselves bits of experience which are important for forming new scientific trends. By discovering new facts, summarizing data on the world around us, utilizing the ideas and methods of contiguous fields of science, and sometimes those which are very remote from each other, scientists fix objective data in new concepts, as well as the principled connections between objects and phenomena.

Basic research is directed at getting to know the underlying principles of the material world and the development of scientific methods which open up the paths to study new principles. Some of it, in finding an ever-increasing methodological basis and improving the internal logic of development, leads, as a rule, to the creation of new concepts and theories, marking a definite stage in knowledge. And other research, coming up against internal contradictions in the theoretical constructs or entering into conflict with practical experience, does not give rise to new methods and theories. But even such research turns out to be important for science, inasmuch as it facilitates the determination of possible paths for the development of further research.

Applied research is based on the results of basic research; it utilizes the general theories and methods of the latter and is directed at carrying out specific plans and programs for developing production.

Of course, it is impossible to draw a precise boundary between basic and applied research. In its development and generalization applied research frequently makes the transition to basic research. At the same time, enriched by the new results of applied research, basic research naturally stimulates the posing and solution of major problems which are very important to the national economy, achieving their own culmination and final proof.

Of course, it is not at once and not all basic ideas achieve their own applied culmination. Sometimes years or even decades pass before the practical importance of this or that basic scientific trend manifests itself. That's the way it happened, for example, with the theory of numbers, the theory of probabilities, mathematical logic, and the abstract theory of automata, which only after a lengthy development in accordance with the laws of internal logic found a wide field for practical application, enriching science and practical work with methods which subsequently exert an influence on many scientific trends and applications.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of basic research, inasmuch as it exerts an increasingly active influence on radical changes in the economy, equipment, and technology. Thus, modern physics has led to the understanding of the atomic nucleus and, in the final analysis, to the creation of an entire industrial sector, connected with the building of high-capacity nuclear electric-power

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stations, the importance of which in the total energy balance is constantly growing. The study of heredity served as an impetus to the development of genetics. Based on its achievements in our own times we have already created new varieties of grain crops by means of purposefully targeted changes in the genetic characteristics of plants. Ahead lies the solution of an even more important problem: breeding plants with the desirable properties based on directed mutational genetics.

As a rule, substantial results of basic research stimulate the development of comprehensive programs of an applied nature, aimed directly at carrying out major plans of the national economy, as well as at creating new models of equipment and technology which change the nature of production in certain sectors of the economy.

During the postwar period our scientists, designers, and workers, upon assignment from the Party and the government, developed several major projects. One of them which is very important for our country is space exploration, the pioneer in which is the Soviet Union. In order to solve the problems connected with this, we need to have an enormous complex of extremely complicated research in the field of aerodynamics, the theory of optimum control, radio-electronics, material science, chemistry, the physics of inner space, biophysics, and medicine. In short, the ideas of practically all the natural sciences will be focussed on this program. The outstanding Soviet scientist and engineer, Academician Sergey Pavlovich Korablev, has become the director of this program. The goal which has been set for large groups has stimulated the development of many new trends of basic research--ranging from problems of flight dynamics to the theory of meteors hitting against obstacles. In the achievement of this goal there have clearly been manifested the characteristic traits of the socialist social system, capable within a brief time of mobilizing to solve very important scientific and practical tasks large groups of persons and ensuring their successful execution--from the initial exploratory research to the implementation of the engineering plans. It is appropriate to emphasize that major national economic plans of such scope set forth problems not only for the scientists but also for the workers in a number of economic sectors. Within the process of carrying out such plans they must strengthen their own material base, raise the level of developments and production facilities, intensively seek out new scientific and technical possibilities, and master up-to-date equipment. Our science and industry have coped brilliantly with these tasks.

An analogous situation arose in our country with the creation of nuclear power engineering; its foundations were laid by theoretical research in the field of nuclear physics. At a certain stage in this research its exceptional practical importance for future power engineering became clear. During the early 1950's an important trend arose in equipment technology--nuclear reactor construction, which relied on the achievements of nuclear physics, thermal physics, material science, radio-chemistry, and many other scientific trends. In turn, reactor construction facilitated the appearance of new basic research, which enriched science itself and created the basis for technical developments. The construction in our country of the world's first nuclear electric-power station marked the onset of the age of nuclear power engineering. At the present time nuclear power engineering is becoming an extremely important sector in the national economy, and its influence on the country's energy balance is constantly growing.

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REGIONAL

IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION

Baku NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO AZERBAYDZHANA in Russian No 3, Mar 81 pp 26-32

[Article by A.A. Nadirov, chief academic secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, corresponding member of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences: "Planning a Refinement of the Territorial Organization of Production"]

[Text] An indisputable advantage of the socialist system of the economy is the fact that for the first time in man's history it creates practicable conditions for the rational location of production forces on the country's territory, subordinating its solutions to the tasks of the harmonious development of the whole society.

Under the conditions of the planned development of the economy the production forces are located on a strictly scientific basis in accordance with the requirements of objective economic laws and the CPSU's economic strategy.

In the plan-oriented socialist economy there are objective possibilities, thanks to public ownership of the means of production, for the rapid development of the production forces of the country and all its regions based on the rational use of local potential and the fraternal cooperation of the peoples.

The foundation of the new socialist location of production forces in the AzSSR was created under difficult conditions. The point being that in the prerevolutionary past Azerbaijan was among Russia's colonial outlying areas in which the process of the development of capitalist production relations had occurred more rapidly.

Historical experience shows that a characteristic feature of the development of capitalist industry in the colonial outlying areas was the emergence of a narrow circle of sectors the scale of production in which was also kept within a certain framework. Not to mention the political motives behind such a limitation, it was brought about economically by the goal of capitalist production, an immutable law of which is obtaining the maximum profit, and also by the interests of industry's expansion in the metropolis itself thanks to the resources of the colonial outlying areas. All these basic features of the development of capitalist industry were also manifested under the conditions of prerevolutionary Azerbaijan. It is known that, prior to the revolution, the leading sector of Azerbaijan's industry was the highly profitable oil industry. In the structure of its industry the proportion of this sector with respect to production volume constituted approximately

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80 percent. Under these conditions it is not difficult to imagine the low level of development of all the remaining industrial sectors considering that many essential sectors of industry were not represented in the structure of industry of prerevolutionary Azerbaijan. It is natural that the development of a limited range of sectors entails a sharp difference among individual regions of the country in terms of the general level of development of industrial production. This was how the pre-revolutionary location of industry on Azerbaijan territory also evolved. According to data of 1913, more than 90 percent of the area's industrial output was produced by enterprises functioning in Baku and its surrounding population centers, where oil was produced or there was production connected with the servicing of the oil industry. As a counterweight to the comparatively multisectorial structure of Baku, the other parts of Azerbaijan territory had small enterprises of two-three sectors, but in the majority of cases of only one sector of industry, which, as a rule, were engaged in the primary processing of local agricultural raw material and the mining of a limited number of mineral resources.

The inadequate division of labor in agriculture led to the extremely low use of its natural production forces. In 1913 more than 90 percent of Azerbaijan's sown areas was occupied by low-yield grain crops, which, considering the value of straw, accounted for only 47 percent of the gross agricultural product.

The sharp difference between Baku and the remaining parts of Azerbaijan territory in terms of the overall level of economic and cultural development was also brought about by the extremely inadequate development or absence altogether of many of the other most important and essential components of production in the structure of their economy. And it is not fortuitous that in 1913 Baku had 1.5 times the population of Azerbaijan's remaining 13 cities taken together, whose small size was a direct consequence of the low level of development of the production forces in many parts of its territory.

In the socialist society a determining condition of the plan-geared location of the production forces is the extension of the territorial division of labor in the system of the economy of the entire country. The most efficient use of the natural conditions and production-economic potential of each territorial part of the country and also an increase in social labor productivity on a society-wide scale are inseparably connected with this most important process. A manifestation of the socialist territorial division of labor is the creation of a powerful economic potential in each union republic and economic region on the basis of the specialization and comprehensive development of its economy.

In the rich scientific legacy of V.I. Lenin pertaining to the development of the theoretical and practical program of the building of socialism in our country a worthy place is occupied by questions of the rational location of the production forces in the new society, and, in particular, exceptional importance was attached to the idea he put forward concerning the comprehensive development of the economy of all regions, primarily the former colonial outlying areas of tsarist Russia. It is noteworthy that Lenin's scientific foresight concerning the comprehensive development of the economy of the regions was expressed in practice in the determination of the long-term directions of the development of the production forces in Azerbaijan immediately after the establishment of Soviet power here. Back in 1921 V.I. Lenin, who constantly rendered inestimable assistance in the restoration

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and development of the economy of Soviet Azerbaijan, which had raised the victorious banner of the Great October earlier than many other former colonial outlying areas, brilliantly sketched in general outline the development prospects of the young republic's production forces, observing "...is Baku formulating the question of oil correctly from the viewpoint of the coordination of the different aspects of the economy? After all, it is a very rich area: forests, fertile (given irrigation) land and so forth. ...Is it possible to develop the oil industry without developing irrigation and farming around Baku? Is anyone thinking about and is anyone working on this as they should?"* Essentially in these short lines V.I. Lenin foresaw and substantiated in the example of Azerbaijan the need for the comprehensive development of the economy of all the territorial parts of the country under the conditions of the socialist society. The experience of socialist building has shown that this idea of the leader was a most important principle of the specialization and comprehensive development of the economy of the union republics and economic regions of the country. The economy of the AzSSR was also formed according to the principle of high specialization in the social territorial division of labor and the extensive comprehensive development of the economy. The comprehensive development of the economy provided for the enlistment of the most important resources of all regions of the republic in the common channel of economic building and the more rational and fuller use of their other natural possibilities, which led to the accelerated formation of their economic structure in the system of the country's unified complex.

The republic's most general achievements in the sphere of the location of the production forces under the conditions of the planned economy may be characterized thus:

1. Throughout the period of socialist building there was an intensive and continuous process to extend the territorial division of labor, as a result of which economic regions were formed in the republic each of which was characterized by its own production specialization and a diversified structure of the economy. As is known, under any circumstances the process of the formation of full-blooded integral economic regions is an expression of the high level of development of the production forces in all parts of the country's territory.

2. The striking gap between individual territorial parts of the republic in terms of the overall level of economic development inherited from the prerevolutionary past has disappeared. The fact of the more even distribution of those employed in sectors of the economy by economic region of the republic even with the definite influence on the level of this process of regional singularity of the demographic situation serves as evidence of this. If 100 percent is taken as the average level of employment per 1,000 of population in the republic, currently in 2 economic regions (Sheki-Zakatal'skiy and Kura-Araksinskiy) this indicator constitutes from 50 to 60 percent, in 5 regions (the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and the Kirovabad-Kazakhskiy, Kuba-Khachmasskiy, Lenkoran'-Astarinskiy and Nagorno-Shirvanskiy) from 70 to 80 percent, in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast 93 percent and

*V.I. Lenin to A.P. Serebrovskiy, 2 April 1921. "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 52, p 124.

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in the Baku-Sumgait region 126 percent. Naturally, the economic regions will never be able and should not be on a par in this indicator. But the adduced figures do undoubtedly reflect the high level of the overall economic development of all regions, although it cannot be denied that there is still a certain difference among them in this respect.

3. Large-scale bases of industry have been created in all economic regions, and in the majority of them it has become the leading sector of the economy. With regard for the fact of the colossal gap between the Apsheronskiy region and other parts of Azerbaijan in overall level of industrial development inherited from the prerevolutionary past, the creation of a large-scale industrial potential in all the republic's economic regions is undoubtedly a most important achievement in Azerbaijan's socioeconomic progress in the years of Soviet power. Of all the 451 large-scale state enterprises built and commissioned in the years of Soviet power, 303 were located in regions with a low level of industrial development as a whole. In other words, over twice as many large-scale enterprises were created in these regions than in the industrially highly developed Baku-Sumgait region. As a result these regions' share of total industrial production constitutes approximately 40 percent compared with roughly 9 percent in 1913.

Each economic region now occupies a notable place in the republic's highly developed industry. It is significant that even certain large-scale territorial parts of the republic which were virtually without a share in the industrial production of prerevolutionary Azerbaijan have now become powerful industrial regions. Among these are primarily the Kura-Araksinskiy and Kirovabad-Kazakhskiy economic regions, whose industrial enterprises produced in 1980 some 14.8 percent and 11.6 percent respectively of the gross product of the republic's entire industry. Many economic regions are now producing individually several times more industrial output than the entire industry of prerevolutionary Azerbaijan.

An important singularity of the location of industry in Azerbaijan is that in the level of development of many leading sectors this region or the other occupies the leading position in the republic, and, furthermore, in many cases is represented by the most important sectors of heavy industry.

4. A most important condition of an upsurge in the level of development of the production forces of the economic regions was the specialization and concentration of agriculture by natural-economic zone of the republic. The solution of this, one of the most fundamental problems of agriculture made it possible to considerably increase the production of the most valuable types of agricultural product and on this basis expand the corresponding processing industry. Thanks to the increased concentration of individual sectors of agriculture under the conditions most conducive to their development, in the majority of economic regions the corresponding types of industrial production constitute a leading area of industry.

5. As a result of the rapid development of the production forces in the economic regions the further growth and refinement of the structure of social production on a modern basis are under way by means of an increase in progressive forms of its territorial organization. In this respect the formation of local territorial-production complexes represents an important landmark in the further refinement of the territorial proportions of social production based on an increase in its

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efficiency and the fullest use of each region's local natural-economic possibilities. A striking expression of the development of local territorial-production complexes is the creation in many economic regions of the foundation of large-scale production consisting of interconnected sectors and performing a wide-ranging function in the system of the republic's economy.

The development of a system of cities within the framework of each local territorial-production complex is of ever increasing importance in the refinement of the territorial organization of production. The republic currently has 62 cities, which is almost four times more than in the prerevolutionary period. The number of cities has increased from 5 to 24 in the Kura-Araksinskiy region, 2 to 9 in the Kirovabad-Kazakhskiy region, 1 to 6 in the Kuba-Khachmasskiy region, from 2 to 6 in the Sheki-Zakatal'skiy region and so forth compared with 1920. The inter-connection of the formation of the territorial-production complexes and the development of cities is manifested most clearly in the accelerated growth rate of future cities performing the role of regional cultural-economic centers.

Apart from Baku, 2 large (Kirovabad and Sumgait) and 3 medium-sized (Mingechaur, Ali-Bayramly and Sheki) cities have now been formed, and 3 cities (Nakhichevan', Stepanakert and Lenkoran') have a population of up to 50,000. The number of residents in Kirovabad now is 2.6 times greater than the population of all 15 cities (excluding Baku) of the republic in 1920 and almost 2.2 times greater in Sumgait.

Many other striking examples could be produced showing the fundamental changes in the location of the production forces on the republic's territory under the conditions of the planned socialist economy. It should be mentioned here that the Ninth and 10th five-year plans occupy a special place in the improvement in the location of the production forces. The big successes in the refinement of the location of the production forces in this period were connected primarily with the implementation of large-scale measures to raise the level of the comprehensive development of the republic's economy by way of an improvement in the social production structure, primarily in industry, on the basis of the better use of the republic's natural-economic possibilities. More than 80 large-scale state industrial enterprises were created in the last decade in the economic regions situated in an industrial respect beyond the highly developed Baku-Sumgait region. This is almost 27 percent of the total number of large-scale enterprises created in these regions in the years of Soviet power. Eight large-scale state industrial enterprises were commissioned each year on average in the Ninth and 10th five-year plans compared with 4.4 such enterprises a year on average in the previous 50 years of Soviet power. And it is not fortuitous that in the said time these regions' share of the republic's industrial production increased 10 percent, which testifies to the considerable preferential industrial development rate in the corresponding economic regions.

Big tasks to further refine the production forces confront the republic in the future. They were formulated sufficiently precisely and on a profound scientific basis in the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party congresses. Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, said in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Report to the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress: "It is essential to secure a further refinement in the location of the production forces in the 11th and 12th five-year plans. It is a

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question of the plan-based equalization of the levels of economic development of individual zones and regions of the republic which have a high proportion of the able-bodied population not employed in social production.... It is very important to develop in the republic's cities new works or territorial-production complexes interconnected by production cooperation. No less significance is attached to the creation in the rural regions of branches of the large-scale enterprises, which will also improve the employment structure."*

The wide-ranging program currently being implemented in the republic for a further improvement in the industrial structure, the specialization and concentration of agriculture by natural-economic zone, a refinement in the territorial system of means of transport, particularly the laying of the Yevlakh-Belokany railroad line, the extension of the network of cultural-educational establishments and other spheres of the social-everyday infrastructure and the fuller enlistment of local labor resources in social production is creating exceptionally favorable conditions for securing a further improvement in the location of production forces in the republic. The successful accomplishment of this task is connected primarily with the prevention of the further growth of industry in the Baku-Sumgait region thanks to the limitation of the construction of large-scale enterprises here.

A most important condition of the further refinement of production forces on the republic's territory is determination of the economically most promising small and medium-sized cities in which it is essential, in the main, to concentrate new industrial enterprises. The path toward the successful development of local territorial-production complexes in the republic lies through the formation of these leading industrial center-cities. Experience shows that the successful development of these complexes is possible only on the basis of the full use of basic local natural resources or favorable production-economic conditions and should not be a simple collection of enterprises of various sectors of industry. The diversity of the industrial structure of the local territorial-production complexes is determined primarily by the combination in a production-engineering respect of the interconnected production facilities constituting the basic nucleus of their economy. After all, the successful formation of production and the supplementary base of its further growth are contained in such comprehensiveness.

A priority task of a further improvement in the location of the production forces in the republic is accomplishment of the urgent tasks of the development of the infrastructure, particularly the social-everyday infrastructure, in accordance with the target strategy of the formation of a uniform system of settlement within the framework of the territorial-production complexes. It must be noted that the development in certain regions of the republic of infrastructural sectors not organized on a proper level often acts as an "objective factor," as it were, limiting the location therein of many modern enterprises of the most important industrial sectors. For this reason the extensive development of the sectorial infrastructure in many regions should be regarded as a most important and essential part of the overall program of a further refinement of the production forces in the republic.

*BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 29 January 1981.

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Thus the problem of an improvement in the territorial proportions of social production is a most important socioeconomic task whose successful accomplishment will multiply even more the production potential of the country's single economic complex.

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REVIEW OF BOOK ON PARTY, SOVIET ROLE IN CREATION OF UZBEK STATE

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 4, Apr 81 pp 120-122

[Review by M. I. Irkayev, T. G. Tukhtametov and O. U. Usmanov of book "Rol' Kompartii i Sovetskogo Pravitel'stva v Sozdanii Natsional'noy Gosudarstvennosti Uzbekskogo Naroda" [Role of the Communist Party and Soviet Government in the Creation of National Statehood of the Uzbek People] by A. Ishanov, Izd-vo "Uzbekistan," 1978, 3,000 copies, 272 pages]

[Text] From the first years of Soviet power," said L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "our economic and social policy were structured so as to lift the former national outlying districts of Russia to the level of the center's development as rapidly as possible. And this task was successfully accomplished."¹ The book by the chief of the department on state and the law of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the UzSSR, corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, A.I. Ishanov, generalizes the richest experience in practical creative activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet government in implementing the Lenin national policy and creating Soviet statehood in Central Asia, first and foremost in the Uzbek SSR. The work was written primarily on the basis of archive material and periodical publications and literature.

The author treats the conduct of the Lenin national policy in the Turkestan ASSR and the activity of the Narkommats [People's Commissariat for Nationalities] of the RSFSR and the Moslem bureau of communist organizations--organs which did important work on propagandizing the ideas of scientific communism among the peoples of the region and played a tremendous role in strengthening the Soviets locally and in organizing the routing of the counterrevolutionary Basmachi movement. These organs mobilized and sent to Turkestan communists who knew the languages of the Central Asian peoples and set up the publication and dissemination of newspapers and journals among the working Uzbeks, Tadzhiks, Karakalpaks, and others. In the conduct of the Communist Party's national policy in the Turkestan ASSR, A. I. Ishanov notes, a tremendous role was played by V. I. Lenin's speech at the Second All-Russian Congress of Moslem Communist Organizations of the Peoples of the East (Moscow, November 1919) in which the multimillion peasantry was named as the motive force of the revolutionary-democratic movement in the countries of the East. Lenin posed for the communists of the East the task of fighting first and foremost "against the remnants of the Middle Ages"² and armed the communists of the East with a program of action in the struggle against the colonizers and for freedom and national independence. The decisions of this congress and the work of the agitation-instructor trains and

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agitation steamboats in the years of the Civil War in attracting the workers of Central Asia in the struggle to consolidate the authority of the Soviets is treated in detail in the book.

The author analyzes in detail the work of the First Congress of Peoples of the East (Baku, September 1920) which subscribed to the decisions of the Second Comintern Congress and worked out and approved the historic documents, "Theses on Soviet Power in the East," "Theses on the Agrarian Question," and "The Special Resolution of Delegates to the Congress of Peoples of the East." These documents, stresses A. I. Ishanov, had tremendous significance for further development of the revolutionary movement of the peoples of the East (p 47).

In comparison with preceding literature, the book treats in greater detail the state-legal interrelations between the RSFSR and the Turkestan ASSR and the legal status of the Turkkomissii [Turkestan Commission]--the plenipotentiary organ of the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] Central Committee, VTsIK [All-Union Central Executive Committee], and SNK [Council of People's Commissars] of the RSFSR in the Soviet republics of Central Asia. A. I. Ishanov analyzed the content of the appendices to the decree on the formation of the Turkestan Commission--"Instructions on the authority of the commission on Turkestan matters" and "Statute on the organization of the national economy in Turkestan" (pp 77-79)--exceptionally important documents to clarify the legal status of the representative organ of the Russian Federation in the kray. On the basis of this analysis, the author came to the conclusion that "the main thing in the activity of the Turkestan Commission as the representative and plenipotentiary organ of the federal government, along with the overall strengthening of the Soviet state in the kray, consisted of the practical implementation of the Lenin teaching that the proletariat of Russia which had triumphed and had taken state power into its hands must render daily assistance in every way to the weakly developed peoples in eliminating their economic and cultural backwardness" (p 79). As a result of the fruitful activity of the Turkestan Commission in the Turkestan ASSR, it is stressed in the book, relations of friendship and mutual understanding were established between the Russians and Uzbeks, Tadzhiks and Kirghizians, Karakalpaks and Kazakhs, Turkmen and Tatars, and so forth.

Great significance for the strengthening of friendship between the peoples residing in Central Asia was also had by the decree of the RKP(b) Central Committee of 29 July 1920, "On the tasks of the RKP(b) Central Committee in Turkestan," which envisioned the maximum attraction of the poor of local nationalities to state control and the transfer of the experience of the Russian proletariat to them (p 86). The work presents numerous facts which characterize the fraternal assistance of the RSFSR, and later of the USSR, in the restoration and development of the national economy of the Turkestan ASSR and the Khorezm and Bukhara Peoples Soviet Republics.

The question of the activity of the Turkestan Commission and the Turkburo [Turkestan Bureau] of the RKP(b) Central Committee in the period of the transition to the NEP [New Economic Policy] received detailed treatment in the book. Both organs were guided by Lenin's instruction on the necessity to display maximum concern for the Moslem poor and that this policy should become a "model for the /entire/ [in italics] East."³ The Turkestan Bureau of the RKP(b) Central Committee played an important role in the organizational and ideological-political consolidation of the Communist Parties of the Central Asian republics. The outstanding role in organizing the

struggle with the Basmachi bands which were actively supported by the imperialists, especially by the English, belongs to it.

The history of the February revolution in Khorezm and the September revolution in Bukhara (1920) which, being general, had a revolutionary-democratic nature and were led by communists, is investigated thoroughly in the book. The main driving force of these revolutions were the workers, peasants, and artisans, but the petty traders and the leading part of the national bourgeoisie and intelligentsia also took part in them. Despite their small numbers, the workers of Khiva and Bukhara, with the direct assistance of Russia's working class, were the leading force of these revolutions. As a result of their victories, people's Soviet republics were established in Bukhara and Khorezm (BNSR and KhNSR). A. I. Ishanov's assertion that the national (peasant) Soviets could arise and exist only with the assistance of the dictatorship of the proletariat--the first socialist state of workers and peasants in the world which was in Russia--is correct (p 130). Nor can we fail to agree with him that these revolutions had a popular, anti-feudal (they were directed against secular and spiritual feudal lords and against a feudal state) and, at the same time, anti-imperialist nature (revolutionary forces stepped forth against international imperialism which stubbornly tried to seize these territories and transform them into their colonies). As a result of the popular revolutions, Bukhara and Khiva were transformed from strongholds of reaction and counterrevolution into republics allied with the RSFSR. The author notes that the revolutions in Khorezm and Bukhara occurred as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and under its mighty influence they gained the victory thanks to the disinterested, comprehensive assistance of the great Russian people (p 196 and others).

The author asserts correctly that the economic and cultural backwardness of Khorezm and Bukhara, the small number of the working class, and the predominance of petty bourgeois elements, especially in the village, made impossible a direct socialist revolution which requires certain development of the productive forces and a working class organized on the basis of big industry. For the transition to the socialist stage of revolution the BNSR and KhNSR needed serious economic and cultural assistance, and they received it from the Russian and other peoples of the Country of Soviets and, thanks to this, they went from the national-democratic stage of revolution to the socialist stage. This transition shows the correctness of the Lenin proposition that with the aid of the proletariat of the leading countries "the backward countries can change over to the Soviet system and through certain stages of development--to communism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development."⁴

A significant place in the book is occupied by the state-legal interrelations of the RSFSR and then of the USSR with the BNSR. The author examines the "Union Agreement" and "Economic Agreement," which determined the bases of these interrelations and the military-political and economic union, and the establishment of the diplomatic union of the RSFSR, Turkestan ASSR, BNSR, and KhNSR (p 144 and others). In setting forth the history of the military-political alliance of the RSFSR and the BNSR and the economic union of the Central Asian Soviet republics, he stresses the fundamentally important national-economic significance of the economic integration of the Central Asian Soviet republics which accelerated the process of transition of the BNSR and KhNSR from the people's-democratic stage of the revolution to the socialist stage.

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The special features of the KhNSR's transition to the socialist stage of development is especially examined in the book. At the national-democratic stage of the revolution in this republic, primarily petty-bourgeois elements were in power. The book notes correctly that then the KhNSR government could not resolve the fundamental problems put forth by the revolution, in particular the land and water problem (p 202 and others).

The book investigates in detail the national-state demarcation in Central Asia and the formation of the Uzbek SSR. We cannot but agree with the author's statement that on the eve of the demarcation, national interrelations in the republics of Central Asia were difficult and a struggle was under way against the vestiges not only of great-power chauvinism, but also against local bourgeois nationalism. A. I. Ishanov notes correctly that the national-state demarcation "served as a powerful stimulus in the struggle for the socialist transformation of Central Asia, created a firm basis for the elimination of the economic and cultural inequality of the people inhabiting it," and accelerated the process of their consolidation into socialist nations (p 241). In the matter of creating the Uzbek national Soviet statehood, it says in the book, a large role was played by party and soviet workers of Uzbekistan. A tremendous contribution to the formation of national cadres was made by the Turkestan Commission of the VTsIK, by the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, by the Turkestan Bureau of the RKP(b) Central Committee, and by the comrades-in-arms of Lenin: F. Khodzhayev, Yu. Akhunbabayev, A. Ikramov, A. Rakhimbayev, and others who accomplished tremendous work in the creation and consolidation of the Uzbek SSR.

The author describes in detail the activity of the People's Commissariat for Nationality Affairs at the RSFSR scale. Meanwhile, attention should have been concentrated on its work namely in Turkestan. The author does not always present accurately the question of the moving forces of the Khorezm and Bukhara revolutions: noting correctly that in addition to the peasants other social groups also took an active part in them, the author then characterizes these revolutions as general peasant revolutions (p 130).

On the whole, the book under review is a serious study which has absorbed the results of the author's work of many years.

FOOTNOTES

1. L. I. Brezhnev, "Otchetnyy Doklad Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS XXVI s'yezdu Kommunisticheskoy Partii Sovetskogo Soyuza i Ocherednyye Zadachi Partii v Oblasti Vnutrenney i Vneshney Politiki" [Summary Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Field of Domestic and Foreign Policy]. 23 February 1981. Moscow, 1981, p 75.
2. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 39, p 329.
3. Ibid., Vol 53, p 105.
4. Ibid., Vol 41, p 246.

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LIBERAL BELORUSSIAN AUTHOR GIVEN HONORARY STATE AWARD

Paris KULTURA in Polish No 5, May 81 pp 50-51

[Article: "Belorussian Chronicle"]

[Text] By virtue of a decree of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, which was published in the 26 September 1980 issue of the Minsk Belorussian weekly LITARATURA I MASTATSTVA ("Literature and Art"), Vasil' Bykov was given the "Honorary Title of Peoples' Author of the BSSR" for his great service in the development of literary Belorussian. The event generates some surprise, since Vasil' Bykov, a most outstanding, modern Soviet author who has totally freed himself from the mold of so-called socialist realism, has fought for years for freedom of creativity, and because of this, has been the object of sharp party criticism. In an interview granted to the Belorussian poet, Anatoliy Vyarchinskiy, back in 1964, Vasil' Bykov said: "It is the obligation of every witness and participant in the past war to speak only the truth; and no matter how bitter it may be, one must be merciless in his sincerity." At the 5th Congress of the Belorussian Writers' Union on 13 May 1966, Bykov gave a long speech which he concluded by thanking those Belorussian writers who, standing up in his defense, "demonstrated civil courage." Bykov was expressing gratitude at that time to 65 authors who sent a collective letter to the Belorussian CP Central Committee in regard to an editorial printed in the Minsk Russian-language daily, SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, which particularly sharply attacked Bykov. His works are, as a rule, not translated from the original into foreign languages, but from Russian editions which are heavily abridged and distorted by the translator and Soviet censorship. His famous short novel from the last war, "The Dead Have Nothing to Fear," especially suffered in the Russian translation. Of 38 chapters, only 33 appeared in the edition, and those were in shortened form. Whole passages were deleted, several political sections of the story summarizing the opinions of the author were omitted, and the characteristics of several heroes were reduced to a minimum. In the original story there is much talk about that which, as the author writes, "must not be forgotten." In the (Russian) edition there is not even a hint about the penal battalions sent to the front; about SMERSH, which executed Soviet soldiers for "not holding positions which could not be held, for not fulfilling unfulfillable orders, for conflicts with superiors and even for unauthorized conversations." Among the living figures awarded the "Honorary Title of Peoples' Author (Poet) of the USSR," Vasil' Bykov is the only nonparty author.

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