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Soviet Union Political Affairs

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Georgian Party, State Bodies Discuss Measures to Aid Adzharia

*18300636 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian
May 89 pp 1, 3*

[Gruzinform report: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Republic's Council of Ministers. Urgent Measures Mapped Out"]

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers have examined the question of urgent measures to liquidate the consequences of the natural disaster in the Adzharian ASSR. The decree that was adopted states that the landslides and avalanches caused by intensive snow melt in Adzharia's highland zone have inflicted considerable damage on the autonomous republic's economy and population. Large numbers of residential buildings as well as trade, consumer, cultural, and educational structures have been destroyed or damaged, and roads, farmlands, and livestock facilities have been knocked out of commission. According to preliminary data, the total damage done by the disaster exceeds 250 million rubles. There have been human casualties.

A special governmental commission is carrying out essential measures to provide medical aid to the population, supply them with foodstuffs, and evacuate them from the avalanche danger district for resettlement to other regions, also to deal with other operational problems.

There is a widespread movement underway in the republic to help the suffering population of Adzharia. The movement has been joined by individual regions, enterprises, and institutions, the entire population of Georgia. Special accounts have been opened to receive contributions to aid the victims of the depredations of nature. Party, soviet, and economic-planning organs are doing the necessary political and organizational work to ensure coordinated and effective interaction among the participants in this movement. It has been proposed that the USSR Council of Ministers extend credit to the victims for individual housing instruction and capital investment and monetary funds for major repairs, restoration, and construction of industrial, cultural and service facilities, and other structures that have been destroyed or damaged.

In order to liquidate the consequences of the disaster and provide normal living conditions for the population of the affected rayons, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers have directed the Adzharian ASSR Council of Ministers to temporarily remove homeless people and those living in unsafe homes to safe locations and to provide them with the necessary amenities. Special concern must be shown for the members of families of persons who perished, providing them with aid which includes monetary aid.

It was noted that the Georgian Trade Union Council Presidium has issued a decree on moving the inhabitants of the affected rayons of Adzharia and homeless families to hospitals and tourist facilities, providing them with free sanatorium and resort services and food services, providing children with free places in Pioneer camps, providing the members of families of casualties and victims with lump-sum material aid, and other measures relating to the handling of the aforementioned problems.

The ministries and departments of the Georgian SSR, enterprises of all-union subordination, associations and organizations, oblast, city, and rayon party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations have been directed to specify their contributions to the effort to liquidate the consequences of the natural disaster that befell the Adzharian highlands, to provide them with specific help in restoring economic facilities and structures, to deal with housing and service matters, job placement, and other problems. Special attention must be focused on young people's labor participation in this cause by means of expanding student construction detachments and organizing other youth formations.

In view of the fact that the natural disaster has made many population centers of the autonomous republic's highland district dangerous and unfit for habitation, it has been ordered that the inhabitants of this district be resettled in 25 rayons of Georgia.

Approval has been given to the initiative of leaders of party and soviet organs in a number of rayons of the republic to allocate places of habitation for the people who are being resettled, so that they can farm land plots given over to them for permanent use and take part in housing construction. Also approved is the initiative of labor collectives of enterprises and institutions in Tbilisi's Lenin Rayon to revive and develop the village of Samgereti (Tetrtskaro Rayon), which was earlier abolished, and populate it with settlers from Adzharia's highlands.

It has been recommended that party, soviet, and economic bodies of the cities and rayons of the republic endorse the initiative of the working people of Tbilisi's Lenin Rayon and pledge to enlist their own resources in the construction of specific facilities and structures intended for the victims of the natural disasters.

The Georgian SSR Gosplan and Gosstroy must work together to register housing that is under construction in the settlements and villages of Georgia—regardless of their departmental affiliation—in the shortest possible time, and determine the level of their readiness to be put into use. The appropriate ministries and departments, enterprises, and organizations of all-union subordination must undertake decisive measures to complete the construction of this housing as soon as possible.

The Georgian SSR State Agroindustrial Committee, State Committee for Civil and Industrial Construction under the republic's Gosstroy, and the Gruzgeologiya Production Association have been assigned responsibility for immediately allocating household land plots for the affected population in their new place of residence, in accordance with established procedures.

By order of the State Committee for Civil and Industrial Construction, Gruzgeologiya has been directed to carry out prompt and effective hydrogeological work in 1989 to effectuate the planning of water systems for the new villages which are to be populated by the settlers from the Adzharian ASSR.

With the help of the republic's project planning organizations, and taking account of the proper sequence [ocherednost] of the resettlement as mapped out and submitted by the Adzharian ASSR Council of Ministers, the State Committee for Civil and Industrial Construction is to draw up and confirm master plans of new communities for the inhabitants of the affected rayons, with an eye toward completing the work of the first and second phases in the current year and the third phase in 1990; it is to submit plans of residential buildings not later than 10 June 1989.

The appropriate ispolkoms of the rayon Soviets of People's Deputies have been directed to promptly provide the project planning organizations with all the necessary data for drawing up the plans.

The initiative of the republic's working people with regard to creating a special fund to help the victims of the natural disaster in the highland rayons of the Adzharian ASSR has been approved.

The Georgian SSR's mass media have been directed to broadly publicize the extensive movement to help the victims, and for purposes of raising monetary funds the republic's specialized banks have been directed to open appropriate accounts in the institutions subordinate to them. Twice a month, the funds that are gathered are to be deposited in the Georgian Republic Bank of the USSR Social Services Bank [Sotsbytbank], into account No 000700969, which was opened recently. Enterprises, organizations, institutions, and individual persons may contribute funds to this account.

Georgian SSR Gosplan has been directed to redistribute allocated capital investments for housing construction in order to seek ways to allocate appropriations for the construction of multi-apartment communal residential buildings in the centers of Keda, Shuakhevi, and Khulo rayons, starting with the third quarter of this year.

Isolkoms of rayon Soviets of Peoples Deputies are to grant authorization to the inhabitants of the affected disaster zones of Adzharia to buy individual dwellings; the ispolkoms are also directed to allocate household land plots according to established procedures. The

Georgian republic bank of USSR Savings Bank [Sberbank] is to grant loans on favorable terms to such families for the acquisition and repair of dwellings, on the basis of lists supplied by the rayon ispolkoms.

The ispolkoms of the Soviets of Peoples Deputies in the rayons where the people are being resettled are responsible for the leasing of lands to members of the families of the settlers and providing them with other fixed capital, also for getting them involved, on a voluntary basis, in other forms of economic activity in the villages.

The board of Tsekavshiri is to allocate additional foodstuffs, construction materials, and standard housing units to Adzharkoopkavshiri in 1989 for sale to the victims of the natural disaster, and the Georgian SSR Ministry of Trade is to supply additional commodity resources.

It has been decided that the supply of the necessary material-technical resources for the construction of residential buildings is to come from market stocks. The cost of the allocated materials is to be incorporated into the republic's trade turnover plan.

If necessary, the Georgian SSR Ministry of Automotive Transport and Highways has been directed to design and build roads for the new villages. Damaged sections of the Batumi-Adigeni Highway and access roads to the highland villages of Adzharia are to be repaired as soon as possible, and preventive engineering measures in zones of avalanche danger are to be carried out.

To protect the population of the Adzharian ASSR against the consequences of natural disasters and determine the prospects of the territory's settlement and agricultural development, Gruzgiprovodkhoz (the general contractor), Gruzgiprozem, Gruzgeologiya Production Association, the Transcaucasian Regional Scientific-Research Institute, the Georgian Republic Administration of Hydrometeorology and Monitoring of the Environment, and the Tbilisi State University's Institute of Hydroengineering and Reclamation and Ecology Laboratory are, under a contract from the Georgian SSR State Agroindustrial Committee, to work out an integrated plan in the 1989-1991 period for the engineering protection and agricultural development of the territory of the Adzharian ASSR, especially its highland districts.

The Georgian Republic Administration of Hydrometeorology and Monitoring of the Environment has been directed, started this year, to set up a specialized group in the Adzharian ASSR for the forecasting of landslides and mud flows.

In the 1990-1991 period, the Georgian SSR State Agroindustrial Committee, Gruzvodstroy, and Gruzgiprovodkhoz Institute are to provide for the planning and construction of permanent bank-reinforcement structures on the river Adzharistskali, and its main tributaries.

The Adzharian Obkom of the Georgian Communist Party and the Adjarian ASSR Council of Ministers are to collaborate with the party raykoms and the ispolkoms of Soviets of People's Deputies of the affected rayons in undertaking measures to ensure well-organized implementation of the process of resettlement, in compliance with the principle of voluntary action.

It is noted that the question of halting the felling of timber in the forests of highland Adzharia starting in 1989 has been put before the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers have expressed firm confidence that, through the joint efforts of the ministries and departments, labor collectives of enterprises and institutions, all the working people of the republic, and the party, soviet, and economic bodies of the Adzharian ASSR, the consequences of the natural disaster can be overcome in a very short time, uninterrupted functioning of the autonomous republic's economy will be restored, and normal conditions for the population's everyday life and production endeavors will be created.

Georgian Officials Interviewed on Aftermath of April 9

18300644 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 21, 27 May-2 June 89 p 7

[Interview with Georgian officials by ARGUMENTY I FAKTY special correspondents V. Romanenko and A. Uglanov: "On the Events in Tbilisi; Forty Days Later"]

[Text] The tragic events on the night of 9 April galvanized not only Georgia but—one may say without exaggeration—the whole country.

On behalf of the millions of readers of ARGUMENTY I FAKTY we express our condolences to the families and relatives of the victims, to the whole Georgian people.

The first official reports spoke of something practically like an anti-Soviet uprising. Subsequent ones "exuded" the smell of nationalism. The local press denied it, while the central press (including ARGUMENTY I FAKTY) basically used official sources.

The editors' position in this situation was by no means one of silence but rather one of striving to refrain from hasty, unverified information, and it was by no means easy to gain information, especially from officials.

Not until 28 April did officials of the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] organize a meeting between journalists and personnel of the F. E. Dzerzhinskiy Internal Troops Division. A unit [chast] of that division took part in the events of 9 April.

In response to questions, officers and men told of the hail of stones that greeted them in Tbilisi and about the order to allow women, children, and oldsters to pass untouched through the columns.

A. Griyenko, a member of the military council and head of the USSR MVD Political Administration, declared that among the personnel "there is not a man who does not regret the tragedy that took place and its victims. For this reason, every one of us is not only concerned about an objective investigation into what happened but also insists upon it."

There were more and more questions.

In the Georgian SSR Procuracy

The video camera of the Georgian Procuracy's investigators shows the square in front of Government House on 9 April just after daylight. The steps and the square are strewn with lost footwear and women's handbags. Blood can be seen. Branches of decorative shrubs have been cut here and there. This was the site of the hunger strike by about 100 persons as a sign of protest against the Abkhazian ASSR's demand to secede from Georgia. The site of the hunger strike became the venue of a rally at which various slogans were heard, up to and including the most radical kind such as the secession of Georgian from the USSR. The sad result is known to all: People who were not guilty of anything perished.

[Vakhtang Razmadze, Georgian SSR Procurator] More than 1000 pairs of shoes remained on the square along with about 350 women's handbags, children's clothing, schoolbooks, and notes. By decree of the republic procuracy, an investigative group was set up consisting of investigators of the procuracy, the MVD, the KGB [Committee for State Security], and the military procuracy of the Transcaucasian Military District (ZakVO).

A total of 59 peaceful rallies were held in Tbilisi in 1988-1989, only four of which were sanctioned. The last one was tragic, although it was not the most crowded or the most "heated."

On 17 April, after it was established that use had been made of tear gas and other substances as yet undetermined, criminal proceedings against the military were placed in a separate procedure [otdelnoye proizvodstvo] and turned over to the military procuracy.

We are presently investigating the case in regard to the leaders of the informal associations who initiated the rally. All four have been charged with organizing or taking active part in group actions which disrupt public order (Georgian SSR Criminal Code Article 206³). Although they reject the charges, they do not deny that they all organized and took active part in the actions.

In addition, it has been proved indisputably that the local militia who were constantly on duty on the square also suffered from the troops. Procuracy investigators have also shown that the troops used entrenching tools.

[Correspondent] How do you account for the fact that the composition of the chemical substances that were used was kept secret so long?

[Razmadze] As an individual rather than as a procurator I can attribute it to the dishonesty and lack of conscience of the commanders of the MVD troops, who didn't report it in good time.

As procuratory I can say definitely that there was no need to bring in army units, just as there was no need to institute the curfew.

This is why there is a strong movement at present in the republic to free the four arrested informals. In any case their guilt is less than that of those who decided to bring troops into Tbilisi and those who carried out this action. In most people's opinion, all the persons who took part in these events ought to be sitting in the dock in order to determine the guilt of each.

[Correspondent] Just as all the parties concerned must be heard without prejudice, their point of view, backed up by objective information rather than emotions. Who exactly made the decision to use the army to rout the demonstrators?

[Razmadze] As far as I know, the decision to use troops was made at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro, with the participation of the military council of ZakVO, at 1700 hours on 8 April. In attendance were Georgian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Patiashvili, the chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, the chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, ZakVO Commander Rodionov, USSR Deputy Minister of Defense Kochetov, and two other generals. At the plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Rodionov said that inasmuch as the Buro had adopted the appropriate political document, he could only obey although he was categorically against bringing in troops.

If everyone blames the soldiers now, that's unfair. The blame should go to those who failed to put a stop to the illegal actions of the army units and MVD troops.

In the Georgian Ministry of Health

We asked Georgian Minister of Health I. Menagarishvili to comment on the medical aspects of the tragedy of 9 April.

[Correspondent] How many persons have come in for medical aid because of suspected poisoning with chemical substances?

[Menagarishvili] As of 16 May, 4038 persons. Of them, 543 have been hospitalized. There are 341 persons in the hospitals at present.

[Correspondent] For how many of them has the diagnosis of poisoning been confirmed by the expert commission?

[Menagarishvili] By our assessments, about 500 diagnoses have been confirmed. So far, however, expert appraisal of all the case histories and outpatient charts of persons who have come for help has not yet been completed. I believe that when the work has been completed there will be more of them.

It must be kept in mind that during this period the medical facilities have also received persons whose complaints have no connection whatsoever with damage done by poisonous substances. For this reason, we must be cautious in our assessments.

[Correspondent] What are the symptoms of the poisoning?

[Menagarishvili] Complaints of headache, dizziness, and weakness. In addition we observe psychomotor agitation, red rash, hemorrhage in the sclera (white of the eye), dilated pupils, and hypoxia (difficulty in breathing).

[Correspondent] So among persons coming into the hospitals in the preceding days there are those who have definitely been affected by poisonous substances?

[Menagarishvili] Definitely.

[Correspondent] Are persons still coming in with symptoms suspected of being caused by poisonous substances?

[Menagarishvili] Yes, but considerably fewer now. For example, there were about 15 on 15 May.

[Correspondent] Exactly which poisonous substances are the people suffering from?

[Menagarishvili] As of today, two substances are known to us. They are chloracetophenone, or CN, and orthochlorbenzalmalonodinitryl, or CS. The former is also known as Cheremukha [bird cherry]. This, however, is not the name of a substance but the name of special weapons, a group of items (cartridges, grenades, "lopushki," and so on) containing CN as their active ingredient. CS is the active ingredient in K-51 (a white grenade in a plastic casing). The special weapon Cheremukha, in addition, has its own numbering.

[Correspondent] How many altogether?

[Menagarishvili] I don't know. We only know that four varieties of Cheremukha were used, one of them called Cheremukha-10. So there are at least 10 types.

[Correspondent] Have representatives of the MVD troops confirmed the use of these special weapons?

[Menagarishvili] Yes. They were officially named by the military procuracy's inquiry and by representatives of the MVD forces' chemical service. The fact that these poisonous substances were used has also been confirmed by civilian chemical specialists.

[Correspondent] When did it become known to you that poisonous substances had been used?

[Menagarishvili] We found out about the use of CN on 13 April and about the use of CS on 3 May. It was officially named in a commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet. But our chemists managed to determine that the day before. They found traces of CS on the flowers, the clothing of the victims, and in soil tests taken at the site of the events.

[Correspondent] Now, was the CN detected by your specialists or were you going on the basis of information from representatives of the MVD troops?

[Menagarishvili] Our chemists did the necessary analysis and determined it on 12 April; the information from the MVD came on 13 April.

[Correspondent] What was the assessment of the treatment of the victims by representatives of the international Red Cross?

[Menagarishvili] The opinion of both Soviet and foreign specialists is that in this case all possible and essential measures were carried out.

[Correspondent] What is the explanation for the fact that people have continued to come into the hospitals with signs of poisoning for so long: Is it the high toxicity of the substances, or the dosage they received?

[Menagarishvili] The gases that were used are classified as irritants. They irritate the mucous membranes in order to compel people to run away from where they are used. That's in the case of local effect, however. In cases of resorption—that is, with high concentrations, when the substances enter the organism through the respiratory tract and the skin, they can cause serious damage.

[Correspondent] To the same extent?

[Menagarishvili] In principle, yes. But according to specialists, CS has a more pronounced effect on the central nervous system.

Also, the fact that people are still coming into the hospitals showing clinical signs of being poisoned with these gases is rather due to the use of large doses of poisonous substances.

In connection with this, it would have been extremely importance to de-gas the sites where the gases were used. Unfortunately, however, we only found out about it after 20 April, when children from the schools near Rustaveli Prospekt started coming into the hospital showing signs of poisoning.

[Correspondent] Do you mean to say that the locality in front of Government House should have been decontaminated immediately?

[Menagarishvili] Definitely. But no one even thought that such a thing was possible. We helped the victims and didn't even realize that all the time the population in the district adjacent to Government House were being subjected to slow poisoning. I am convinced that there would have been far fewer such cases if we had learned immediately what had poisoned the people and had undertaken immediate decontamination measures.

[Correspondent] We are aware that even procuracy staffers working at the site of the occurrence in subsequent days suffered damage, also the people who picked up the flowers from Rustaveli Prospekt after the mourning procession.

[Menagarishvili] Yes, there have been such cases.

[Correspondent] What can you say about the prognosis? Will persons suffering from clinical signs of poisoning by the substances continue to come into the medical facilities?

[Menagarishvili] I think that such cases will cease in the next few days.

[Correspondent] What are the long-term consequences of poisoning by these substances?

[Menagarishvili] The overwhelming majority of the victims will recover without consequences. It cannot be denied, of course, that some victims, especially those who suffered the worst, may be subject to certain complications in regard to the nervous system. This is especially true of women and children. As yet, however, we have no precise objective data along these lines.

[Correspondent] Have the medical experts confirmed the use of entrenching tools during the rout of the demonstrators?

[Menagarishvili] I cannot speak for the inquiry. I can only say that we received 24 persons suffering from cuts and chop wounds, one of whom later died. He had a typical skull wound from a blow by a sharp object. The

character of the wounds is so typical that it is hard to make a mistake. The only objects of that type which figured in the incident were entrenching tools.

[Correspondent] Exactly what kind of assistance was provided by the international commission of the Red Cross?

[Menagarishvili] It came at our invitation. First of all, the commission's arrival was of great psychological importance. Immediately after the tragedy of 9 April it became clear that the people did not believe anyone about anything, including official information.

Secondly, the commission provided considerable consultative assistance, examining all the victims and suggesting a number of ideas on patterns of treatment. A toxicology specialist completely confirmed our scientists' conclusions concerning the composition of the poisonous substances that were used.

[Correspondent] Has the USSR Supreme Soviet Commission that was sent to Georgia to investigate the circumstances of the tragic events turned to you for help?

[Menagarishvili] Yes. We have placed all the necessary materials at its disposal.

The Work of the Public Commission

In addition to the government commission responsible for investigating what happened, whose chairman G. Tarazevich declined to meet with us, a public commission is also functioning in the republic. Members of it include Georgian SSR and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, physicians, and representatives of the intelligentsia. Its membership numbers 45, and includes several sub-commissions.

The work of the commission and the questions it is dealing with are discussed by Eldar Shengelaya, the chairman of the Georgian Cinematographers Union and a people's deputy to the USSR.

[Shengelaya] From my point of view, it was an illegal action and a violation of the norms of the USSR Constitution. In particular, Article 119 states that a state of emergency shall be declared by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with the consent of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Republic, which shall issue the order to the army. Our commission has requested the documents which affirm the legality of what took place, but they have not turned up. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro's 8 April decree does not exist either in transcript or on tape. There is a protocol of the meeting of ZakVO's military council, but it is in Moscow. As D. Patiashvili stated in the government commission on 15 May, a coded telegram was sent on 8 April.

At first we assumed the following model. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro's decision was sent to the ZakVO command, and it did the whole thing. But why were troops brought in from other places? It is unknown who decided it. In such a situation it would be more convenient to chalk everything up to nationalism, and there have been attempts to do so.

People have also written about anti-Soviet slogans. Yes, there were some. But after what? On 8 April, tanks were driven past the demonstrators with a blatant show of force. That's when the slogans occurred: "Russian invaders [okkupanty], go home."

[Correspondent] But as far as we know, slogans like that were also voiced earlier, prior to the events of April. Clearly, those who voiced it did not need any special pretexts; they were ready to use them. And in English at that.

[Shengelaya] In general, many people knew beforehand that everything was going to end with tanks. There was absolutely no political dialogue between the republic's leadership and the new political forces brought forth by democratization. And when there is no dialogue, all that remains is resorts to force.

The Georgian Nationalism Version

This question, with a touch of bewilderment, arose each time we spoke with Tbilisians, both officials and everyone else. While we were flying to the city, our seat-mate, a young Georgian mother of three children, told us that the problem is a contrived one that is absolutely groundless.

Some people spoke of this indignantly, while others asked, Who needs this, and why? As an example they mentioned the fact that after the tragedy in front of Government House, people of various nationalities (of which there are so many in Georgia) went to the Orthodox churches, mosques, and synagogues to pray for those who died.

How are we to account for the fact that at various rallies—and not just on 9 April, signs in Russian and English have been hoisted into the air, including such words as "invaders," "get out," "down with the empire," and others? The people we talked to assured us that such slogans do not reflect hatred for a people as such but merely constitute a protest against existing procedures in which almost everything is dictated from above.

And so, the events in Georgia that slowly "unfolded" led to a tragic finale and, at the same time, set a dangerous precedent for modeling actions in a similar situation. In order to ensure that it does not become a base model, it is essential to complete the investigation and determine

those who are really guilty rather than the "fall guys." It is now up to the USSR Supreme Soviet Commission, headed by Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman G. Tarazevich.

Medical Commission Reports on 9 April Gas Victims, Wounded

18300680 Tbilisi MOLODEZH GRUZII in Russian
27 May 89 pp 4-5

[Article by Professor B.R. Naneyshvili, academician of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, subcommission deputy chairman: "Findings of the Georgian GSSR Supreme Soviet Medical Subcommittee on the Investigation of Events Which Took Place on the 9th of April in Tbilisi"]

[Excerpts] The Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for the Investigation of Events Which Took Place on 9 April 1989 in Tbilisi reviewed and approved the findings (Protocol No 5, 15 May 89).

A public expert commission made up of prominent experts, doctors of various cross-sections [of society], and members of society was established by order of the Georgian SSR Minister of Public Health (10 April 89). The commission studied all medical issues related to the tragic events of 9 April: pathological and anatomical examinations; examination of individuals who received traumatic or toxic injuries, and/or gunshot wounds; organization of their in-patient or out-patient treatment; participation in conferences of doctor specialists and in determination of treatment methods; and, toxicological examinations, etc.

[Passage omitted]

On 21 April, members of the Public Medical Commission presented its written request on the need to be provided with information regarding use of chemical agents to the USSR General Procurator, the USSR Minister of Defense, and the USSR Minister of Internal Affairs. An answer was not forthcoming. And, once again on 28 April, while cleaning up the area in front of the House of Government, many residents complained about poisoning and dozens were hospitalized. These patients were treated by a group of specialists who arrived at the conclusion that acute poisoning of people by an irritant or neurotropic effect gas or gases had occurred. The clinical picture of the patients who arrived once again did not fit within the framework of the effects of chloroacetophenone. All of this aggravated the whole situation and promoted the development of neurotic conditions (psychogenic) evidenced by a sharp increase in the number of treatments due to poisons.

Through the persistent activities of the republic's leadership, the USSR Ministry of Health, with the cooperation of the All-Union Red Cross and Red Crescent, succeeded in obtaining information on the 9 April use of special agents with the code name "cheremukha" [bird

cherry tree] which consists of chloroacetophenone [phenacyl chloride], khladon, isopropyl alcohol, vegetable oil, and in some—gunpowder. Khladon is a neutral gas and an atomizer, chloroacetophenone is a poisonous agent with an irritating action (tear gas). Isopropyl alcohol is a solvent and is toxic. Vegetable oil promotes fixing.

The use of a second chemical agent (CS, dinitrochlorobenzolmalonic acid) was officially reported for the first time. CS is ten times stronger than chloroacetophenone in its irritant action and also has a neurotropic effect when used in high concentrations. Under certain conditions, CS is stable in the environment (more than four weeks). CS is used both as a police gas and as a combat agent used by the U.S. in Vietnam. According to the literature, individual deaths have been noted under certain conditions and when the gas is in high concentrations.

Taking into account the nature of the clinical manifestations the patients exhibited and possible mixtures and various concentrations of the agents mentioned above under different levels of exposure, we can conclude that the picture we have of the injuries fits into the impact range of chloroacetophenone and CS. Additional investigations are also being conducted.

We must emphasize that chloroacetophenone and CS are well studied agents both here and abroad which provides us with the possibility to adjust treatment as necessary after we receive information about the use of CS.

There are 584 victims undergoing in-patient treatment at institutions in Tbilisi (Republic Central Clinical Hospital, Second Hospital and Polyclinic, Fourth Main Administration, Hospital of the Tbilisi Doctor Training Institute, 1st, 7th, and 8th city hospitals, Railroad Hospital, NII [Scientific Research Institute] surgeons, NII neurologists, and NII therapists). During the tragic events of 9 April and in subsequent days, 3,515 victims asked for and received out-patient care (students at the First Middle School, students and workers at the Theatrical Institute, and participants in the clean up at the House of Government, etc.).

Medical documentation is being maintained at the medical institutions listed above. On the basis of the study of post-mortem tissues and histological preparations, out-patient records, and the histories of diseases, the subcommission can note the following preliminary findings.

Altogether 4,099 people sought medical assistance and 583 of them were in-patients. Of the 198 victims in hospitals suffering from trauma of varying degrees, there were: 28 wounded (including five gunshot wounds), 12 with fractures, 94 with closed injury of the skull, and 64 with contusions. Of the 198 who suffered traumatic injuries, there were combined injuries in 10 cases (trauma along with gas poisoning).

Out-patient treatment was given to 92 people with traumatic injuries, of which there were 22 wounds, 10 fractures, 10 closed injury of the skull and 50 contusions.

Among those hospitalized, more than 300 were people who suffered poisoning as a result of the use of toxic chemical agents. More than 3,000 people went to city treatment institutions with complaints of poisoning.

Traumatic injuries were frequently combined with toxic chemical agent injuries.

There were over 60 cases of neuro-surgical lesions: cerebral concussions with contusions and wounds of the soft tissues of the head and numerous abrasions and bruises on the body and extremities. In one case, fractured forearm bones were noted which were caused by a blow from a blunt instrument. Skull fractures were noted in two cases which required surgical intervention. In one of them, an open cerebral injury was noted in the form of a slash wound of the soft tissues and fracture of the skull with damage of the hard brain meninges and brain matter which terminated in death; in the other case, a depressed fracture of the skull. In still one other case, there was a gunshot wound which passed through the brain which resulted in death (the wound to the head was received 30-40 minutes after announcement of curfew).

The victims also have slash wounds in the spinal area and on the extremities, contusions of the torso, abrasions and incised face wounds, etc.

A victim was taken to the republic eye hospital with blunt eye injury, with an injury to the sclera and the eye it contained had fallen out; the other victim had retrobulbar hematoma of the right eye, hemophthalmus, and many abrasions on the torso.

A patient (a 29 year old male), who has been in the resuscitation department of the Republic Central Clinical Hospital until the present time, received a perforating gunshot to the head on 9 April 1989. Diagnosis: severe cerebral injury with damage to both eyes (a lacerated wound of the right eye with hemorrhaging of the contents and loss of the left eyeball), with cerebral contusions, cerebral fluid hemorrhage, and with numerous fractures of the base and crown of the skull and face.

Neurological examination of poisonous gas victims reveals organic damage of the nervous system represented by the following most typical neurological syndromes: central, tubal-vestibular, amnesic and abulia, subcortical with tonic disorder and hyperkinesis, spasmodic, spinal-segmented and spinal chord, diencephalic hypogalamic, vegetative ganglion, polyradical-neurotic, and disautonomous-polyneuropathetic. A combination of brain injury and chemical irritating agent intoxication has been assumed in 4.8 percent of the cases with etiopathogenetic factors and in 95.2 percent of the cases

neurological pathology can only be associated with toxic and psycho-stress factors. Asteno-neurotic syndrome could have been established in practically all of the victims.

[Passage omitted]

Of 19 people who died as a result of injuries and gas poisoning received on 9 April, the judicial medical post-mortem confirmed 17 (post-mortems were not performed on two bodies at the insistent demands of relatives).

The results of the micromorphological investigation of tissue from the 17 deceased shows that 12 had a completely uniform type of change: in the absence of the weight of serious or medium bodily injuries, a total necrosis of the mucous membrane of the trachea and also of the primary, segmental, subsegmental bronchi with blockage of necrotized masses and saturation of the denuded muscular membrane with blood; the necrosis is also diffused in the epitelia which line the bronchioles with blockage of necrotized tissues and denude the muscular membrane. In all cases, the above mentioned processes are accompanied by infiltration of the walls of the breathing paths by cells responsible for the production of histamines (Basofil leukocytes [white blood cells], lavrocytes) lymphocytes, and eosinofil leukocytes. The micro-morphological changes noted qualify as very acute alternative (necrotic) trachia-bronchia-bronchiolite which arise as a result of inhaling poisonous chemical agents (T. Chovelidze, T.I. Mamulashzili, T.G. Dolidze, M.L. Loladze, Yu.A. Samarguliani, M.T. Samarguliani-Chkoniya, M.M. Dzhincharadze, Ye.G. Chinashvili, Ye.T. Bezhanishvili, H.Sh. Dzhangirashvili, A.R. Adamiya, and N.T. Bashaleyshvili).

In one case (T.S. Yenkidze), death occurred due to traumatic shock: Multiple rib fractures with rupture of lung tissue.

M.A. Melkadze died due to traumatic injury complications. Sh.I. Kvasoliashvili died as a result of a slash wound to the skull with serious injury to brain tissues.

In two cases, in the presence of symptoms of a light degree of poisoning, death occurred from acute heart incompetence: Chronic ischemic heart disease—diffused finely resistant subcompensated cardiosclerosis with borax induration of the lungs (Z.A. Kikvidze, a 61-year-old female); diffused mild centered subcompensated rheumatic cardiosclerosis with borax induration of the lungs (M.M. Nozadze, 22-year-old male).

On the basis of the study of clinical cases and pathological and anatomical tissue, the subcommission is arriving at the conclusion that while dispersing a peaceful demonstration which occurred on 9 April 1989, force was used which was unprecedented in the scale of its brutality. It led to the deaths of 19 innocent people among whom were 16 women from 16 to 70 years of age

(one was pregnant). Over 4,099 people requested medical assistance or were hospitalized in medical institutions (of which 583 are in-patients) for chemical agent poisoning.

After the barbaric dispersal of the demonstrators, 16 bodies were picked up in the square. Consequently, three people died (N. Bashaleyshvili, M. Melkadze, and Sh. Kvasroliashvili) as a result of the heavy poisoning and complications of mechanical injury, slash wounds to the skull, and brain damage.

On the night of 10 April, 30 to 40 minutes after announcement of the curfew, G. Karseladze was killed by a gunshot to the head.

We should particularly note that in 12 cases death occurred from suffocation which developed as a result of inhaling poisonous chemical agents which was proven by microscopic study of autopsy tissue.

LaSSR SUPSOV 5 May Plenum Debate Speeches

*18001095 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA
in Russian 6 May 89 pp 1-4*

[LATINFORM report: "Toward a Law on Languages; On the Basis of Cooperation and Consolidation; From the Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts]

Ya.Ya. PETERS, Board Chairman, Latvian Writers' Society

Along with other sadly infamous anniversaries (Owing to lack of time I will not enumerate them), this year is significant as the 30th anniversary of the devastation of the Communist Party of Latvia, which took place in 1959. This was a catastrophe, the start of which took place in the processes of 1940; when Stalin, Vyshinskiy and others deemed it important to separate the communists themselves from the people and break up to leftist forces—communists and social democrats, calling the latter "social-fascists."

Today all of us must ask ourselves whether the Latvian Communist Party will take a definite position, and defend the views of the Latvian nation and the people of other nationalities who dwell on Latvian territory; or, whether, following the inertia that has not yet been overcome, it will continue to alienate its citizens from this land and its age-old traditions.

I categorically reject the thoughts of such people who view the situation in the republic as administrative repression. In Georgia, this administrative tyranny was paid for with human blood, and the guilty parties will apparently be brought to justice. This proves that the

administration must genuinely understand that democracy does not at all signify permissiveness. I have in mind the permissiveness which the former leaders of Georgia displayed.

Here it is appropriate to reiterate the ideas expressed in PRAVDA three days after the CPSU Central Committee Plenum (25 April): "The CPSU Central Committee Plenum has drawn thoughtful conclusions from the fact that in many cases, party organizations and party cadres have turned out to be unprepared for the turn now taking place in the development of democratic processes. The actions of a number of party committees and Soviet organs—in their approaches, style and methods, and in their interpretation of events and phenomena—are, as before, clearly not keeping up with the times. From time to time recidivists of the old way of thinking and nostalgia for the authoritarian methods of administration make panicky attempts, under a flag of supposedly defending socialism, to put a stop to the people's initiative."

In the light of perestroika, today we can see that a monstrous economic policy has stolen the spiritual world of man—his sacred human feelings as the master of the land. Let us be honest and acknowledge, that in the horror of assimilation both the Latvians—who were seized with national depression and hopelessness—and the communists as well, have begun to lose these feelings, at first gradually and then at an ever faster rate.

The Russians who came to Latvia from their oppressed Motherland, driven by social despair, often did not possess the feeling of master of the land, because of the economic blockade which "economists" and "ideologues" foisted on their village, in defiance of all logic.

The feeling of national identity, and feelings of master of the land and one's destiny were assiduously erased in the Latvian Livy [an Ugro-Finnish tribe], the Latgaly [ancient Latvians], and the Lithuanians, Jews, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Poles, Germans, Armenians, Moldavians and Gypsies.

The distorted mechanism of power has compromised the most important national treasure—the language of the people, which was created by many prominent geniuses. The language of that large nation was set against those of the small nations. And this was setting brother on brother. This was inciting revolutionaries on other revolutionaries; worker on worker, communist on communist; in a word—inciting the nations against one another under the slogan, "Long Live the Friendship of Nations!" Some day historians, social-psychologists and political science scholars will yet make a study of this evil phenomenon; but it is already clear today, that its name is—Stalinism. The most tragic thing is, that Stalinism is a microbe that is hard to kill, a destructive fungus, which gradually envelops the human brain.

Today we are in the process of healing, and a great deal has been made clear to us as well, who were still rather sick yesterday. Perestroika is healing us all, including the idealists and the inert; but excluding those who are hopelessly ill or who have despaired. We are regaining our health, step by step, from one issue of the newspaper to the next, from one discussion to the next; and, from the 19th Party Conference to the 25 April CPSU Central Committee Plenum which performed a "caesarean section" in order to set the party free and raise its intellect.

Today, the party is acquiring the outlines of concrete people, rather than an abstraction: Anatoliy Gorbunov, Ivar Kezbers, Yanis Vanag, Alfred Chepanis and others. The people know exactly who it is among the leaders of the sole political party of Latvia that stands for protecting the interests of the sovereignty of the republic, and who is fighting with Latvia as a state among other states. A Latvian communist who rejects the Latvian state rejects the Russian also; or, rejects the interests and rights of a Polish worker, since he has not time to think about the working people: he has to think about satisfying the interests of the administrative command system. Just as a Latvian bureaucrat receives from a Russian worker, who was invited to come here, and does his work honestly; but, he is subject to self-seeking bureaucratic manipulations, among which the question of language also takes its place. Deceiving the worker—is the age-old, tried-and-true method of the bureaucracy. When an administrator cannot and does not wish to master the state language of Latvia, he cries out in the name of the worker, saying that he is, allegedly, defending the worker, the simple working man.

Playing down the fact that today no one demands that a worker pours steel "in Latvian," or let's say load ships at the port "in Latvian," the bureaucrat resorts to poorly-concealed lies, and in order to frighten the more naive worker, says that those who cannot speak Latvian will be sent away, deported; and that such people will not be permitted to study in schools or VUZ's. And Gorbunov, Kezbers, Bresis and the Writers' Society are doing all those things.

Today one must ask, do these firebrands really believe themselves? Do they really not see that basically only the popular movement has brought about the rise of the international position in society? Was it not the Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium that created the Forum of the Peoples of Latvia, together with representatives of the popular movement? Was it really not upon the direct initiative of the Popular Front that national cultural societies were established in Latvia, to include the Russian Cultural Society? Were the national rights not restored for every Jew, Ukrainian, Pole, Lithuanian, Belorussian and Gypsy, which also pulls them out of the process of assimilation? But was it not a great insult to Russians in Latvia and to Russians in general, when the administrators of Latvia barbarically ordered the crosses

sawn off the Russian Orthodox Cathedral, and essentially destroyed the cathedral itself? And do the Russians not see that today the Latvian Cultural Fund, the creative societies and the Popular Front are demanding that the cathedral be restored to the believers?

The true Russians—the workers and the intelligentsia who have put down roots in Latvian soil—can be neither slaves nor servants. They never have fawned and cringed before a single bureaucrat to whose nationality they did not belong—and they never will. And it is futile to stir up the Latvians against any other national association of residents of Latvia, and vice-versa. In the name of the Latvians and as a representative of the creative intelligentsia, I would like to say to all the other nations living in Latvia, that: If the Latvian people live in bondage and humiliation, you will not be free either: you, whom they try to utilize in the role of oppressor, as Joseph Vissarionovich tried to do, striving to make national administrators out of the Russians. At the same time he too is ruthlessly degraded and crushed.

You are not fighting the status of the Latvian language as the state language—this is a struggle against you yourselves, and in so doing you are degrading the Russian people and the language of Pushkin.

If today the functionaries of some nation or other, larger than the Russian nation, would attempt to introduce a second language in Russia in superscriptions or in institutions of state power, Chinese for example, or Hindi—then I, a Latvian, would come to the defense of the Russian language along with the Russians; and I would consider the demand for a referendum cynicism with respect to the Russian people. Do not believe that the progressive Law on the State Language, which the Supreme Soviet will perhaps adopt tomorrow, would forbid anyone to speak their native language.

Do not believe that the minimum vocabulary which the law demands of trade workers, physicians and civil servants would humiliate them. Quite on the contrary, you would acquire prestige, and a pure conscience with respect to Russia, the Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania and Israel.

Do not believe the people of Slavic and other nationalities cannot converse in Latvian. I have met Russian people in many countries who could speak Finnish, Swedish, German, English, Italian, and French superbly, and do not consider themselves humiliated in the least.

I too would like to converse with Latvians. My dear fellow-countrymen! Be sensitive to people of advanced age of other nationalities, and do not demand the impossible of them. Place your hopes for the new Latvia and the new Soviet Union in those children of Russian and other nationalities who are today seven or eight years old.

And in conclusion, once again speaking of the prestige of the Latvian Communist Party, I would like to stress that—if the party continues to lag behind the times, it will be threatened either by schism or by something even worse. And this unenviable fate for the party is being prepared by those who, being in the forefront, are compromising the ordinary communists as well.

The adoption tomorrow of the Law on the Latvian Language as the only state language of Latvia can be a step toward the renewal and rebirth of the Latvian Communist Party.

Let us remember that not a single Latvian revolutionary, and not a single Latvian communist had in the past fought and died so that some day a bloated nomenklatura could attack our mother tongue. Nor did they fight and die so that the entire nation would be turned into a minority on the land, which is not a region, nor a territory, but a state with all the rights of a national state, and with international obligations to mankind.

But the obligation of the Latvian nation with respect to all mankind on the threshold of the 21st century can be expressed in two words: live free! For a free national life is an international mission, against which socialism will become a utopia.

And in conclusion I would like to make a suggestion: I propose that the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro immediately adopt a resolution on publishing the newspaper LITERATURA UN MAKSLA in the Russian language. We can no doubt find the paper. And so we await a political decision from the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro.

A.P. KLAUTSEN, Riga City Party Committee First Secretary

The questions examined today at the plenum are, at first glance, of a local nature for the cause of perestrojka. However it is precisely on the question of languages that the most vivid contradictions have appeared in the time we are now experiencing. Diametrically-opposed, and at times irreconcilable points of view are clashing. Some think that the published draft of the Law on Languages is too mild, and others that it is too strict; some suppose that the adoption of such a law will not guarantee the defense of the Latvian language, and others are expressing their anxiety about the observation of constitutional rights and discrimination against their interests.

I will say right off that the overwhelming majority of Riga's citizens are not speaking out against the Latvian language, or against declaring it the state language. The disputes are going on in another plane: on the mechanism for using it in practice. We are firmly convinced that the law should promote the convergence of nations, and not permit direct or indirect limitations of the rights, nor offer advantages to the citizens depending upon their national origins.

The complexity of the problem lies in the fact that over the course of recent decades, and this has already been spoken of, insufficient attention was given to the language problem in the republic. Just take the organization for the study of the Latvian language in Russian schools: after studying it for 7-9 years, the children graduate from school without even the most elementary colloquial skills. In turn, the Latvian language has begun to be supplanted in various spheres of activity and life. All these things could not help but give rise to anxiety. At the same time one cannot help notice that attempts were being made to force a solution to the problem, without taking into consideration the real possibilities that have evolved in the republic.

Under these conditions, the party gorkom is undertaking measures to support genuine progress on the problem itself. Specifically, last year at the party gorkom buro we defined the tasks of party organizations at academic institutions for improving the study of the Latvian language in Russian schools; and for the supervisors and party organizations of the city police department to improve the training of their personnel in the Latvian language, and to step up recruitment of indigenous personnel for the law enforcement organs.

The course of the discussion of the draft law on languages has been thoroughly analyzed at a party gorkom plenum.

Analysis indicates that the hottest spots in the draft law under examination are, first of all—the guarantee of the possibility to receive special education in one's native language; secondly, the language of internal office-work, which is not to be determined formally, but in consideration of the technological peculiarities and economic associations of the given collective, also taking into consideration the opinion of the working collective.

In the final variant being examined today, these conditions have been considered, and one would think that they would necessarily be retained when the final edition of this law is adopted.

The next question that we discussed at the party gorkom plenum was the government program which economically guarantees the adoption of the Law on Language. It's a pity it was not drawn up and published earlier, as we discussed at one of the Central Committee Buro sessions. That would have obviated the need for debates on the deadlines for adopting the law. It is an indisputable requirement that the republic Council of Ministers must provide for systematic introduction of the law, and if for any reason at all a shortage of means or material resources occurs in a certain sector, the appropriate corrections must be made, and within the deadline for introducing the conditions of the new law. This is also one of the basic requirements, which must be considered when adopting the resolution at the session of our republic's Supreme Soviet.

I would now like to dwell on the situation which has today come to pass in many Riga enterprises. It is characterized by a certain amount of anxiety, and even alarm, over the fate of perestroyka. People are talking about discomfort, about social defenselessness, and they stress that in relationships among the members of collectives more disagreement and uncertainty have begun to appear; and quite often, bitterness and lack of faith in the decisions taken above.

This atmosphere was quite obviously present at the meeting held yesterday at the Riga maritime trade port.

Immediately after the 21 April meeting organized by Interfront, at which strike appeals were heard, the party gorkom buro decisively rebuffed such displays as inimicable with our society, as having nothing in common with socialism, and as disorganizing for the republic's economy. Party organizations and party raykoms have been instructed to carefully and principally examine every such incident.

And yet, what is that gives rise to anxiety and concern in our collectives, and among our people? Above all, it is dissatisfaction with the pace of perestroyka. If the stores are empty, if more and more articles become hard-to-get, and if the announced social programs are not carried out—what other emotions could the people have?

And nevertheless, it was not this that in my view is creating the feeling of alarm in the collectives. A certain political discomfort has been revealed, and a lack of faith in tomorrow. Unfortunately, on many questions there is no consistency in the positions of the Latvian CP Central Committee. The analyses given at the January plenum have not been borne out in the practical work of the Central Committee.

Moreover, we the members of the Central Committee see the evolving situation differently. There must be pluralism, but on the fundamental, principal, root questions there must nevertheless be unity; such as, on the question of the role of the party, on the unity of party ranks, on the attitude toward the Soviets, and other important problems.

Therefore, I believe that the proposal given by the Daugavpils representatives, that these problems be discussed at the next Central Committee plenum deserves attention; the more so since in my view, the time has come to provide a detailed analysis of the results of the election to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and for defining the tasks of party organizations at the Fall elections.

Such an analysis is being made at various levels. The other day materials from one of the western radio broadcasts caught my eye; they contained an interview with one of the leaders of the Duma of our Popular Front, who had visited the USA and Canada with a group of comrades. Here is an excerpt from that broadcast:

The Sunday, 23 April, issue of the influential American newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, contained an very weighty and optimistic article in connection with the visit of the NFL [Latvian Popular Front] delegation to Canada and the USA. The article was based on the replies given by one of the NFL leaders to questions of a newspaper correspondent. In the course of the interview he radiated faith in the future. For example, he expressed his conviction that in the coming Fall elections to the Latvian Supreme Soviet, representatives of the Popular Front would receive 70 percent of the deputy seats. His calculations were based on the success of the Popular Front in the elections of people's deputies of 26 March, when out of 34 deputies elected, 26 were from the Popular Front. We must be wise politicians: if we are, victory will be ours in Fall as well. He expressed the hope; moreover, the conviction, that such a victory in elections to the Latvian Supreme Soviet would provide the Popular Front a more favorable opportunity to realize its program—namely, to transform Latvia into a democratic and sovereign state; such as, for example, Finland.

More clear-cut demands for changing the state system in Latvia are expressed in the program statement of the Movement for Latvian National Independence.

They say to me, "Why are you becoming upset? After all, there is no direct appeal to overturn the existing system by force." Right! And that would be not our question, but sooner a question for the procuracy. But for the party, the ruling party is, one would think, not indifferent about the manner in which it would be removed from its position—peacefully or unpeacefully. Should we not, members of the Central Committee, be thinking about this? Does this question cause anxiety in our hearts, and in the hearts of the citizens of our republic? I would think so, if we are truly concerned about expanding the role of the CPSU, and about implementing the resolutions of the 27th Party Congress and the 19th All-Union Party Conference.

I.Ya. KEZBERS, Latvian CP Central Committee Secretary

Today at the Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum and tomorrow at the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet we will be examining the question of how to defend and further develop the Latvian language in Latvia. But tell me please, do we not all hear an echo of a tragic element in this statement? For four decades we have been establishing a socialist society in the republic, while ignoring the basic rights of the nation. Today and tomorrow we gather together not at all to argue about rules, where and how to speak Latvian. We, the communists, must today take a political decision on a robust Latvian language, on its native soil. This is not and cannot be a search for compromise; this is—the legitimate demand of the people. If we, the communists, are together with the people, then today's plenum resolution must be a short one—in

favor of a robust and vital Latvian language. I am convinced that every true internationalist will join ranks with us. But we have nothing to do with false internationalists.

At the central committee buro we gave our evaluation of those false internationalists, who are trying to compromise the defense of the Latvian language and its normal development, and shatter it, agitating for political strikes, and organizing them. I am convinced that today the communists at the plenum will unanimously condemn such actions, and that the Riga party gorkom will at last find the courage and principles to tell the communists in Interfront that under conditions of perestroika and democratization of society there are only two possibilities—either consistently realizing the party's policy; or ultimatums and strikes, at which time they can say good-bye to their party card. There is no place for the organizers of political strikes in our party. I believe that we must create a political climate at this plenum which would exclude the language of ultimatums and strikes. And I call upon the members of the central committee to pass such a resolution and support the position of the central committee on this question, condemning those who agitate for strikes and organize them.

I would like to respond to Comrade Petrakov, who spoke in the name of the communists, and read a resolution in which I was cited as a communist who was invited to attend a party meeting, but did not show up. I would like to say that every week I visit 3-4 collectives at a minimum; and so I cannot understand the tone today of the speech by the comrade from "Kommutator;" and I would like to stress once again that I received a letter of ultimatum: Appear on such-and-such a date and speak to the communists. A week prior to the event, I phoned and asked to change to another date. Then a letter followed, and this time in the name of Vitaliy Pavlovich Sobolov, demanding to force me, so to speak, to speak at the meeting. I will say once again, that I am in favor of contacts; but I will speak only when they speak in language understood by us, the communists. I do not accept summons delivered as an ultimatum.

Comrades, in this situation we must find a way to constructive mutual understanding among all the citizens of Latvia who desire to form international relations on Leninist principles of honesty and justice.

And now, about the moral, emotional aspect of the question under discussion. If we are any kind of politicians, we cannot underestimate it. The growth of national self-awareness and the awakening of the many peoples in our state—these are realities. Realities which we must welcome! My future voters from the Kurzemskiy region have talked a great deal with me in recent weeks: we are for mutual understanding among the nations; but we desire that on the land of our fathers, the language of our mothers be heard. The injustices of the

past have given rise to hurt feelings today. Eliminating the distortions of the past alone will create a sense of social justice and satisfaction tomorrow.

However, the process of cleaning up the Latvian language offends people no less than the blather, the conscious ignorance, and the militant national nihilism which has often accompanied discussion of the language problem.

I think that posing the question that way will also insult those Russians who know the Latvian language, or who wish to learn it. And it offends our Polish, Jewish, Lithuanian and other fellow-citizens in Latvia, who until very recently were not guaranteed the right to develop and use their own native language.

The language question concerns every member of society. Just as national relations as a whole—this is an extremely delicate and fine sphere. Its regulation must be approached with maximum tact. Having said this, it is necessary to delimit the following aspects.

The great passion surrounding the Law on Languages often has no objective foundation. For the great majority of our working (and also non-working) fellow-citizens, the adoption of the Law on Languages will cause no difficulties whatever. When visiting an institution or a trade enterprise the language of communication is chosen by the citizen himself. And in the future, in Latvia all kinds of education, including higher education, may still be gotten in the Latvian or the Russian languages.

The Law on Languages pertains above all to the various ranks of employees and workers in the services sphere, for whom knowledge of a second language is a necessary professional and businesslike quality. This is a mandatory condition, which will guarantee any citizen free choice of languages. And if from that side voices are heard about the rights of an individual or a citizen, then let's call things by their right names!

I admit that we still have a lot of work to do, patiently explaining in order to disperse the conscious or unconscious concerns which spring up about the alleged one-sided trend toward regulating international relations and language problems. We must carry on explanatory work on a broad scale, especially in the Russian language. I believe that the codification of general democratic and civilized principles and putting them into daily practice will not serve to divide and delimit the people; but will create a foundation for qualitatively new level of international relations, which will rest on genuine equality and mutual respect. This coincides with the course of the 19th Conference on the coordination of national interests, and strengthening republic sovereignty.

During discussion of the draft law, a great deal has been said about Latgalia. The public in the republic is avidly and carefully following the subject of what kind of decision the Daugavpils leadership will take; and, we

hope, will undertake action to gradually create favorable conditions for the functioning of the Latvian language. And yet Riga is another important place.

We are preparing for the 800th Anniversary of Riga. And it is our duty to the other countries and to the preceding generations, to provide facilities and establish our city as an ancient European political and cultural center with democratic traditions in international ties. But Riga is and will be the capital of Latvia. Here all national groups must develop harmoniously, but the Latvian language must be heard freely, and the centuries-old traditions of our city must be reflected.

This places great responsibility on the leaders of Riga. Therefore, in my view, great interest is needed in carrying out the proposals of the Forum of Nations of the Latvian SSR on creating various national cultural-educational centers. And greater concern must be displayed for the functioning of the Latvian language in the city's institutions.

Famous Soviet cultural figures have put forth a thesis on the ecology of language. In the Soviet Union, increasingly firm demands are heard to restore historical names; for every region has suffered distortion of its national place-names.

And it is our duty to Latvia—to protect and preserve the ancient place-names. Any time new names are given or changes are made to local names, one must consider the national traditions, the cultural environment of Latvia, and the historical fate of the people. In order to preclude opportunism and unprofessionalism, we must pay attention to the opinions of the specialists, and find out the desires of the citizens themselves. Explanatory work must be significantly stepped-up, especially in the Russian language.

We are placing great hopes in the planned summer CPSU Central Committee Plenum on national questions. There has been no serious discussion of these problems for several decades, and perestroika is unthinkable without a conception of modern national policy. In the name of renewing the society, we must rid ourselves of distortions in international relations. I would hope that the materials from the expected Plenum, and the outline of the concept being examined will be robustly prepared. In this work, representatives of the republics must necessarily take part; that is, the nationals, as Lenin once said. And we ask that the leaders of the Central Committee in Moscow invite and hear out experts from Latvia as well.

I would like to stress once again from this rostrum: We have said "No" to any pressure and any demagoguery. We stand for democratic, just decisions, and we believe that we will receive the support of the workers and understanding on their part.

BSSR Announces Plans to Address Ecological Problems

Environmental Commission Formed
18000978 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA
in Russian 28 Mar 89 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers: On Measures to Improve the Ecological Situation in the Republic"]

[Text] The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers examined the issue "On Measures to Improve the Ecological Situation in the Republic." The decree's adoption basically means approval of the draft basic directions for improving and protecting the environment and making sensible use of natural resources of the Belorussian SSR in 1991-1995 and in the period to the year 2000 (published below), drawn up by the BSSR Gosplan, the BSSR State Committee for Protection of Nature, the BSSR Academy of Sciences, the BSSR Ministry of Public Health and the BSSR Hydrometeorological Service. A decision was made to bring the draft up for public discussion in the republic in April-May 1989.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the BSSR Council of Ministers formed a commission for ecological problems in order to improve the organization of efforts in the republic to study and practically solve the problems of nature utilization and environmental protection. This commission is staffed by comrades M. V. Kovalev (commission chairman), Yu. M. Khusainov and A. I. Trutnev (deputy chairmen), F. S. Azarenko, D. K. Artsimen, V. I. Borodich, G. N. Buravkin, V. I. Burskiy, V. N. Buryak, A. A. Grakhovskiy, A. L. Grishagin, N. I. Dementey, A. B. Zuyev, A. T. Kichkaylo, G. G. Kovalenko, V. A. Kozlov, N. F. Korniyevich, V. P. Kulakov, V. A. Lepeshkin, I. I. Lishtvan, S. N. Lobanov, V. I. Mikhasev, E. I. Nagotko, K. M. Platonov, Yu. M. Pokumeyko, Yu. A. Puplikov, A. N. Rachevskiy, N. I. Rosh, S. P. Rudneva, Ye. F. Sukhorukov, V. G. Teteruk, A. I. Tishkevich, L. K. Tolkach, G. N. Khartanovich and V. T. Yakovenko.

The commission is mandated to organize development of a republic integrated environmental protection program for 1991-1995 and in the period to the year 2000, and submit it to the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the BSSR Council of Ministers in 1989, with regard for the results of public discussion of the basic directions. It has been deemed necessary to develop the corresponding oblast, city and sector programs, as well as an "Ecology" program in each enterprise, organization, kolkhoz and state farm.

Draft Program Published

18000978 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA
in Russian 28 Mar 89 pp 1, 3

["Draft: Basic Directions of Improving and Protecting the Environment and Making Sensible Use of Natural Resources of the Belorussian SSR in 1991-1995 and in the Period to the Year 2000"]

[Text] Much has been done in recent years in the republic to stabilize the ecological situation and improve use of nature.

Capital investments totaling 309 million rubles were used in the 11th Five-Year Plan on nature protection objectives. In 3 years of the current five-year plan these assets have been assimilated to an amount of 300 million rubles, and prior to the end of 1990 assimilation will increase to 530 million rubles, which will be 26 percent over the five-year plan's target. While industrial and agricultural production is experiencing continual growth, the volume of water consumed from natural sources remains unchanged. In comparison with 1980, discharge of polluted wastes into water basins has decreased by a factor of five, and it is now 63 million cubic meters per year, or 6.3 percent of the total discharge volume. By the end of this five-year plan capacities capable of treating 775,000 cubic meters of waste water per day will be placed into operation, which will make it possible to raise the level of purification of waste water to 95 percent. Since the beginning of this five-year plan the volume of toxic substances released into the air has decreased by 92,600 tons. The fertility potential of the soil has risen. During the 11th and 12th five-year plans over 88,000 hectares of disturbed land will be recultivated, field-protecting forest belts will be created over an area of around 2,000 hectares, and over 9,000 hectares of sand, gullies and river banks will be vegetated.

At the same time the high rate of development of the republic's national economy and understatement of the possible consequences of economic activity, the bureaucratic and, in many cases, consumeristic approach to natural resources, and major land improvement schemes that are not always justified have now led to high growth of the anthropogenic load upon the natural environment and, in a number of regions, to serious complication of the ecological situation. These regions include the Polesye, the Lake Naroch basin, the Braslavskiye lakes, and the cities of Novopolotsk, Svetlogorsk, Mogilev, Bobruysk, Gomel, Minsk, Mozyr, Pinsk, Grodno, Orsha and others. Each year around 3 million tons of toxins are discharged into the republic's air basin, and sizable quantities of mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals are carried off of the fields into surface water basins.

The ecological situation has become even more complicated in connection with the Chernobyl AES disaster. Problems concerned with integrated use of the resources

of the Starobinskoye potassium salt deposit and protecting the environment of the Soligorsk industrial region require immediate solution.

The ecological situation that has evolved in the republic is lowering the quality of life of the people and limiting the possibilities for economic development. Primitive notions that natural resources are unlimited and specific actions taken in this connection are leading to a situation where the living environment is assuming a critical state.

Taking account of the need for improving the surrounding natural environment without delay in the interests of the republic's present and future generations on the basis of scientific research and fundamental restructuring of the economic mechanism, with regard for the requirements of sensible use of natural resources, the BSSR Council of Ministers, the BSSR Gosplan, the BSSR Goskompriroda [State Committee for Protection of Nature], BSSR ministries and departments, the BSSR Academy of Sciences, the oblast executive committees, the Minsk City Executive Committee and the labor collectives are faced with carrying out a major effort in the next few years to implement the basic directions of improving and protecting the environment and making sensible use of the natural resources of the Belorussian SSR.

General Systemic Measures

Consistently implement organizational restructuring of the national economy, and pursue a technical policy based on resource conservation and on use of low-waste production processes and integrated wasteless production operations.

Establish the priority of territorial administration in issues having to do with protecting the environment and using natural resources.

Prohibit construction, expansion and reconstruction of facilities that worsen the ecological situation.

Prohibit placement of ecologically dangerous production operations in the cities of Minsk, Mogilev, Novopolotsk, Mozyr, Pinsk, Gomel, Bobruysk, Grodno and Svetlogorsk until the ecological situation in these cities returns to normal.

Ensure ecologically substantiated distribution and further development of the republic's productive forces and ecological expert examination of all plans, and submit the most important of them to the public at large for discussion.

Draw up a republic program for environmental protection in 1991-1995 and in the period to the year 2000, as well as oblast, city and sector programs.

Develop, in 1990-1991, measures to create up to 2,000 health protection zones around enterprises and production operations having an unfavorable influence on human health and on sanitation and hygienic conditions affecting the life of the population.

Create a unified system of technical norms, standards and legal requirements on economic activity, and scientifically substantiate its standards on permissible anthropogenic loads and on the state of the environment. Develop a standard for the quality of the natural environment.

Adopt measures for priority material, financial and cash support to scientific research aimed at evaluating the influence of the ecological situation on human health and developing hygienic recommendations for improving it.

Assist the development of cooperatives working to solve the problems of sensible use of natural resources and protection of the environment.

Develop, in 1989-1990, long-term economic standards on payments for natural resources and on discharges of pollutants into the environment, and the economic mechanism of the use of natural resources in the republic, and implement them in the 13th Five-Year Plan.

Promote an increase in assets allocated to nature protection of not less than two to three times.

Form the Belorussian SSR nature protection fund in 1990. Concentrate this fund in the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Natural Resources.

Develop a republic system of universal public ecological education and personnel training and advanced training in 1989.

Develop a system for monitoring the natural complex of the Belorussian SSR, coupled with introducing automatic observation and monitoring systems in the republic's major industrial centers, and chiefly in the city of Minsk.

By the year 2000, increase the area of specially protected natural territories (preserves, refuges, natural monuments, national parks) to 2 million hectares (9.6 percent), and the area of all forms of protected natural territories, including green belts and health resort zones, protective forests and natural migration routes to 5 million hectares (24 percent of the republic's area).

Foresee, in the plans for international cooperation, permanent participation of specialists from nature protection organs and the republic's scientists in efforts to solve ecological problems and exchange experience in the area of nature protection.

In order to inform the public more widely on ecological problems, change the status of the journal RODNAYA PRYRODA as of 1989 by imparting a sociopolitical orientation to it and having it published monthly.

Protection of Water Resources

The BSSR Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial Committee], the BSSR Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources], the BSSR Minzhilkomkhoz [Ministry of Housing and Municipal Service], the BSSR Academy of Sciences, the BSSR Goskompriroda, the Belgidromet [BSSR Hydrometeorological Service], the oblast executive committees, the Minsk City Executive Committee, and enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz directors are to:

- ensure, by the year 2000, not less than a 25 percent decrease in the rate of water consumption for industrial, domestic, agricultural and other needs in comparison with the 1985 level. Implement measures in 1991 to completely halt discharge of contaminated liquid wastes into the republic's surface water basins;
- develop a system of measures by 1991 to prevent contamination and salinization of underground drinking water sources;
- ensure construction of testing grounds and enterprises for the recycling and burial of highly toxic wastes in each oblast by 1995. Prohibit burial of toxic chemicals unfit for use on the republic's territory as of 1990. Foresee their return to manufacturing plants in their full volume for reprocessing;
- engineer water mains, sewage systems and effective waste treatment plants in cities and population centers with a population of 8,000 or more by the year 2000;
- build domestic waste processing and recycling plants in large cities;
- beginning with the 13th Five-Year Plan, ensure introduction of ecologically safe processes for mining and processing potassium salts, and prohibit reservation of land for salt dumps and slag storage;
- develop and implement a "Sapropel" program in the 13th Five-Year Plan. Increase extraction of this fertilizer by the year 2000 to not less than 10 million tons per year;
- reorganize the land use system in river water protection zones and drinking water intake sanitary protection zones by 1995. Move all mineral fertilizer, toxic chemical, fuel and lubricant storage sites, tank farms, agricultural yards, fertilizer storehouses and other polluting facilities located in the shore zones of lakes, manmade water basins and rivers and in drinking water intake sanitary protection zones. Beginning in

- 1990, halt aerial application of mineral fertilizers within lake, water basin and river water protection zones. Begin planting new water protection forest belts and restoring those that have been destroyed;
- develop a system of measures to protect and restore lake basins, turning special attention to reducing the anthropogenic load on lakes Naroch and Svityaz and the Braslavskiye and Golubyye lakes, and improve conditions within them;
 - jointly with the Polesyevodstroy Association, the Soyuzgipromeliiovodkhoz [not further identified] and the TsNIIKIVR [not further identified], the BSSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council for Problems of the Polesye is to examine land reclamation management practices within the watershed of Lake Chervonoye, and develop measures to restore its hydrologic cycle. The BSSR Gosagroprom, the Gomel Oblast Executive Committee and the Polesyevodstroy Association are to implement these measures in the 13th Five-Year Plan.

Protection of the Air Basin

The BSSR Goskompriroda, the BSSR Gosplan, the BSSR Academy of Sciences, the BSSR Minzdrav [Ministry of Public Health], the BSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Belgidromet, oblast executive committees, the Minsk City Executive Committee, BSSR ministries and departments, and union-subordinated enterprises are to:

- develop a complex of measures to reduce discharges of toxic substances into the atmosphere to levels not exceeding the maximum permissible norms established for their concentration in the air environment;
 - prohibit or significantly restrict motor vehicle traffic in recreation and health resort zones as well as on a number of streets in the republic's major cities, turning them over to pedestrian traffic;
 - implement measures making it possible to reduce the quantity of chlorinated and fluorinated hydrocarbons in production processes by 30 percent as of 1993 and by 50 percent as of 1998 in comparison with the 1986 level;
 - organize production of instruments to neutralize and monitor toxic substances in motor vehicle exhausts in the 13th Five-Year Plan. Create posts at all filling stations to monitor and adjust the concentration of toxic substances in motor vehicle exhausts;
 - establish priority supply of unethylated gasoline and low-sulfur diesel fuel to motor transportation in cities experiencing a complex ecological situation, and convert the motor vehicle fleets of these regions to compressed natural and liquefied petroleum gases as motor fuel on priority by 1995;
- develop and implement measures permitting use of only low-sulfur fuel oil at heat and electric power plants. Ensure satisfaction of the demand of the fuel and energy complex for natural gas to a level of 90-95 percent of total fuel consumption in the 13th Five-Year Plan;
 - utilize fundamentally new dust-trapping gas and water treatment equipment, materials and reagents. Ensure their introduction into the republic's enterprises by 1995;
 - move enterprises and production operations that have the most negative influence on the ecological situation and public health out of the cities prior to the year 2000;
 - draw up, in 1989-1990, and successively implement a complex of engineering, technical and organizational measures to reduce noise, vibration and electromagnetic oscillations to standard levels.

Land Use and Forestry

The BSSR Gosagroprom, the BSSR Minleskhoz [Ministry of Forestry], the BSSR Minlesprom [Ministry of Timber Industry], the BSSR Minvodkhoz, the BSSR Ministry of Road Building, the BSSR Academy of Sciences, the BSSR Goskompriroda, the Polesyevodstroy Association and oblast executive committees are to:

- develop and implement an ecologically substantiated system of use of organic and mineral fertilizers and of expanded reproduction of soil fertility ensuring a positive humus balance and protection of the environment;
- exclude shallow peat bogs from plowing;
- ensure production of ecologically clean products;
- implement a complex of measures to prevent pollution of land, agricultural products and surface and underground water by pesticides, heavy metals and nitrates;
- create protective forest belts along national, republic and oblast highways to exclude irreversible contamination of soil by toxic exhausts;
- create new types of fertilizers with a controlled nutrient release rate. Carry out scientific studies and implement practical measures to sharply increase biological fixation of aerial nitrogen in soil and correspondingly reduce the quantity of nitrogen fertilizers applied to soil;
- maximally limit use of peat as fuel and fertilizer;
- switch to preferential use of spropel and manure from livestock breeding farms as organic fertilizers by 1995;

- make an inventory of anthropogenically disturbed and degraded territories, including spent mineral quarries, slag storage sites, ash dumps, marsh ecosystems and so on, and develop and implement measures to restore them;
- develop and introduce soil protecting procedures for cultivating agricultural crops in the conditions of intensive farming systems, making it possible to significantly reduce soil erosion. Use agricultural equipment that would preclude excessive compaction and pulverization of soil;
- make a gradual transition from chemical resources for protecting crops from pests, diseases and weeds to predominantly biological methods. Accelerate introduction of biologically clean plant protection resources;
- review the distribution of major livestock breeding complexes with regard for the requirements of environmental protection, and optimize their size and capacity. Implement measures to improve operation of existing major livestock breeding complexes, and introduce progressive procedures to decontaminate and recycle liquid manure in them;
- make the activities and financing of land improvement organizations directly dependent on the productivity of agricultural land. With this purpose, carry out farmland improvement measures only integrally on the basis of farm orders and farm assets. Obligate land improvement and construction organizations to introduce reclaimed land into agricultural production on their own in the first few years, and transfer this land to the farms only after the planned yields are attained and all nature protection requirements are satisfied;
- prior to the end of 1989, finish correcting the feasibility study for engineering measures concerned with land improvement and flood protection in the Pripyat River basin, and submit it for approval. Account in the corrections for the recommendations of scientific research institutions on improving the ecological situation and protecting historical and cultural monuments. Organize broad discussion of decisions made on these issues with the participation of the republic's scientists and the public;
- ensure dependable ecological protection of the natural complexes of the Pripyat State Landscape and Hydrological Preserve;
- develop the procedures of sensible use of natural resources on improved watersheds with regard for social and ecological aspects and stable growth of agricultural production, and submit them for approval in the established order in 1990.

Protection of Biological Resources

The BSSR Gosagroprom, the BSSR Gosplan, the BSSR Minzhilkomkhoz, the BSSR Minlesprom, the BSSR Minleskhoz, the BSSR Goskompriroda, the Belorussian Society of Hunters and Fishermen, the BSSR Academy of Sciences, the BSSR Minvodkhoz, the oblast executive committees and the Minsk City Executive Committee are to:

- implement the necessary measures to protect the habitats and propagation conditions of plants and animals, and to restore the numbers of rare and disappearing species, including those listed in the BSSR Red Book, and the inviolability of territories of special value as examples of unspoiled nature;
- reduce the principal logging territory to proportions ensuring nondepleting forest use. Increase the age at which timber is deemed mature, chiefly in protected forest belts beside rivers and water basins;
- ensure utilization of low-quality wood and all wood wastes formed in the course of logging and milling in the national economy; treat maintenance of an average forest area of 34-35 percent with the goal of ensuring a stable ecological balance as one of the principal objectives of forestry in the republic. Prohibit placement of any national economic facilities that would require reduction of forest area in rayons having a forest area less than 20 percent. Treat restoration of forest areas by reforesting river and lake shores and creating field-protecting forest belts as the most important objective in these rayons;
- increase the proportion of vegetation in Minsk, in oblast centers and in other cities and population centers to standard indicators. Create improved forest-parks and laborer recreation zones in green belts of Minsk and all oblast centers.

In the Area of Radiation Ecology

The BSSR Council of Ministers, the BSSR Gosplan, the BSSR Minzdrav, the BSSR Gosagroprom, the BSSR Academy of Sciences, the Belgidromet, the BSSR Goskompriroda, the BSSR Minvodkhoz, the BSSR Minleskhoz, BSSR ministries and departments, and the Gomel and Mogilev oblast executive committees are to draw up, within a 3-month period, a republic integrated program to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl AES disaster on the republic's territory in 1990-1995, foreseeing measures to:

- develop monitoring of the republic's radiation ecology. Support fulfillment of these projects with material and labor resources;

- improve medical services and health improvement of the population. Update the basic principles of economic activity and settlement in territories contaminated by radionuclides in 1989-1990. Draw up a long-range forecast of the health of people residing within the zone of influence of the Chernobyl AES disaster;
- carry out integrated construction, improvement and decontamination of territories, improvement of the organization of trade and public food services and of personnel support, change the specialization of agricultural production in zones of radioactive contamination, develop agrochemical and other methods to reduce the concentration of radionuclides in agricultural products, and study the nature of biological processes occurring in soil under the influence of radiation exposure and microbiological self-purification of radionuclides from soil;
- allocate the necessary assets in 1989 to build, equip and organize the activities of the newly created Polesye radiation ecology preserve within the alienated zone;
- organize production of a sufficient quantity of personal dosimeters and their sale to the public in 1990-1991.

Solving the problems of nature protection is the most important socioeconomic objective. Man's productive activities are increasing the scale of his influence upon nature. Every participant of the production process enjoys a certain amount of independence in selecting his line of behavior, upon which the question as to whether his influence upon the environment will be favorable or deleterious depends. Special responsibility is laid upon scientists, specialists and executives planning the development of industry and agriculture and implementing the development plans. This is precisely why each person must maintain moral principles that would prevent harm to the environment and stimulate a desire to make sensible use of natural resources. It is extremely important for ecological education to be intimately combined with general education and with professional training.

The planned nature protection measures must become an inseparable part of state plans and of the plans of every labor collective, and they must be provided financial, material and technical support. Persistent and successive implementation of the party line on preserving and multiplying natural resources and improving the state of the environment on the basis of the recognition of the vital need for solving these problems not only for the present generation but also for future generations must be treated as the most important task of all party and state organs, associations and enterprises, cooperatives, public organizations, every collective, and every citizen of the Belorussian SSR.

Academic Describes New Edition of Lenin's Collected Works

18300638 *Moscow PRAVDA in Russian* 19 May 89 p 5

[Article by A. Sovokin, doctor of historical sciences and head of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism Department for the Works of V.I. Lenin: "The Inexhaustible Wealth of Thought: On the New Edition of the Collected Works of V.I. Lenin"]

[Text] "The press reported that the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee began studying the problems of the new edition of the "Collected Works of V.I. Lenin." In my view, this is a very important and needed undertaking. The leader's theoretical legacy is enormous and it must become the possession of all people. Can you tell us a bit more about this?

[Signed] A. Mokeyev, Bogorodsk, Gorkiy Oblast.

Per the editor's request, A. Sovokin, doctor of historical sciences and head of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism Department for the Works of V.I. Lenin, answers the reader's question.

Today we are reading the fifth edition of the "Complete Collected Works of V.I. Lenin," which was published after the 20th Party Congress. This edition is reaching 700,000 copies. More than half of the 9,000 works and documents are included in it for the first time.

But a quarter of a century has already passed. A large number of new documents has been published during that time. The Institute has published three supplementary volumes: "Materials Prepared for the Book 'Development of Capitalism in Russia,' 'Note Pad on the Agrarian Question,' 'Synopsis of the Correspondence of K. Marx and F. Engels,' and four of Lenin's collections. More than 1,500 new Leninist documents have been published in all. Approximately 6,000 texts (totally or partially) were published in the 12 volume Biographical Chronicle of V.I. Lenin for the first time. There are new publications in many other editions, too ("Decrees of Soviet Authorities," for example.) There are many documents preserved in the Leninist Fund of the Central Party Archives which are not intended for publication or are unpublished. According to our calculations, more than 1,000 of them may be included in the new edition.

You can graphically see what they represent from the articles in the revived IZVESTIYA TsK KPSS [CPSU Central Committee News] journal and in our separate articles in other organs of the press. For example, it is quite interesting that the very first Leninist letter which was preserved, dated 27 December 1889, was sent from Samara to Leipzig to the F.A. Brokhaus Book Selling Firm. We thank our German comrades for having found it and sent it to our party. In this letter, written in German, 19-year old Vladimir Ulyanov requests that they send him the first volume of the second edition of "Das Kapital" by Karl Marx, F. Engels work, "The

Condition of the Working Class in England," and other books. All discoveries of Leninist texts as well as the results of Leninist research over the last decades, will find their reflection in the newly prepared edition.

According to preliminary calculations, it may consist of 70 volumes containing approximately 16,000 documents, that is, 7,000 more than in the previous edition. I think we need to maintain the average size of each volume as in the previous edition.

All volumes of the sixth edition are conveniently grouped in three chronologically independent sections, each of which encompasses a whole period of V.I. Lenin's work.

The first section contains books, pamphlets, articles, proclamations, speeches, program and directive documents, and very important letters to party and governmental institutions, international organizations, draft resolutions, and preparatory materials (plans and initial drafts of work) for individual works are also included in each volume. The section will consist of 45 volumes.

The second section contains letters, notes, telegrams, and instructions to individuals. It consists of 13 volumes. Letters to relatives are divided into a separate volume according to tradition. The number of these documents is almost double when compared with the previous edition. We are proposing that more than 300 hundred documents be published for the first time. During the Pre-Revolutionary Period, they are letters to: I.F. Armand, Ya.S. Ganetskiy, G.Ye. Zinovev, V.A. Karpinskiy, L.B. Kamenev, A. Pannekuk, G.V. Plekhanov, K.B. Radek, M.I. Ulyanova and others. Documents relating to the Soviet Period include letters, notes, orders, and telegrams addressed to F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, M.I. Kalinin, P.A. Krasikov, D.I. Kurskiy, A.M. Lezhava, V.M. Molotov, A.I. Rykov, Ya.M. Sverdlov, N.A. Semashko, I.V. Stalin, P.I. Stuchka, L.D. Trotskiy, I.S. Unshlikht, G.V. Chicherin, A.D. Tsyurupa, and others. These documents reflect V.I. Lenin's intense work while directing the political, economic, and cultural life of the nation.

The third section contains marginal notes, underlinings, summaries, and notes from books not published in previous editions. This part consists of 12 volumes. Along with documents which are being published in addition to the fifth edition which I discussed above, we are proposing to publish more than 400 documents for the first time. Altogether, there are approximately as many as contained in the first two sections. This will permit us to considerably broaden the limits of the previous edition of the complete collected works and introduce major new groups of Leninist materials into academic circulation. We are planning to provide volume numbering in each section.

The sixth edition must become a new stage in the publication of the Leninist ideological legacy and be distinguished from the previous edition by more complete composition, a more perfect structure and, of course, and preparation at the modern scientific level by information processing systems. In short, we are faced with a great deal of work.

Historian Urges Objective Evaluation of Trotsky's Career

18300639 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA
19 May 89 p 4

[Interview with Soviet historian N.A. Vasetskiy by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent S. Zavorotniy: "I am not Suited to Secondary Roles...: Strokes to Trotsky's Portrait"]

[Text] Trotsky, this complicated and contradictory figure of the October Revolution, is the subject of a discussion our correspondent had with doctor of historical sciences N. A. Vasetskiy, the author of a number of books about Trotsky.

[Correspondent] Nikolay Aleksandrovich, according to Trotsky's words, he and Lenin never separated from one another in Smolny during the days of the October armed uprising. Here is how he himself wrote about this in his autobiographical narrative "My Life." "Late in the evening, in anticipation of the opening of the congress of soviets, Lenin and I rested in the neighborhood of the meeting hall... Someone laid out a blanket for us on the floor, some one—I think it was Lenin's sister—got a pillow for us. This was a well-deserved rest. We were unable to sleep. We talked in half whispers... He (Lenin) questioned me about the mixed pickets of Red Army soldiers and sailors that had sprung up everywhere. What a wonderful picture this is: the armed worker alongside the soldier by the campfire," he repeated with great feeling. The soldier finally has become one with the worker!" But our history books have maintained differently. There, in particular, it has been written that Trotsky strived "to destroy the uprising," that he was "an enemy of October." Was this so?

[Vasetskiy] It is wrong to portray the role of Trotsky in the October events only in black colors, as was done earlier, by me included. The reality is somewhat more complex.

Lenin called for an immediate uprising. He was afraid of losing a favorable moment. Trotsky, however, insisted on the necessity of delaying the uprising until the 2nd Congress of Soviets. Nevertheless, he supported Lenin's resolution concerning an armed rising at the historic session of the Central Committee on 10 October 1917.

From his exile, Lenin urged on the Central Committee in his letters. He demanded greater decisiveness. Trotsky later acknowledged that the letters that Lenin had sent to the Central Committee about the fact that to wait for the

congress of soviets would be a crime against the revolution pertained to him as well, as chairman of the Petrograd Soviet and a member of the Military Revolutionary Committee.

This and certain other facts, tendentiously interpreted as a consequence of Stalinist historiography, were used to deny the contribution of Trotsky in preparing the armed uprising. The documents speak of something else: On 24 October, at a session of the Central Committee, Trotsky introduced several very valuable proposals, in particular regarding the assignment of representatives of the Central Committee to the postal and telegraph workers with the aim of taking the post and the telegraph into their own hands and concerning the establishment of control over the provisional government, and also presented a number of other, no less important ideas. It is not without interest that it was from Trotsky's lips that the deputies to the 2nd Congress of Soviets learned of the overthrow of the provisional government. It was he who made the address regarding the Soviet government. On the basis of this address, a resolution was passed about formation of the first Council of Peoples Commissars, headed by V.I. Lenin.

In these days, Trotsky was extremely active. He was one of the organizers of suppression of the Krasnov-Krasnov rebellion which broke out at the end of October 1917. On 1 (14) November, Trotsky spoke out at the important session of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (bolshevik) [RSDRP(b)] Central Committee against the proposal by Zinoviev and Kamenev that representatives of the SRs and the Mensheviks be invited into the Council of Peoples Commissars.

Lenin had a high opinion of Trotsky's position. At a session of the RSDRP(b) Central Committee he stated: "Trotsky long ago said that a coalition (with the right SRs and the Mensheviks—N.V.) is not possible. Trotsky understood this and from that time on there has been no better Bolshevik." These words are taken from the 1919 and 1958 editions of the "Protocol of the RSDRP(b) Central Committee."

[Correspondent] No matter how close the positions of Lenin and Stalin during the post-October days, there however continued to be disagreements between them...

[Vasetskiy] Certainly, especially in questions of theory. Neither in the days of October nor later did Trotsky acknowledge that Bolshevism's was right in such fundamental questions as the staged character of the revolutionary process in Russian and the necessity for a union between the proletariat and the peasantry.

After October, Trotsky took an active part in restoration of the national economy. In December 1920 at the 8th Congress of Soviets, Lenin takes note of his work as a peoples commissar in a communique. He characterized him as one of the most authoritative leaders, who had created his own school in his own department. Lenin trusted Trotsky to such an extent with regard to building

up the national economy that he gave the latter blank forms used for decrees of the chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars at the bottom was printed the following text, written by Lenin:

"Comrades! Knowing the strict character of decrees by Comrade Trotsky, I am so convinced, am absolutely convinced, of their correctness, expediency, and necessity for the benefit of the affairs assigned Comrade Trotsky, that I support this decree completely."

[Correspondent] As a rule, historians of our recent past present us with such lifeless stereotypes, squeezed into the rigid framework of their own times. Usually, historians deprive these of many personal qualities; they separate the personal from the public. However, as is well known, it is possible to have the wisdom of Solomon yet still not be a political leader, much less a great one. What kind of personal qualities did Trotsky possess? What influence did they have on his famous fate?

[Vasetskiy] In Trotsky's personality lie the reasons for the eminence and tragedy of this contradictory figure. His daring escapes from exile in violation of all generally accepted canons and methods also speak to this. Thus, he accomplished one of them in 1907 from the Siberian town of Berezov along with a half-drunk wagon driver hired for money.

Another episode comes to mind. It concerned the favorite of the Kronstadt sailors, Pavl Dybenko, and Aleksandra Kollantay. Having abandoned their posts, inebriated with love, they ran away to the Crimea. The Central Committee took a negative view of this incident. Trotsky insisted that both be shot. Then, infuriated sailors appeared at the Peoples Commissariat for Army and Navy Affairs and demanded explanations. A lynching was in the air. The commissar's assistants advised him to put some distance between himself and the problem. But he did just the opposite; he went out to the sailors and said: "You want Trotsky. Here I am." They were taken aback and changed their minds about killing him.

Finally, take Trotsky's famous train, which turned up at the hottest spots of the Civil War. Trotsky was one of the first who in the fall of 1919 was awarded the order of the military Red Banner for the defense of Petrograd from Yudenich.

[Correspondent] But there was something else as well. At the front, Trotsky was followed by his reputation for cruelty. The armored train of the peoples commissar awakened the fear not only of our enemies...

[Vasetskiy] In bringing order to the army, Trotsky gave preference to the methods of force, of repression. He frequently resorted to the firing squad. Trotsky demanded that commissars be shot for deserters. And often he did this.

The cruelty with which Trotsky suppressed the uprising of the SRs in Rybinsk—"to set an example"—is well known. He himself talked about this. There is also no justification for the repressions which he and Tukhachevskiy committed when putting down the Kronstadt Rebellion.

There is now wide discussion in the press of the Russian Communist Party (bolsheviks) [RKP(b)] Central Committee resolution signed by Ya. M. Sverdlov concerning the wholesale liquidation of the Don Kazakhs. Trotsky was the initiator of this. Along with his supporters in the Don Buro, Khodorovskiy and Syrtsov, he implemented it personally on the spot. Mironov—one of the most important military commanders of the Civil War period—was exterminated (shot during a stroll in Vutyrok) with the Trotsky's consent.

[Correspondent] Paragraph 41 of the Red Army's political charter, which was distributed in 1922 for discussion, states: "Comrade Trotsky is the leader and organizer of the Red Army. Standing at the head of the Red Army, comrade Trotsky is leading it to victory over all enemies of the Soviet Republic." Did this paragraph, an unusual one for a military charter, reflect the real contribution of the first peoples commissar to the establishment of regular Red Army units?

[Vasetskiy] This fact testifies rather to the excessive ambitions of Trotsky. However, it would be wrong on these grounds alone to belittle his role in establishment of the army.

Trotsky also did not play the least important role in overcoming such a harmful consequence of the civil war as the "partisan movement" [partizanshina]. His position on this question contributed importantly at the 8th Congress to the defeat of the military opposition, which defended the principles of army decentralization and partisan activities.

Trotsky emerged as one of the recognized leaders during the Civil War, one who enjoyed authority in the eyes of the masses. In many party committees and state institutions, Trotsky's portrait was frequently hung alongside the portrait of Lenin.

[Correspondent] Certain historians try to draw the conclusion that Lenin was supposedly preparing Trotsky to be his successor. Trotsky himself, infected with inordinate egoism, considered himself if not higher than, then at least equal to Lenin. In particular, in his book "My Life," he wrote that at a session of the party Central Committee on the day following the victory of the October uprising, Lenin proposed to name him chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars...

[Vasetskiy] No documents have been found that would confirm Trotsky's version of this. However, it is known that Lenin twice—once after the October revolution and again after the Civil War—proposed to make Trotsky his deputy. Not the least of the reasons for this was a desire on Lenin's part to keep a constant eye on Trotsky. Knowing

not only the peoples commissar's strong sides, but also his weak ones, Lenin was continuously restraining him from many rash steps and decisions. He strived to correct deviations from the party's course permitted by him at various stages of building socialism. This was the case during the period of debate concerning the Brest peace and in the course of discussions about the trade unions—during which Trotsky came out for their nationalization.

If one judges on the basis of "A Letter to the Congress," then from the characterizations of the six Party workers that are given in the letter, it is clear that he did not see his successor in any one of them. Lenin's position lay in establishment of the principle of collective leadership within the country.

[Correspondent] For millions of Soviets, the name of Trotsky evokes uniformly negative associations. Let us try to answer the main question: "Was Trotsky a revolutionary?"

[Vasetskiy] Without doubt.

[Correspondent] A Marxist?

[Vasetskiy] With certain qualifications, yes. The tests of a revolutionary and of type of Marxist are different matters.

Trotsky, just the same as Stalin, in my view, belongs to the Nechayev type of revolutionary, who intended to make mankind "happy", having assigned him their own ideas about "happiness" and "well-being." They drove people toward this ideal of happiness with an "iron" fist.

Therefore, it is not a matter of the evil intentions of a Trotsky who, as the authors of the "Short Course of the All-Union Communist Party (bolsheviks) [VKP(b)]" considered, came to the party with the single goal of destroying it from within.

[Correspondent] But, until the end of his life, Trotsky denied the possibility of building socialism in one country...

[Vasetskiy] This is not the only "sin" assigned to him. He was a convinced proponent of the export of revolution. He believed that in a backward country such as Russia it was necessary to think about only one thing—how to hold out until the advent of world revolution. Therefore, he counted on administrative command measures, on force. Trotsky was an advocate of the creation of "labor armies," in which the former "red commander will become our red master," and the "red director—a red company commander."

Trotsky has been justifiably termed the "patriarch of Soviet bureaucracy." He did not consider this as something foreign to socialism, but as a necessary element in management of the national economy.

Trotsky emerged as an advocate of levelling, of asceticism and of restricting the consumption of the broad masses...

[Correspondent] Incidentally, concerning asceticism. He himself led far from an ascetic life...

[Vasetskiy] Yes, he paid heightened attention to his personal appearance and clothing. He dressed elegantly. He was concerned about his wardrobe. Trotsky was distinguished by an expressive appearance—a thick crop of black hair, light blue eyes, an eagle nose. He was admired by many women.

Larisa Raysner, having been a visitor of the peoples commissar on his armored train, dedicated the enraptured poem "Little Widgeon" [Sviyazhok] to Trotsky...

Trotsky possessed a sharp political intuition. In 1923, he was one of the first to point out the growing contradiction between the masses and the party apparatus. He spoke out against cult phenomena, although everything that he came out against was not foreign to him himself.

After the October Revolution, Trotsky, for example, reissued all his own works, acknowledging in their prefaces the error of key ideas (of his theory of "permanent" revolutions). During the time of Lenin's illness, he unleashed a storm of activity, striving to occupy the leadership role in the party.

Trotsky became the first member of the Politburo for whom cities, factories, communes and streets were named during his lifetime. In 1928, two Trotskys—as they began to call the former Gatchina (near Petrograd) and Yuvovka (in the Ukraine)—appeared on the map of our country.

[Correspondent] Why, in this case, was it Trotsky and not Stalin that ended up abroad? Why did the former chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council in the final account lose the struggle for power to Stalin?

[Vasetskiy] Trotsky lost to Stalin because his excessive egoism and ambition, his pretensions to the role of first person in the party and the Soviet state, prevented him from recognizing in Stalin a cunning and calculating politician.

Lenin's letter to the congress also did not alert Trotsky. In it, as is known, stability within the Central Committee and within the party as a whole was made dependent upon relations between Stalin and Trotsky. The Peoples Commissar for the Army and Navy continued to view Stalin as "the most brilliant mediocrity" within the party—and he miscalculated.

Trotsky was also undermined in this struggle by his personal qualities. He had an explosive character. Nobody knew how to offend people like he did.

He was also hindered in this political struggle by his illness. The Peoples Commissar for the Army and Navy suffered from falling sickness. He himself denied this. He said that he had inherited frequent fainting spells from his mother. However, in his memoirs, G. A. Ziv, a professor of medicine who knew the family well, wrote that Lev Davidovich suffered specifically from this disease. Several weeks before Lenin's death, Trotsky's attacks became more frequent. On the advice of his doctors, he left for the Caucasus. He lay chained to his bed in Sukhumi by his illness.

Abroad, in answer to the question why he and not Stalin turned out to be in exile, the former Peoples Commissar for the Army and Navy made reference to Stalin's intrigues, to the latter's violations of the Party Statutes. But indeed, in his struggle with Stalin, Trotsky had resorted to the very same methods. They deserved each other.

And just as soon as Trotsky would get ahead in this struggle, and he would begin to stand on ceremony with Stalin.

Trotsky conducted himself in different ways at different stages in his life. There was an "October" Trotsky, who worked solely for the revolution, for October. There was a Trotsky of the period of the civil war and restoration of the national economy, when Lenin skillfully made use of his organizational abilities in the interests of socialism. There was also a "Mexican" Trotsky, strangled by his hatred for Stalin, by his egocentrism, convinced of his own prophetic mission. From Mexico, in his political blindness, Trotsky calls for the creation of a new underground party in the USSR, and for civil war.

It is necessary today for us to see and distinguish the various stages in the life of Trotsky. The more rapidly we, including our historical science as well, free ourselves from the stereotypes of the Stalinist "Short Course," from viewing the world only in black or white colors, the more deeply we will be able to understand all the greatness of the Bolsheviks, of the organizers of the October Revolution, who were able at the moment of the conquest of power to attract to themselves all the best currents of socialist thought close to them.

Functionary Calls for Defense of Ideology
18001105 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian
13 Apr 89 p 3

[Article by A. Brazaytis, chief, Main Administration for Safeguarding State Secrets in the Press, Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers: "Active Dialogue Is Essential"]

[Text] A difficult political and ideological situation has developed in our republic. Truly original, creative, and firm actions are required to normalize it. For this reason, it is really hard to work; even harder, I think, than in the postwar times. The Lithuanian Communist Party must bring about the situation's restoration, almost certainly on the ideological ruins of the past, where, to some

extent, whether you like this or not, it must seek valuable materials for an ethical life, the basic principles of which should be truth and practicality.

However, at the risk of remaining old-fashioned, I nevertheless should urge the party not to be precipitate lest something that was good, and may still be useful, accidentally be left beneath the ruins. The hardest and saddest part is that the republic's party organization, under the pressure of opposition forces and hostile criticism, has not yet established a clear-cut attitude toward its own history and past policy, and, for a rather long time now, has barely participated in a dialogue with its opponents on these matters. This all lies, like a heavy burden, on the conscience of every Communist and any person who takes a sympathetic position with respect to the communist party.

It causes alarm, this ideological disarray, the real crisis nature of which is impossible to ignore even now, and which, as a matter of fact, even turned out to be the main reason for deficiencies in the party organization's pre-election political work and the principled and rather harsh evaluations of the party organization at the 17th Central Committee Plenum.

At one of my meetings with the public, I was asked a question of the following sort: Do you seriously believe in the class-struggle theory thought up by Marx back in the last century? Has the time not come to consider it a part of the dead past? It would have been nothing shocking if a professional-technical school student, who had been listening to the foreign "Voices," or a semiliterate peasant had asked such a question. However, as later became clear, a teacher, who had graduated from a pedagogical institute quite recently, asked this question. And so many such questions come up today, regarding nationality relations, sovereignty, the political system, history, philosophy, and worldview matters in general! It would still be all right if this were really just naive lack of knowledge or political semiliteracy, and not an attacking extremism.

That is why the Lithuanian Communist Party ideological personnel's consolidation and sense of the Central Committee leaders' moral support are now extraordinarily important in my view. To continue in the same way as has, in my opinion, been the case in propaganda—today with one thing, and tomorrow with another—is impossible. The time has come, as Jonas Avizhyus remarked in the article "Is This Really the Only Road to Democracy?" (TIYESA, No 64), to make ourselves clear. The Central Committee Plenum has demanded that we not embrace the dissenters, but carry on an active dialogue with them, using all media, the press primarily; and this Central Committee Plenum position must be supported.

Here there arises the question, how, by what methods? I often have to listen to complaints: But where, they ask, is Soviet censorship? Why does it release, sanction, not forbid, etc.?

The practice of political editing on the part of Main Administration for Safeguarding State Secrets in the Press workers was denounced back in 1957, after the 20th CPSU Congress. True, this party directive was enforced very inconsistently during the stagnation years.

At present, as a result of the 27th CPSU Congress' perestroika and glasnost policy, the full responsibility for a publication's ideological content is vested in the mass information media managers, in party committees, and in the other organizations having their own publications. These, it seems to me, have not yet become fully aware of this responsibility, and some, let us speak frankly, have gotten lost in pluralism abstractions.

In this respect, it is necessary to have the press take a firmer stand without delay, and it is essential to clarify every party periodical and other publication's position fully. As long as the function of managing the press and other mass information media is not taken away from the party, it is necessary, in conducting political dialogues, to strive for the function's being performed in fact. It is intolerable that laws and effective regulations should be violated upon the establishment of new publications and bulletins, and during the printing and reprinting of various collections of articles, posters, and even proclamations directed, not only against the authorities, but also against public institutions and individual citizens, and even containing threats and slander aimed at these.

Thus, as long as the party reserves the right to manage the mass information media, and regulates these with its normative documents, it must not shirk such work; without, of course, restricting the right to express differing opinions within the limits of socialist pluralism. It is possible that the situation may change upon establishment of the legal state and adoption of a law on the press, but, for the time being, it is as stated, and everyone needs to take this into account, including even those persons who do not wish to recognize the party's leading role in the society. There is no other way to regulate publishing work and influence its content at this point. A return to the past, to censorship, is not to be expected. Censorship has the capacity to stop the propagandizing of pornography, violence, war, racism and fascism, and whatever is on the list of information prohibited from publication. But only state and military secrets, and certain regulations for publishing governmental and other directive documents, remain on the list.

Such limiting of censorship does not mean that party and moral responsibility have disappeared, particularly with those persons who describe tragic facts in the society's or a person's history, and reach hasty conclusions which, at times, denigrate party and Soviet state policy. It is necessary to restrain journalists from such hastiness by party persuasion. It is especially wrong to use the press for disrupting the society and comparing people by nationality, age, and other characteristics. Under some publications' influence, young people are even beginning to suspect their own fathers of Stalinism. A new Pavlik

Morozov syndrome, only the other way around, is manifesting itself. Thus, a virus which destroys historical memory, and a disregarding of the past, without which there can be neither a present nor a future, are spreading.

The veterans, party and state workers, and public organizations themselves should defend their dignity and honor more aggressively, even in court proceedings. The laws, you know, are not written as a stage set for the future legal state. They can function even now.

In implementing the perestroika of management and control for the press, it seems to me that some party committees have not understood that their influence upon the press, and the responsibility of the Communists working in it, for the publications' adherence to party ideology should be increased at the same time. Not having done this before, it still is not too late to do it today. Otherwise, do not implement the party line for the society's consolidation in the name of perestroika.

I wanted to say more about the ideological situation that developed after the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum and the elections of USSR people's deputies. There are two questions that particularly worry the people: Shall we not return anew to the times of stagnation, and will not the danger of counter-revolution arise with the intensification of conflicts to an extreme degree? Party propaganda and the newly elected people's deputies must respond argumentatively to these questions, but not mislead people with illusions. If we convince the society that we have reliable guarantees that neither the one threat nor the other exists, that political authority will be stable and reflect the people's hopes for positive changes, and that neither extremists nor stagnation causers will prevail, much that is nonconstructive will disappear, even within the ranks of "Sayudis" and "Yedinstvo," and in other movements and public organizations. Then it will be possible to believe in the society's consolidation around the party, and in those actions which will save perestroika from failures.

Uncertainty and ideological disarray in party organizations, the Komsomol, and many ideological institutions, the weakening of state functions in legal regulation of social processes, and the fascination with mass-meeting methods of public influence, free elections, and demonstrations where appropriate and inappropriate have their effect—they breed distrust and indifference, and these, in turn, nourish various confrontational inclinations, sometimes very hostile to Soviet authority and perestroika.

While sincerely sympathizing with the party committees' ideologists because of their difficult and complicated work in overcoming the crisis situation, I wish to urge them—the first assistants, the press workers, and the Communists working in the press—to switch from disruptive themes to themes of consolidation, and to a constructive analysis of reality that will help our party solve the truly extraordinary problems of restoring the society.

**TaSSR Orthodox Priest on Effects of
Restructuring on Church**

*18001143 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA
in Russian 17 May 89 p 3*

[Interview with Father Nikolay, dean, Nikolskiy Cathedral, by Ye. Tyuchkalov: "To Live by One's Conscience"]

[Text] An open face with a neatly trimmed beard. A direct, kindly glance from eyes that almost winked. A calm voice that seemed incapable of becoming high-pitched. Meet Father Nikolay, archpriest and dean of Dushanbe's Nikolskiy Cathedral.

We met on the veranda of his spacious house. Father Nikolay folded the newspapers and journals into a level pile on the table and silently indicated a vacant chair with his hand.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] Father Nikolay, the mass media are now making more active efforts to contact clergymen. In some cases this is most likely caused by the lengthy period of silence in the interrelations between church and state. Now times have changed. And many of our readers will undoubtedly be interested in becoming more closely acquainted with the affairs of the Orthodox Church in Tajikistan.

First of all, Father Nikolay, could you tell us something about yourself?

[Father Nikolay] You've already become accustomed to the stereotype that clergymen are not like other people. Believe me, that's not the case, and I'm a living example. I grew up in a religious family, but I was always drawn to the natural sciences. I used to read a great deal, and not just belles lettres. After secondary school I graduated from the Faculty of Mathematical Physics at the university, and I taught school for some time. Then...then came the seminary. I served in the Novosibirsk Diocese and, finally Dushanbe. This is already the fourth year that I've been here. And so my biography is quite ordinary.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] Do you have a large family?

[Father Nikolay] By today's standards, it's not a small one: I have a wife and four children. The children are already grown. Three of them have, on the whole, become settled in their lives; the youngest one is just finishing school.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] But none of them have followed in your footsteps?

[Father Nikolay] Alas, no. Of course, I would have liked to see them become clergymen, just as any other father dreams of seeing his children continue his own work. But, in the final analysis, that's a matter for the children to decide; it's their life. My oldest daughter has graduated from the university's law school, and the next-oldest

graduated from a pharmacy school and is working in a drugstore. My son is getting ready for service in the army; I see him as a capable mathematician.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] If it's not a family secret, Father Nikolay, what kind of upbringing did your children receive?

[Father Nikolay] My wife and I tried to bring up honest, well-educated persons with their own views on life.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] And what about the religious aspect?

[Father Nikolay] Above all, I did not try to impose any kind of religiosity on my children. As with any extreme, this will not bring anything but harm. But as to the Scriptures, which, on the whole, comprise the foundations of the Christian religion, and the canons of the Orthodox Church, I do not consider that a knowledge of them can bring any harm to a young person. In the final analysis, the Orthodox Church throughout its entire period of existence has preached mercy and love for mankind.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] It's well known that for many years clergymen in our country were regarded as different-minded persons. Did this have an effect on your children's education or on your wife's work?

[Father Nikolay] To my great regret, yes. I recall the director of the school in which my wife worked telling her straightforwardly that his attitude toward her would be different if her husband had been an engineer or a physician. She had to be transferred to a different collective. There was also quite a bit of foolishness in my children's education. How one wishes that none of this will ever be repeated!

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] Our country's troubled years of the cult of personality, excessive willfulness, and stagnation comprised the cause of biases in the most diverse fields of our lives. They could not help but affect the mutual relations between church and state. Do you sense some changes occurring these days?

[Father Nikolay] It's difficult to answer that question unambiguously. Yes and no. The guarded attitude toward us on the part of many bureaucrats is noticeable just as before. Nevertheless, one cannot help but consider it a change, even if it is only a matter of broad-based participation by clergymen in the country's public life. Who could have supposed 10 or 20 years ago that religious leaders would become deputies to the highest organ of state authority? Certain changes are noticeable in our diocese as well. The people have begun to more interested in the church's activity, and the representatives of various religious tendencies have begun to assemble more frequently in order to discuss general problems. And even my interview today with a correspondent of our republic's party newspaper—doesn't that say something about changes?

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] Yes, of course. And have you noticed any shifts in the quantitative composition of your parishioners?

[Father Nikolay] I cannot answer you precisely down to the last man, you understand. But, in general, such a tendency is noticeable. There are many persons who have not become sharers in the mysteries of religion but who gladly attend church services. The number of baptisms is increasing. And what is remarkable is that not only children are being baptized, but also adults.

[Father Nikolay] In recent times, Father Nikolay, many persons have connected the activity of the Orthodox Church with mercy and charity. Could you say a few words about your cathedral's contributions?

[Father Nikolay] Mercy and charity have always been inseparable from the church. By the way, not only from the Orthodox Church. Furthermore, these concepts have always been considered as church terms. The fact that the broad masses of the population have now begun to speak about this, cannot help but give us joy. More than ever, people nowadays need live participation and kind words. And the church cannot help but respond. Thus it was and thus it will always be. Let's recall the Great Patriotic War—the church sent everything that it could to the Defense Fund. These assets were utilized to set up the tank column named for Dmitriy Donskoy and the aircraft squadron named for Aleksandr Nevskiy. Nor has the church remained idly indifferent to the tragic events of the postwar period, whether it was a case of a natural disaster or an accident.

Among the charitable actions engaged in by our cathedral in recent times, I can cite the following: at the time of the Chernobyl accident we sent about 3,000 rubles to that far-off Ukrainian city. Our contribution to aid those persons who suffered from the earthquake in Armenia amounted to more than 10,000 rubles. And we gave about 7,000 rubles to our brothers at the time of the Pissarsk tragedy. Every year we contribute approximately 35,000 rubles to the Fund for Peace, our contributions to the Children's Fund and the Cultural Fund are significant. It may be that our contributions are not always so great, but they all come from the heart.

[Father Nikolay] By the way, it's not such a simple matter for the church to do all this. Did you know that there is a law which limits the charitable work which the church may do? It was adopted sometime back in the late 1920's, but is still in effect, to a certain extent, even today. Those bureaucrats who adopted it in all likelihood assumed that, by engaging in mercy and charity, the church would come to exert an influence on matters of state. Nowadays it is well known how they then understood the need to separate the church from the state. Perhaps they feared an increase in the number of believers. Moreover, this latter may be explained as follows. If

the state turns away from human beings, but the church helps them—and were such cases really so rare?—then human beings could certainly fill up the numbers of parishioners.

And so we are impatiently awaiting the publication of the Law on Freedom of Conscience. I think that it will define the church's sphere of activity with sufficient precision. Including the possibility of showing mercy and charity.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] We have already spoken about the church contribution considerable sums to those persons who have fallen into misfortune. But the concept of philanthropy is certainly not limited to merely allocating money, is it?

[Father Nikolay] Certainly not. Our activity is directed at philanthropy in the broadest meaning of that word. We try, for example, to preach the firm strength of the family. You know what harm has been inflicted on society by the ever-growing number of divorces and the disintegration of young families. Moreover, Christian morality has always rejected divorces, setting instead as its goal the strengthening of the family.

The same thing applies to the church's categorical opposition to abortion. This is also a very grave sin, a crime against a human being. Why should a third person be blamed for the desire of two other persons to unburden themselves of troubles?

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] Father Nikolay, you are a clergyman of the Orthodox Church in a republic where most of the believers profess Islam. How have your interrelations been coming along with the Muslim clergy?

[Father Nikolay] In the best possible way. There is nothing to divide us. Unless you consider purely canonical issues, we have no differences. Our goals are unified and great—the preservation of a firm and lasting peace on the entire planet, the struggle for purity of the environment and for the moral purity of human beings. This pertains not only to the Muslims and Orthodox Christians, but also to the Catholics and Jews living in Tajikistan.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] And what is your attitude toward the nationality problems, which are becoming so acute nowadays?

[Father Nikolay] First of all, I consider that we cannot fail to see their urgency. I agree with those who protest against any sort of pressure on the legitimate rights and interests of members of certain nationalities. In particular, I support those Tajiks who are struggling to have Tajik granted the status of the state language. By the way, I myself would very much to study the language spoken by the majority of this republic's population. And I will certainly do just that when good self-teaching textbooks are published.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] But won't the parishioners be prejudiced against a priest who speaks Tajik?

[Father Nikolay] You are falling into the trap of stereotypes again. Could there really be prejudice against literacy in whatever form it may appear? When our Lord sent the Apostles to all the ends of the Earth to preach, they could not have carried out the mission assigned to them if they had not studied and learned languages. And so such knowledge cannot help but be approved by the church. And I personally would like to master not just two but twenty-two languages. At the same time I do not categorically welcome the demands of certain aggressive-minded persons to see only the native language in all spheres of this republic's life. A language as a means of communication among the representatives of various peoples should exist, and Russian could be such a language. That's very obvious.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] In a number of regions in this country, in particular, in the Baltic republics, many persons are now speaking about a necessary rebirth of such educational institutions where young persons would be able to become acquainted with the fundamentals of Christianity. How do you regard this?

[Father Nikolay] I'm for it. But let me stipulate the following: I recognize the unfeasibility of such a thing, at least for the time being. Because, after all, in our country the church is still officially separate from the school. But, I repeat, I would be for opening similar institutions, something along the lines of the Sunday Schools. At least for those persons who desire them, and there are quite a few of them already. Why are they necessary? So that young persons can pay more attention to philanthropy and mercy, because, of course, the shortage of these qualities nowadays is obvious. It would be naive to suppose that such schools are capable of producing religious fanatics. At the present time, I assure you, this would be impossible. And so the advantages for the state would, most likely, be greater.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] One more question about the influence of perestroika on the interrelations between church and state. The church is not always capable of improving the working conditions and everyday life of clergymen without the help of state organs. Are you aware of such help.

[Father Nikolay] It's difficult to reply unambiguously. Yes and no. Nevertheless, the shifts are great. We are helped very much by the apparatus of those in charge of religious affairs under this republic's Council of Ministers. This apparatus, if I may so express it, is a middleman between the church and the state. With regard to transport and various materials. We've recently succeeded in placing a dome on the cathedral and in gasifying the residential areas.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] Here's a question which stems directly from the last one. Can you consider yourself nowadays, at the present stage of perestroika, to have equal rights in all human relations? What I have in mind is the clergy.

[Father Nikolay] Alas, we still have a long ways to go before we reach that level, although we are all Soviet citizens.

Judge for yourself. Clergymen do not have the possibility, for example, of using travel passes for medical treatment, nor do we enjoy certain other privileges. And then there are taxes! Last year I paid more than 2,500 rubles. I understand, you have reminded me about a divergent opinion: clergymen are not supposed to know anything about accounts. I assure you that such is far from the truth. I'm not going to speak about others, but let me speak just about myself. My house, as you can see, is not at all different from hundreds of others, neither in furniture nor in anything else. To be sure, I have a car, but I need it for cathedral business. And, besides, an old Moskvich can hardly be called a luxury.

Material satiety—I'm repeating the essence of the Christian teaching on this—does not make a man spiritually richer. On the contrary, it corrupts him and morally kills him. And so the Orthodox Church has never set itself the goal of material wealth.

As to equal rights, you will agree that it's too early to talk about them. But I'm an optimist; I believe that when the Law on Freedom of Conscience is published, clergymen will be granted rights equal with the other social strata. In short, I expect changes from perestroika in the country and in our lives.

[Ye. Tyuchkalov] Time passes quickly when you are in an engrossing conversation. I noticed that Father Nikolay was beginning to look at his watch.

"You must excuse me," he said smilingly, "the service will begin shortly."

He accompanied me through the passageway through the little courtyard and opened the gate for me.

Georgian Council for Religious Affairs Official on Church-State Relations

18000892 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA 7 Mar 89 p 3

[Interview with Anzor Tsiklauri, commissioner of the Georgian Council for Religious Affairs by GRUZINFORM correspondent: "We Have A Common Fatherland"]

[Text] The new trends in the life of the nation have touched religion and the relations between believers and atheists as well as between church and state. Overseeing these relations in the republic is the administrative machinery of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Commissioner of the Council for Religious Affairs. Our

GRUZINFORM correspondent has asked the commissioner Anzor Tsiklauri to tell us about the important features of the Council's activities under the conditions of perestroika, glasnost, and the democratization of our society.

[Tsiklauri] The USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs examines questions related to the functioning of various kinds of religious organizations within the national territory. Its duties include registering new religious groups and assisting churches in obtaining various equipment needed to conduct a normal church service. We make sure that both the church and state are following the existing legislation on religious worship.

[Correspondent] In addition to offering assistance to churches, the Council has the right to prevent the activities of religious organizations by refusing to register them. Tell me, have you often been compelled to deny believers the right to practice their faith?

[Tsiklauri] I can assure you that in recent times the Council has not denied the right to register to a single group of believers who have indicated a desire to openly perform their rites. Illustrating this is the presence in the republic of a number of untraditional religious movements, including Hare Krishnas. And so it will continue from now on. As far as widely-known religious movements are concerned—Orthodoxy, Catholicism, and Judaism—the question of denying them the right to practice has never arisen.

If there have been prohibitions, they have been primarily against sects and groups of believers whose practices could bring physical and moral harm to individuals and society. The existing legislation forbids various processions which disturb the social order, self-torture, and other anomalies. Taking this into account, we are obligated to learn prior to registration the basic principles of a given religious group as well as the manner in which religious ceremonies are conducted.

It is true, in the past there have been incidents of a different nature. However deplorable, the years of the cult of personality and stagnation have begotten aberrant phenomena such as illegal restrictions and limitations on the rights of believers. This will not be repeated.

[Correspondent] Could we say that the fates of believers and atheists in our country have become entwined?

[Tsiklauri] Most definitely. Despite their different worldviews, all of the citizens of our nation, believers and non-believers, devoted their labor to building and restoring the country after its devastation. In the name of true equal rights and true freedom they carried out the first socialist revolution in history, and in the years of the Great War of the Fatherland they fought together on the front or worked on the home front.

We well remember the patriotic call of our clergy and the mass campaigns to take up collections for a fund for the nation's defense.

So we have all of the preconditions for a substantive dialogue. As M.S. Gorbachev has said, "We have a common history, one Fatherland, and one future."

[Correspondent] There has been widespread discussion in our country about the ratification of the new Law of Conscience. What do you think this law should above all include?

[Tsiklauri] It must be said that the existing legislation has clearly aged: to some degree it does not correspond to the currently existing relations between Church and State. We hope that the new law will exclude any possibility of violating the constitutional rights of either believers or atheists. We also hope that it will remove restrictions from religious sects and that religious organizations will be able to hold Bible classes and Sunday school. Churchmen should be able to acquaint the public with their activities and participate in charity and philanthropic activities.

Incidentally, together with the ministries of justice and foreign affairs and the procuracy, and the councils for religious affairs representatives of religious-confessional organizations are working on drafting the new law.

[Correspondent] Please tell me about the status of religious-confessional groups in Georgia.

[Tsiklauri] Today in Georgia there are 17 different religious-confessional movements and three religious centers: the patriarchy of the Georgian Orthodox Church, the bishopric of Armenian churches, and the center of Baptists in the Transcaucasus. Perestroika has touched every religious movement without exception, most of all the Georgian Orthodox Church. Having restored its autocephaly, thanks to the October Revolution, it is successfully continuing to work together with the government. Only recently several of its ancient churches have been returned: the Metekhi, Gelati, Anchiskhati, Martvili, the monastery clusters of the Sioni, Vardzia, Tsilkani, Ateni, and Shiomgvine... Literally every day the list grows. The Georgian Church now has 128 active basilicas and seven monasteries. In comparison, in 1960 there were only 45.

The republic's leadership fully understands the problems and aspirations of the Church and supports the idea of returning to it such famous centers of ecclesiastical culture as the Monastery of Iveron on Mount Athos of Greece and the Dzhvari Monastery in Jerusalem.

A result of the substantive dialogue between the government and the Church has been the opening of the Tbilisi Ecclesiastical Academy. Here, together with priests, professors and teachers invited from the Tbilisi State University will hold lectures. Incidentally, future theologians will be able to work not only in churches, but also in secular institutions.

Emigre Bishop Visits Lithuania

*18001046 Vilnius KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 20 Apr 89 p 3*

[Interview with Bishop A.-P. Baltakis by ETA correspondent Rolandas Barisas: "Through the Eyes of the Emigre Bishop"]

[Text] Antanas-Paulius Baltakis, the chief bishop of Lithuanians who live abroad and member of the Episcopal Conference of the U.S. Catholic Church, was in Lithuania at the invitation of chairman of the Episcopal Conference of the Lithuanian Catholic Church, Cardinal Vintsentas Sladkyavichyus. During his two-week visit he visited the Vilnius and Kaunas archdioceses, the Telshay and Panevezhys dioceses, met with the leaders of the Catholic Church of Lithuania, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Lithuanian SSR Vladislovas Mikuchyauskas, with the representative of the Council on Religious Affairs under the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the Lithuanian SSR Kazimeras Valanchyus, took part in services in the Vilnius arch-pulpit of the Cathedral-Basilica, in churches in Klayped, Kretinga, in his native Troshkunay and other places. Before leaving the United States, the bishop answered the questions of the ELTA correspondent Rolandas Barisas.

[Correspondent] In the circles of the Catholic Church you are a well-known bishop, but laymen know you less well. Perhaps you will tell us about yourself and about the responsibilities of the chief bishop of Lithuanians living abroad.

[Baltakis] I was born 64 years ago in the village of Latave-nay, in what is today Anikshchyaysk rayon. I was the second of 11 children. After graduating from the Anikshchyaysk high school, I decided to enter a seminary, but the war upset my plans. I was deported by the Germans to work. I was in Norway when the war ended. Later, I went to Belgium, where I joined a Franciscan monastery. I was ordained as a priest there in 1952. The next year I moved to Canada, where I established a Lithuanian parish in Toronto. In 1984, Pope John Paul II nominated me Bishop and then the chief Bishop of Lithuanians living abroad. I am in charge of parishes in all parts of the world, nominate clergymen and deal with other matters.

[Correspondent] Much time has passed since you last visited Lithuania. What did you expect to see in your former homeland and what are your impressions?

[Baltakis] This is my second visit to Lithuania after the war. I did spend five days here 12 years ago on my way to Greece. I could not get a very clear picture over such a short period of time. Now, free to go anywhere, I visited many places in Lithuania. Although we in the West get a lot of detailed information about local events, first-hand experience is very valuable. I paid most attention to people and their feelings. Before, they would come across as gloomy and somewhat scared. Now I can often see people smiling, expressing their opinions freely and openly telling you about their plans. It is

hard to imagine that this change, started by M. S. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost and restructuring, happened over such a short span of time. I am happy to see the intellectuals, especially the young people, become more active and striving to do something for their homeland. I especially felt this way in Vilnius, when I met the members of the revived organizations of scouts, gediminaytes, ateytininks and others. The attention and good feelings shown by the authorities I met made me feel good as well.

[Correspondent] You met many believers and non-believers, authorities and church leaders. How do you evaluate their relations?

[Baltakis] I have noticed that the authorities do not harass the believers now and their needs are met more fully. This is a welcome change. For example, I attended the liturgy at the Vilnius arch-Cathedral-Basilica which has been returned to the believers and at the Klaypeda church. The KATALIKU PASAULIS magazine has been launched, although newsprint is a problem. I think that this is the reason why the publication of religious literature runs into difficulties. In short, I would describe the relations between the church and the authorities as normal. I think that the new Papal nominations prove this as well.

[Correspondent] You visited many Lithuanian parishes abroad. Is the problem of preserving the national spirit topical for the compatriots today?

[Baltakis] Assimilation is an inevitable process for the Lithuanians living in foreign countries. Small colonies, like those in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, and Toronto find it easier. For the most part, their life is built around the parishes, which are not only religious centers, but cultural centers as well, with their own gyms, premises for different organizations, and folk dance clubs. Many third and fourth generation emigrants do not speak the native tongue but feel themselves to be Lithuanians in their hearts. The revival process in Lithuania stirred compatriots abroad. They seek to keep in touch with their homeland as much as possible and they want to visit it. Contacts between athletes and art workers help to preserve our Lithuanian identity.

Moldavian Council For Religious Affairs Official on Church-State Relations

*18001077 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA
in Russian 7 May 89 p 3*

[Interview with I. Kh. Vichku, commissioner of the Council on Religious Affairs of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, by ATEM correspondent D. Chubashenko: "State and Church: Dialogue, Mutual Respect, Collaboration"]

[Text] "Believers—are Soviet people, workers, and patriots and they have a perfect right to express their convictions in an appropriate way. Perestroika, democratization, and glasnost also apply to them completely and without any reservations. This is particularly true in the area of morality,

where shared human standards and customs may further our common goal." These are the words of M.S. Gorbachev on the occasion of his meeting with Pimen, patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, and the members of the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church.

A year has passed since that meeting. What imprint has perestroika, democratization and glasnost left on the relations of the state to religion, the church, and believers in Moldavia? Our ATEM [Moldavian Telegraph Agency] correspondent asked this question of the commissioner of the Council on Religious Affairs of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, I. Kh. Vichku.

[Vichku] Respect for religion is a special area of social consciousness, which has increased appreciably recently. Today our socialist society has entered a period of renewal in all areas of life. The new political situation taking shape in this country is changing our view of the place of religion and the church. Stereotypes, dogmas, and relations with religious organizations are undergoing critical review. Outmoded rulings and regulations concerning the church and believers are being repealed. Condemnatory statements about them have become obsolete. In the past, various sanctions and restrictions have been unjustly imposed with regard to believers and members of the clergy. Many of them have already been reconsidered and repealed. Drafting of a new "Law On Freedom of Conscience" is nearing completion.

In Kishinev and other cities and villages of the republic, and throughout the entire country, the conditions necessary for celebration of the 1000th anniversary of Christianity in Russia were established. I would like to note that activation of religious activity can be noted everywhere. Church buildings are being repaired and improved, religious associations are being registered, new churches are opening. In a word, Lenin's principles governing the relations of the state to religion, the church, and the faithful are being restored in full measure.

[Correspondent] Could you remind us of the nature of the principles advanced by V.I. Lenin concerning the relations of the state to religion?

[Vichku] As early as 1905 in the work "Socialism... and Religion," V.I. Lenin wrote, "The state must not interfere in religion, religious societies must not be associated with state authority. Everyone must be perfectly free to profess any religion or no religion, i.e. be an atheist, which is usual for socialists. It is completely unacceptable to make any distinctions among citizens with regard to civil rights on the basis of their religion. Even the mention on an official document that a citizen professes one or another faith must be unconditionally eliminated." Subsequently, these principles were incorporated in the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, "On the separation of church and state," signed by V.I. Lenin on 20 January 1918. He

recommended "complete separation of church and state—this is what the socialist proletariat demands of the modern state and the modern church."

These directives were embodied in the USSR Constitution (pg. 52) and the MSSR Constitution (pg. 50) where it is noted: "The citizens of the USSR are guaranteed freedom of conscience, i.e., the right to profess any religion or to profess none, to adhere to religious denominations or conduct atheist propaganda. The incitement of hostility and hatred with respect to religious beliefs is forbidden. The church in the USSR is separated from the state and the schools from the church."

Every citizen of the USSR is guaranteed the right to determine for himself his attitude to religion, i.e., to be a believer or an atheist. Measures are being taken to guarantee compliance with requirements of legislation on freedom of conscience and to foster accord between atheists and the religious in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

[Correspondent] But after all it is no secret that the relations between church and state were far from smooth during the period of the personality cult and in the years of stagnation, right up until 1985..

[Vichku] Unfortunately, that was the case. And Moldavia was no exception. Before 1940, on the territory of what used to be Bessarabia, there were 1,090 Orthodox, 19 Old Believer, and 23 Catholic churches, 366 synagogues, and many houses of worship and monasteries, Armenian, Greek and other churches, adding up to more than 2000 religious associations. However, after the war, especially during the early 1960s, the majority of them were removed from the records, and some were then closed under administrative pressure of officials of local governing agencies. Former church buildings were destroyed, or, in the best case, used for economic or cultural/social purposes, or leased to ministries and departments, which did not treat these monuments of our national culture in the best possible way

[Correspondent] One of the most grievous examples of such treatment is the monastery complex in Kapriyan...

[Vichku] The press has informed us of the evaluation which was given of the condition of the complex and of the progress of work to restore it. We have still not eradicated the coarse, vulgar atheism that alienates a significant portion of our believers from the essential problems of society. Of course, I am not suggesting that we ask for God's help in perestroika. I am talking about correcting the errors that have been made and the infringements in the compliance with legislation on religion and about establishing contacts with the religious population. We must begin by eliminating despotism in our treatment of religious buildings. When we, through inaction, allow houses of worship to be damaged or directly participate in this vandalism, we are thereby damaging the souls of many people.

Other monuments of history and culture, the former Kitskanskiy, Khinkulovski, Troitskiy, Gyrbovestski, Dobruzhskiy, and Varzareshskiy monasteries are also in a pitiful state. This cannot help but give rise to dissatisfaction among the inhabitants of the republic.

[Correspondent] In your view, how completely is socialist law and order being observed in the treatment of religion and the church?

[Vichku] It must be specially emphasized that during the past 2 years violations of the law with respect to religious sects has been drastically reduced. But one of the serious problems in our work with the clergy and believers lies in the fact that in many places monitoring of compliance is one-sided. The local authorities, which require the religious organization to adhere rigidly to this legislation, themselves frequently violate it. There are still workers who believe that the legislation on religious sects that defines the rights of believers exists only for the purposes of propaganda, and thus does not need to be complied with. Unfortunately, one still encounters illegal acts by officials. This takes the form of forbidding registered societies to hold services, perform religious rites, acquire or lease quarters for services, or repair houses of worship, and of denying churches electric power and heating.

At times, the attempts of believers to register their religious societies in accordance with procedures established by law have been ignored. Thus, during the entire postwar period, through 1988 inclusively, only a few dozen Protestant societies—Evangelical Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist, and Evangelical Christian—were registered. And yet in Moldavia there are adherents of 13 religious denominations. In addition to the Orthodox church, there are the Old Believer, Catholic, and Jewish religions, and I have already listed the Protestant churches. There are also many Jehovah's Witnesses. Whensome are registered and others refused the principle of equality of religions before the law has been violated. And this has led to conflicts, calling force a flood of complaints and letters to various Soviet and republic authorities.

[Correspondent] What has been done to ease tensions in this area?

[Vichku] The leadership of the republic, the Supreme Soviet, and the government of Moldavia have taken a number of efficient measures, which have facilitated compliance with the legislation concerning religious sects. The issue of compliance with this legislation was twice considered by the Commission on Legislative Proposals of the MSSR Supreme Soviet. As a result, during the last and current year alone, more than 400 requests made by believers concerning registration of religious societies and construction of houses of worship were considered.

The Council on Religious affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, in response to the petition of the government of the republic during this period, registered, in accordance with the mandated procedure, more than 300 religious association. Of these, 265 were Russian Orthodox, 2 were Old Believer, 2 were Catholic, 2 were Jewish, 19 were Evangelical Baptist, 19 were Seventh Day Adventist, and 2 were Christian Evangelical. The believers were given empty church buildings and permitted to build new ones. Church buildings which had previously held 30 museums, 5 libraries, 4 houses of ritual ceremonies, converted funeral homes, artists' studios, exhibition halls, and, alas, even sports facilities were made available for use in worship.

The Council of Ministers transferred to the Russian Orthodox Church a monument of architecture of the XVIIth Century—the Kapriyanskiy Monastery complex, begun by Stefan the Great and completed by Petr Rares. Currently restoration work is being conducted. After a quarter of a century, monks are again living in the monastery. They were given the land and the inventory and are setting up their establishment.

The government of Moldavia has also responded to the request of Serapion, the Metropolitan of Kishinev and Moldavia, and numerous letters and applications by believers and passed a resolution on transference to the Kishinev-Moldavian Diocese of the Russian Orthodox church of the former Cathedral for restoration to its original form and use for religious services.

The question of the opening of a two-year course for sextons to train clergy for the parishes of the diocese has been resolved. This year, for the first time during the postwar period, a bible was printed in Moldavia in the Moldavian language and a prayer-book, missal, and other religious books are being prepared for publication.

The ban on registration of sects such as the Jehovah's Witnesses, Pentecostals, True Orthodox Christians, True Orthodox Church, Reform Adventists, or Moravian Brethren. We are still feeling the consequence of this ban: it is precisely this category of believers (and we have quite a number of them—about 100 societies) that operates without registration in violation of Soviet legislation on sects.

[Correspondent] The current attitude of the Soviet state to believers is considered abroad to be one proof of the seriousness and genuineness of perestroika and democratization of our society, and of the fact that human rights are observed in the USSR..

[Vichku] Without question. Let me cite but a single opinion. Barbara Tolber, a housewife from the American state of Pennsylvania, who visited us, exclaimed: "Imagine my shock when they took us not only to a magnificent Orthodox Church in the center of Kishinev, but to houses of worship of Christians, Malakans, and Seventh Day Adventists. We prayed with the Soviet believers and then embraced for a long time wishing each

other happiness and peace. My friends in the delegation and I were not embarrassed by our own tears, since we saw that they pray here for the same things as we do in America—for peace and happiness of humanity. Now I will have a different view of your country.”

Recently the participation of religious organizations has become increasingly active in the struggle for peace and in the movement to conserve historical monuments. With their donations they support the Children's Fund imeni V.I. Lenin and the Soviet Culture Fund, and participate in acts of benevolence and charity. Last year, the Orthodox Church of Moldavia alone donated approximately 1 million rubles to these funds, while 100 thousand rubles were donated to the Kishinev City ispolkom for the improvement of the city.

There is no doubt that the believers living in Moldavia have accepted perestroika with all their hearts and are endeavoring through their labors to increase the riches of the Fatherland and to strengthen moral principles in their own behavior and the life of society.

I have already said that soon a new Law should be adopted on freedom of conscience. It will be directed toward reinforcing the unity of Soviet society and fostering the active participation of each Soviet citizen, whatever their religious beliefs, in the life of society. Strict compliance with the tenets and requirements of the law—is the major condition required for supporting constructive, normal relationships between the state and local authorities and religious associations of believers.

[In accordance with the request of I. Kh. Vichku and the journalist interviewing him, the honorarium for this material will be donated to the Children's Fund imeni V.I. Lenin.]

UzSSR: Samarkand Poll Views Local Religious Attitudes

18300586 Tashkent PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 2, Feb 89 pp 75-76

[Article by Kh. Nazarov: "The Results of One Sociological Study"]

[Text] Religious prejudices are known to be one of the most deep-seated relics of the past. Efforts to resolutely eradicate all types of religious feelings can be difficult and challenging.

These efforts can assume various forms and methods. Only a comprehensive and sustained propaganda of scientific atheism will achieve success.

Our experience shows that our anti-religious propaganda is efficient only when the living and working conditions, as well as education, of the believers is taken into account, when it takes on a variety of forms and is within the grasp of

everybody. One should approach the believers taking into consideration their level of development, religious feelings, nationality, age, sex and other distinguishing features.

That is the good reason why the sociological polling of the population assumes such great significance today. Public opinion polls will help to determine the direction of the efforts on the part of the Party and Soviets' workers, and popularizers of scientific atheism so that anti-religious propaganda is conducted effectively and relentlessly.

We should pay special attention in this context to an important initiative undertaken by the Siab Party raykom in Samarkand where a permanent public sociological workshop was set up at the end of 1987.

It includes several social scholars from the Samarkand Medical Institute in the name of Academician Pavlov, who have gained experience in propaganda work. These are Sh. Abbasov PhD (Philosophy), F. Saliyeva, P. Khaydarov, and others.

N. Pak, Merited Science Worker and head of the political economy department has been nominated as scientific consultant.

The first sociological poll to study the religious feelings of the region's population was conducted at the "Women's Work" plant, at the trolley depot, in the "Kulolon" and Usman Yusupov makhallas clubs, secondary school No. 1, the SamMI medical school, and among the parents of the students.

Five anonymous questionnaires were compiled and distributed among the pollees depending their social and demographic affiliations.

A total of 1,500 people, or about 1.5 percent of the area population, were polled, including workers, schoolchildren, students, office workers, engineers, technicians, pensioners, and housewives.

The results revealed that religious feelings connected with everyday customs and rituals are most strongly manifest among women of the local nationality. For example, out of the 100 women employed at the "Women's Work" plant, 98 said that they were well familiar with a number of religious customs.

In the trolley depot, 80 percent of the polled drivers gave a "Yes" answer to the question, "Are drivers superstitious?" It comes as no surprise, therefore, that many drivers hang various religious objects such as amulets and talismans like funny-looking devils, monkeys, horseshoes, and sometimes dry thorns and other bric-a-brac in the vehicles they drive (to say nothing about their own cars). The polling of the residents of two neighborhoods has shown that most of the believers are pensioners and housewives. They are more prone to become influenced by religion since they are not involved in socially useful work and are isolated from the beneficial impact of a working collective. Besides, in the

family women are preoccupied with the brunt of household chores and concerns over raising children. These factors definitely account for religious prejudices being the most manifest and widespread among women.

Unfortunately, we sometimes fail to consider these factors.

Therefore, this category of neighborhood residents is often ignored by us. As a rule, it is mostly men, the majority of whom do not believe in God and supernatural forces, who attend the lectures and talks we give in residential neighborhoods on atheism and other subjects. This oversight should be corrected.

In secondary school No. 1, the questionnaires were handed over to the ninth and tenth graders. Of all those polled, 48 percent said that their families observed religious holidays. Moreover, three boys and four girls said that they read religious literature, and so on.

In the medical school, 100 people received questionnaires. As a result, 37 girls said they believe in God, 55 in destiny, 20 in "the end of the world," 54 in dreams, 16 in various superstitions, 18 in fortune telling, and 6 visit "sacred places."

All this happens despite the fact that medical students take different medical courses, besides which they study such important general subjects as biology, chemistry, and physics, which are called upon to provide a scientific interpretation to the world and to develop a materialistic outlook among the students. In addition, medical school students take Marxist-Leninist philosophy and scientific atheism subjects.

Obviously, something has gone wrong - especially among the girls belonging to the local nationality - as far as the teaching of these courses and atheistic education are concerned. The sociological poll results were reported to the party raykom and were accompanied with detailed recommendations. A useful and lively discussion took place. The studies conducted by the scholars and the party raykom bureau were used to elaborate and carry out recommendations on improving the work of scientific atheism in the rayon.

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Archbishop of Paris Denied Visit to Kiev

*18120099a Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English
No 21, 28 May-4 Jun 89 p 2*

[Article by Marina Vdovina: "Cardinal Cuts USSR Visit Short"]

[Text] Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, the Archbishop of Paris, participated in the celebration of Easter in Leningrad, visited Roman Catholic dioceses in Riga, Vilnius and Kaunas, learned about the work of the Moscow Patriarchate's publishing department and toured the Holy Trinity-St. Sergiy Lavra (monastery) and a church in Novaya Derevnya en route during a 10-day visit to the USSR (April 29-May 8). In Lavra, the Cardinal delivered a sermon and met with students from Moscow's Theological Academy and Seminary. He also attended a mass at the Assumption Church of the Novodevichy Convent where he also delivered a sermon, attended an exhibition of modern icons, and met with members of Moscow's Christian communities.

However, the Cardinal's visit ended prematurely. "I was denied a visit to Kiev," he told MN. "Regretting that, I decided to cut my stay in this country short."

Baptists, Orthodox Believers Perform Charity Work

*18120099b Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English
No 21, 28 May-4 Jun 89 p 8*

[Article by Mark Smirnov: "Hasten To Do Good"]

[Text] A recent service at Moscow's Baptist Church was devoted to the issue of compassion and drew a large number of local Baptists and guests. A group of one hundred Baptists engaged in volunteer gratis work with the elderly in four wards of the Kashchenko Psychiatric Hospital No. 1 in Moscow. They have been devoting their leisure time to helping the sick for over six months now. "Members of the Baptist community are working in the hospital's most difficult department where the patients are quite helpless," said Vladimir Kuznetsov, the hospital's chief physician. "They've brought their love, and it's felt by both patients and our staff who, following their example, are adopting a more loving and caring attitude towards the patients."

Parishioners of the church at the Russian Orthodox St. Daniel Monastery, located near the hospital, have joined the volunteer helpers there. They are assisting the paramedical personnel at two of the hospital wards. However, other wards could also use some help in nursing. "The crop is heavy, but the laborers are scarce."

**Uzbek Writer's Union Plenum on Tasks,
Obligations Under Perestroika**
18300604 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian
15 Apr 89 p 2

[UzTAG report: "Plenum of Uzbekistan Writer's Union"]

[Text] What do the tasks of writers consist of today? How do the perestroika taking place in our country and the literary process interrelate with each other? These questions were the subject of discussion at the regular plenum of the Uzbekistan Writer's Union governing board held in Tashkent on 12 April.

The speech presented by A. Yakubov, first secretary of the artist's union governing board, as well as the comments of the plenum participants, noted that the changes in the life of our society and the stages of perestroika, of course, cannot help but be reflected in the work of the republic's writers and in all of the union's activity. Perestroika and glasnost have become that breath of fresh air which has inspired the creative energy and awakened many from their long "sleep". This awakening of activity is a gratifying occurrence. It is specifically that process which is called upon to help writers take their place in the forward ranks of fighters for revolutionary perestroika.

The fresh wind of change inspires writers to create incisive, truthful, and brave works which express the thoughts and aspirations of the people, and to perform deeds full of civic pride. The republic Writers' Union is always striving to penetrate into all spheres of the life of society, into the essence of the most current problems. At a recent Uzbekistan CP Central Committee meeting, it was noted that the statements of writers on ecological problems facilitated the adoption of correct and timely decisions.

The plenum participants evaluated this CP Central Committee meeting very highly. They noted that it took place in an atmosphere of frankness and matter-of-factness, was constructive, and defined the specific practical means of solving the entire set of questions which were discussed. In the course of the meeting, the republic party organization's concern for the writers was manifested in full measure—the concern for improving their living conditions and capacities for creative work, and for the consolidation of forces unified in their desire to successfully implement perestroika and achieve a decisive improvement in the level of material and spiritual life in the republic.

At the same time, the plenum stressed the full fairness of the critical comments addressed to the republic's writers. Some, it seems, can still not get out of the state of euphoria caused by today's situation of glasnost and openness. They uncontrollably criticize everyone and

everything, and are ready to teach those around them anything at all, forgetting only what they must do to revitalize the literary process in the republic.

There are also those, it was noted at the plenum, who understand the true freedom of the word, the possibility of everywhere expressing one's thoughts which perestroika gives to the writers, merely as the freedom to make various statements and reproaches... Nevertheless, both the speech and the discussions presented examples of novels, narratives, stories and dramatic works which owe their existence specifically to perestroika. Even some 5-10 years ago they simply could not have seen the light of day in the republic.

In their public appearances, certain writers do not pass up the opportunity of criticizing the leaders of the republic and the CP Central Committee for the fact that, supposedly, few workers have been trained from among the representatives of the native population. But where are the works of the writers themselves about the working class? What have they done specifically, aside from talk, to elevate the prestige of the working professions among the Uzbek youth? These are the questions which resounded from the podium of the plenum. You can count on one hand the number of books on this topic which have been published in the last 20-30 years.

To criticize is easiest of all, yet we must ourselves make a contribution to perestroika. This thought was expressed in the course of the expanded discussion. A writer's every word must be responsible and well-reasoned. All these questions require a business-like, politically weighed approach which will bring benefit to the general cause and will consider the interests of all the social groups of the population, the people of all nationalities who inhabit the republic. Writers, who are called the conscience and the heart of the people, must always live up to this definition. They must value such trust and create worthy works which reflect reality truthfully and objectively, honestly and fairly.

Much attention was given in the course of the discussion to questions of improving the activity of the creative union and the publishing business, and organizing translation work. It was noted specifically that thanks to the help of the republic's leadership, the solution to the question of creating the Writers' Union "Yezuvchi" publishing house has been moved off its standstill position, and Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade] has been ordered to seek out the appropriate capacities for this.

Although the works of Uzbekistan writers are emerging ever more confidently onto the all-union arena and are being published in Moscow and the fraternal republics, as well as in foreign publishing houses, we must admit, said the plenum participants, that work on organizing translation of the best works of Uzbek literature is still being performed elementally and chaotically. In order to

improve this work we must more rapidly create a specialized buro on translations within the Writers' Union. The agreement on this has also been reached. The Plenum participants recommended that the artist's union leaders devote more attention to work with young writers, that they not scatter their efforts on trifles, and that they concentrate the attention of the governing board and secretariat on the solution of key problems in the life and activity of the writers' organization.

Participating in a discussion of the speech were Mukhammad Ali, A. Faynberg, Khurshid Davron, Abdulla Sher, N. Vladimirova, Timur Pulatov, G.

Nurullayeva, S. Azimov, O. Sharafutdinov, Turab Tula, Shukrullo, M. Kenzhabayev, M. Grebenyuk, R. Farkhadi, I. Yusupov, and T. Dzhumamuratov.

Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Secretary M. Kh. Khalmukhamedov also spoke at the plenum.

The organizational question was reviewed. The plenum granted the requests of Ye. Ye. Berezikov and A. Oripov to be relieved of their duties in connection with their pursuit of creative work. Election of alternates was held. N. K. Gatsunayev and Takhir Malik were elected to serve as secretaries of the Writers' Union governing board.

**RSFSR Amendments to Criminal Codex
Published**

18000831 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 13 Apr 89 p 1

[Ukase of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the Introduction of Changes and Addenda to the RSFSR Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure"]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukase dated 8 April 1989, "On the introduction of changes and addenda to USSR law," "On criminal responsibility for crimes against the state," and several other legislative acts of the USSR, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

I. To introduce the following changes and addenda into the RSFSR Criminal Code, which was approved by a RSFSR law dated 27 October 1960 (RSFSR Supreme Soviet Registers, 1960, No. 40, article 591; 1982, No. 49, article 1821; 1984, No. 5, article 168; 1988, No. 14, article 396):

1. Set forth articles 70 and 74 in the following wording:

"Article 70. Appeals for the overthrow or change of the Soviet political system and social structure"

"Public appeals for the overthrow of the Soviet political system and social structure or changing it in a way, which contradicts the Constitution of the USSR, or for hindering the execution of Soviet laws for the purpose of undermining the USSR's political and economic systems, as well as producing for the purpose of dissemination or disseminating materials with such content"—

"are punishable by imprisonment for a period up to three years or a fine up to two thousand rubles".

"These same acts, which are committed repeatedly either by an organized group of individuals, or with the use of technical systems, which are intended or modified for mass circulation",—

"are punishable by imprisonment for a period up to seven years or a fine up to five thousand rubles".

"Acts, which are specified in the first or second parts of this article, and which are committed at the behest of foreign organizations or their representatives, or with the use of material valuables or technical systems received from the aforementioned organizations",—

"are punishable by imprisonment for a period from three to ten years."

"Article 74. Violating national and racial equality of rights"

"Premeditated acts, aimed at inciting national or racial hostility or discord, at the humiliation of national honor and dignity, as well as the direct or indirect limitation of rights or the granting of direct or indirect privileges to citizens according to their racial or national affiliation"—

"are punishable by imprisonment for a period up to three years or a fine up to two thousand rubles".

"These same acts, in conjunction with violence, fraud, or threats, as well as those committed by public officials",—

"are punishable by imprisonment for a period up to five years or a fine up to five thousand rubles".

"Acts, which are specified in the first or second parts of this article, and which are committed by a group of individuals or entailing masses of people or other grave consequences",—

"are punishable by imprisonment for a period up to ten years."

2. Supplement the code with articles 70 (1) and 74 (1) having the following content:

"Article 70 (1). Appeals for the commission of crimes against the state"

"Public appeals for high treason, the commission of terrorist acts or sabotage"—

"are punishable by imprisonment for a period up to three years or a fine up to two thousand dollars".

"Article 74 (1). Insulting or discrediting state agencies and public organizations"

"Public insults or discredit to the USSR's supreme organs of state authority and government, other state agencies, which are formed or elected by the USSR Congress of Peoples' Deputies or by the USSR Supreme Soviet, or to officials, which are appointed, elected, or confirmed by the USSR Congress of Peoples' Deputies or by the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as to public organizations and their all-union agencies, which were created in the manner prescribed by law and are functioning in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR"—

"are punishable by imprisonment for a period up to three years or a fine up to two thousand rubles".

3. Add the words "violating national and racial equality of rights during aggravated circumstances (article 74, second and third parts)" to the second part of article 7 (1) after the words "particularly dangerous crimes against the state (articles 64-73)".

4. Eliminate article 190 (1) from the code.

II. To introduce the following changes and addenda into the RSFSR Criminal Procedure Code, which was approved by a RSFSR law dated 27 October 1960 (RSFSR Supreme Soviet Registers 1960, No. 40, article 592; 1986, No. 23, article 638; 1988, No. 48, article 1592):

1. Eliminate the figure "190 (1)" from article 36 and from the third part of article 126.

2. Add the figure "74 (1)" to the third part of article 126 after the figure 74 and replace the figures "64-70" with the figures "64-70 (1)."

III. To make this ukase effective from 10 April 1989.

[Signed] V. Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

S. Chistopolyasov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, 8 April 1989

MVD Official Notes Shadow Economy Abuses in Light Industry

*18270101 Moscow PRAVITELSTVENNYY VESTNIK in Russian
No 8, Apr 89 (signed to press 13 Apr 89) pp 11-12*

[Article by V. Bulgakov, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs GUBKhSS [Main Administration for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Profiteering]: "The Shadow Economy"]

[Text] Rogovaya, chairman of the Ozerskiy Rayon Consumer Society in Moscow Oblast, and Motorovoy, an economist, decided to make a profit from those who handed products over to them. The bribe from the victims, who were selected by them, was designated "in round numbers"—10 percent of the cost of the goods brought. If you do not want to pay—away with you with your property; follow your nose. Perelygin, the director of the Taganrogskiy City Cooperative Trade System in Rostov Oblast, followed a different path: With his fellow worker—a trade official in charge of procurement, he bought up the fruits and vegetables on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and drew up a formal acceptance using false data for higher prices. A total of 50,000 rubles, which were stolen in this manner, were in his pocket....

It is obvious that the reader has already encountered such examples more than once in newspapers and magazines. That is why I will only say that people annually overpay a minimum of five billion rubles for goods purchased in the market than if they had acquired them in the state trade network—a minimum because we still do not have accurate data on the amount of unearned income and it is not easy to calculate it.

This is only one—and far from the major part—of the damages which the shadow circulation is inflicting on our economy. According to the estimates of some specialists, the total amount of money, which passes through its channels, reaches 100-150 billion rubles! Much is being written in the press now about its forms, means and methods. This is happening not only and not so much because the mass information media are confirming the policy of glasnost, removing the covers from subjects that were closed even recently. The public's attention is also being riveted on the abnormal phenomenon in our life because it is a foreign body in a socialist economy, it prevents its healthy development, and it—in particular—complicates its financial condition, increasing the uncontrolled amount of money in our marketplace.

Thus, the press and the public are not sounding the alarm in vain over the increase in the shadow economy and the economic crimes which it is giving birth to in very unexpected areas. In September 1988, the capital's BKhSS [struggle against the embezzlement of socialist property and profiteering] and a production control group at the Moscow city telephone station examined the removal of cash in coin-box phones. The results are in: the planned income, calculated on 58,000 coin-box phones, was exceeded by 37,500 rubles after the the collection of money from only 47,000 phones was monitored. Not one of us had suspected that such amounts of monetary gain was escaping from the state budget. The "leak" was stopped and the income from using the coin-box telephone network increased by 39,000 rubles during the year.

The grossest violations of bookkeeping and zootechnical accounting and upward distortions and misrepresentations of accounts are widely practiced in our agricultural enterprises—the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This is creating a favorable soil for swindlers. Investigating agencies have encountered the following case: A certain group in Saratov Oblast had accommodated itself to not weighing cattle when sending it to the Rtishchevskiy Meat Combine. The surplus, which appeared as a result of the deceit, brought more than 70,000 rubles to the plunderers.

The state trading system has become another refuge for illegal deals. Here, twofold plus more embezzlements per each 10,000 workers are committed than in the national economy on average. During the last two and a half years, 27,000 cases of embezzlement and more than 1,500 cases of bribery have been exposed in the state trading system. Annually, more than 5,000 shop-assistants and public catering workers have criminal proceedings instituted against them for theft alone. Large concealed thefts have been stopped, for example, in the trade organizations of the Ukraine; Turkmenia; Kemerovo, Kuybyshev and Rostov oblasts; Moscow; Leningrad; and other cities.

Nevertheless, the crime wave is not abating. During 1988, 26 percent more cases of theft were revealed in the USSR Ministry of Trade system than during the previous year—8,700 as opposed to 6,900.

An especially alarming situation is taking shape in public catering establishments which account for one third of the crimes committed in the state trading system.

Here are several concrete examples. In Belorussia, every other inspected enterprise in the Lidskiy Dining Hall and Restaurant Trust had made upward distortions in the sales accounts of its products. In Volgograd, scarce goods were sold at prices, which were set too high, and dishes were adulterated. In this manner, more than 90,000 rubles migrated from the purses of the consumers to the hands of the thieves. Shatalova, the director of the Kurgan Oblast public catering administration base, contrived to steal more than 84 tons of sugar and approximately 100,000 packages of Kosmos cigarettes totaling 314,000 rubles. She managed to sell all this through stores in the Georgian SSR.

As before, abuses are also occurring in the sale of alcoholic beverages. During 1988, administrative proceedings were instituted against more than 24,500 trade workers and approximately 4,000 instances of concealing wine and vodka items and their sale from auxiliary premises as well as other violations were detected.

The creation of an artificial shortage by this means has become one of the common methods for dishonest people to extract unearned income. This leads to large batches of industrial-demand commodities being sold to second-hand dealers directly from bases, warehouses and the auxiliary premises of stores and their getting to consumers only through speculators at inflated prices.

Thus, during the pre-New Year inspections that were conducted throughout the country by internal affairs and worker control agencies, many gross violations of trade rules were established in one-seventh of the 60,000 trade organizations which they visited; the establishment of secret stocks of goods and their sale under the counter were striking. During 10 days, 16 million rubles worth of scarce products were found and placed on store shelves.

I think that it is now difficult to meet a person who does not know about speculation and who has not encountered it in some form or other. During the last 18 years, the number of criminally punishable speculative deals grew 2.4-fold; and its distressing manifestations—five-fold. Their growth has not stopped this year.

On the Moscow-Transcaucasus line, tons of butter and candy, thousands of bottles of imported beer and packages of tea, and other goods bought up in the capital's stores at approximately 400,000 rubles were taken away from second-hand dealers last year. Buyers send 30,000 containers with furniture, a considerable part of which is obtained using a bribe or some other illegal means, to

other rayons in the country annually. By the way, the deformations in planning, where—for example—the Mosmebeltorg [Moscow Furniture Trade Agency] is allocated half of the total imported furniture assets for the Russian Federation, contributes to this. It is clear that such a distribution supports the speculation fever.

As is known, the public has welcomed the development of individual labor activity and the cooperative sector of the economy. Even here, however, everything is not well. The fact is that a certain portion of the cooperative system's members and individuals have chosen the road of searching for and using channels and loopholes for rapid profits: products, industrial goods and building materials are bought up in large batches and sold at inflated prices. For example, cooperatives in Ternopol Oblast purchased 12 tons of sugar and other products worth 340,000 rubles last year in stores. One of the Leningrad cooperatives systematically purchased inexpensive soap and made a souvenir out of it. Subsequently it offered the "lavish" item to its purchasers at 70 kopecks and 1.40 rubles through Leningrad's sales points.

Some cooperative directors are using illegal ways to "procure" material and technical resources and raw materials, many of which are on a strictly funded products lists as, in particular, all types and brands of polyethylene. Last year, a great number of large thefts of this raw material for its resale to cooperatives was discovered in industrial enterprises. The theft of approximately 30 tons of cable plastic material, which was illegally released by the Novosibirskiy Chemical Plant and subsequently fictitiously written off for production but actually sold to cooperatives, is being investigated. Similar cases have occurred in the Irkutskiy Cable Plant, Vladimirskiy Chemical Plant, Sochinskaya Footwear Factory, and others.

Incidentally, the recent government decision, which provides an opportunity to cooperatives to obtain raw material for funds, will undoubtedly help to narrow this channel of abuses.

Of course, the cited data far from completely paints a picture of the shadow economy. However, it permits one to imagine all the main avenues and the action mechanism in this criminal area and its braking role in the task of implementing the plans for renewing the country's national economy. It is quite natural that, when the Soviet people find out about the billions of assets melting away from the state's treasury, they will ask: Where are our agencies, who have been called upon to combat economic crimes, plunderers, bribe-takers, and speculators, looking? I can say with complete responsibility that internal affairs agencies and their BKhSS staff have recently noticeably increased their assault on the most dangerous and organized displays of crime. Groups of plunderers and bribe-takers have been unmasked in the Tajik SSR Gossnab system, in domestic services and

local industry enterprises of the Uzbek and Kazak republics, and in a number of Russian Federation oblasts as have large speculators with international ties.

Preventive work is also providing certain fruits: Thanks to it, losses of unaccounted for material valuables totaling 112 million rubles were prevented last year. This is almost twofold more than we managed to save in the previous year.

Nevertheless, as is completely evident, we are not managing to deliver the population from the consequences of economic crimes and to defend our economy against their destabilizing influence. In my view, it is difficult to cope with this calamity using only law protection agencies and primarily administrative measures. You see, speaking frankly, we are struggling against the consequences and not against the causes of this criminal activity. The causes are mainly rooted in economic factors. Essentially, even the most fleeting glance at economic activity convinces one of this. Investments in the economy's consumer sector have been significantly less than those in group "A" for decades. The outpacing growth of the population's monetary income when compared to the increase in the production of goods and the providing of services has become firmly established. A significant portion of enterprises have displayed a tendency to curtail the production of inexpensive items and to increase prices.

There exist a multitude of other factors which in their totality create an unbalanced state and an imbalance in the consumer market. Evidently, one can tear out the roots of the shadow economy if one does not rely only on administrative methods and such, of course, very important measures as strengthening the law enforcement system but combines them with a thorough transformation in economic attitudes—restructuring is creating the potential capabilities for this.

Uzbek KGB Chairman Interviewed
18001198 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian
21 May 89 p 3

[Interview with Anatoliy Sergeevich Morgasov, Uzbek SSR KGB chairman, conducted by R. A. Safarov, PRAVDA VOSTOKA editor-in-chief: "The KGB: Under Conditions of Glasnost and Democracy"]

[Excerpts] [Safarov] At the start of this year PRAVDA VOSTOKA asked its readers what sort of articles they would like to see in our paper. This was one of the letters we received: "If full glasnost is really taking hold today I would very much like to know what direction the work of the UzSSR KGB is taking now, in this period of restructuring." That is a quote from just one letter, but there were many more like it. Comment on them, Anatoliy Sergeevich.

[Morgasov] Our tasks are based upon the need to defend the Soviet people's revolutionary achievements.

The major thrust of work by state security organs is directed against the intelligence services of those states where the forces which oppose lessening of international tension are strong. The Committee devotes the closest attention to efforts to expose and interdict their attempts to conduct espionage and carry out intelligence-related or subversive acts within the territory of our republic.

One important aspect of our work is the struggle against ideological diversionaries and against efforts by foreign anti-Soviet centers and organizations to undermine the moral and political potential of Soviet society and to exacerbate and destabilize the situation in the Soviet Union and in its individual regions. In view of the fact that ideological diversions and subversive propaganda are aimed at inciting hostile acts by persons of anti-Soviet inclinations within our society, the struggle against opponents of the socialist system is also an important part of chekists' work.

The struggle against terrorism is still another highly important aspect of chekists' work. There is probably no one who feels indifferent in the face of the drama of hijacked planes, the deaths of crew members and passengers, hostage-taking, bombs in busy public places, etc.

One of the functions carried out by state security organs is to protect our economy against efforts to do it harm from without.

Economic espionage in combination with the strictest control over one's own business secrets, bribery and payoffs are still part of the arsenal of "free enterprise." Striking examples of this were the recently uncovered bribery of Soviet officials in Moscow and the spying by West German businessmen Paul Arsene and Monika Schanzenbach. Specifically, Arsene used an employee of an establishment in Moscow to gather intelligence and economic information. During the investigation and trial of his case it was proven that two citizens of Uzbekistan were not sufficiently vigilant and became the unwitting accomplices of this scoundrel. State security organs have uncovered cases in which certain officials have revealed commercial secrets and conducted disadvantageous foreign trade transactions which were unprofitable for our country after receiving bribes and expensive gifts.

This is by no means the full range of problems which chekists deal with every day.

[Safarov] You said that state security organs today face a number of important tasks. Yet at the same time is not the struggle between state security organs and capitalist states' intelligence services becoming less intense due to the easing of international tensions, greater mutual trust and expanded contacts between countries with differing social and political systems? You mentioned espionage,

but is that still such a pressing problem in the present atmosphere of expanding glasnost and disclosure of much information which was previously considered secret?

[Morgasov] I should emphasize the fact that "spy mania," paranoia and artificial creation of an "image of the enemy" where no real enemy exists not only does not help make the work of our state security organs more effective, it actually hampers us and separates us from reality. Illusions and state security work are incompatible things. Certainty, targeted efforts and what I would call surgical precision are the elements of the high degree of professionalism which is required of us in the struggle against real adversaries.

Recently we have often heard the opinion expressed that the time has come to fling open all the doors and reveal all the secrets, and that the state security organs will be virtually shut down because they will no longer be needed. What is the real situation? Over the past eight years the U.S. Administration has increased its intelligence expenditures by a factor of 2.5. Even according to the far from complete estimates published in the American press the United States spends 25-27 billion dollars a year on intelligence. It is noteworthy that a report entitled "Intelligence Needs in the 1990's," which was recently prepared by leading American experts, plainly points out the need for intensification of wide-scale espionage within Soviet territory itself. CIA director William Webster has flatly stated that "the Soviet Union continues to present a threat and is the primary object of American intelligence work."

Lt. Gen. Brendt Stowecroft, an intelligence veteran, is now an aide to the President of the United States. And, as you know, President George Bush himself was at one time head of the CIA.

[Safarov] That is perhaps something to think about. But could you give me some specific examples taken from the Uzbek KGB's work?

[Morgasov] There are many examples. But you must remember that covert operations are the primary method used in intelligence services' subversive activities, and also that state security organs achieve their best results when the counterblow is struck under conditions of strictest secrecy. For that reason it would not be advisable to reveal many incidents of which we have knowledge.

But I can say that foreign intelligence services have been especially active in their use of short-term visitors to our republic. Every year the capital of Uzbekistan is visited by hundreds of members of diplomatic delegations and other representatives accredited in Moscow. Unfortunately, the real interests of some of these visitors extend beyond learning about our republic's history and present-day life. For example, Col. Daniel Van Gundy, an aide to the U.S. military attache in Moscow, came

here from Moscow repeatedly. His route took him far afield of historical sites but invariably led to defense facilities and military units. This sort of activity, which, incidentally, was also typical of his visits to other regions of the country, was seen by Soviet authorities for what it was. In March of this year Van Gundy was expelled from the USSR along with his wife, who had assisted him in his intelligence-gathering activities and whose zealiveness often even surpassed her husband's professional zeal. [Passage omitted]

[Safarov] You have been talking about foreigners. But what can you say about attempts by foreign intelligence services to find sources of intelligence information among the residents of our republic?

[Morgasov] We constantly encounter attempts of that sort. Recently efforts were made to recruit several citizens of Uzbekistan while they were traveling abroad. Often when abroad our citizens receive outright suggestions that they not return to the Motherland. In the past two years we have noted several dozen incidents of that nature. Thanks to the active civic and patriotic stance of many Soviets who have found themselves in extreme situations abroad our state security organs have a fairly clear idea of how the recruiting mechanism of capitalist states' intelligence services functions. We are aware of cases in which our countrymen have been lured into provocations, blackmailed and interrogated at police stations. It appears that our adversaries have also drawn some conclusions from their experiences in this sort of work. One CIA document contains this frank admission: "By its very nature treason is not typical of Soviet citizens. Normal, mentally stable individuals who are linked to their country through ethnic, national, cultural, social and family ties are not capable of that sort of act." Therefore, as past experience has shown, among the more than 20 agents of foreign intelligence services exposed in our country as a whole over the past few years there has not been even a single halfway decent individual; they were all people who had lost their honor and dignity, moral monstrosities whose primary motivations in life were unbridled greed and desire for an easy living, exacerbated by their egoism and hypertrophic conceit.

[Safarov] Soviets naturally find the lessons of Sumgait, Alma-Ata and Tbilisi and the worsening of interethnic relations in Nagorno-Karabakh and a number of republics alarming. What in your opinion are the causes of these phenomena? Our editorial office receives letters from worried residents of Uzbekistan's cities: they have found handbills containing appeals to the incitement of interethnic hatred in various forms. For example, an appeal was made urging young people not to give up their seats in public transportation to elderly persons if the individuals in questions were of a different nationality. Many people have seen these handbills. But can we show what is concealed behind them? What is the Committee doing to catch these "propagandists" who are attempting to destroy internationalism and the fundamental principles of our state?

[Morgasov] Let me begin by saying that we are very well aware of the causes of the phenomena you mentioned. At the April 1989 CPSU Central Committee Plenum M. S. Gorbachev observed that recently there has been heated discussion on neglected questions of how to improve the multiethnic Soviet federation, and that in a number of places nationalist, extremist and anti-Soviet elements are attempting to take advantage of that fact. Other people who are apolitical and are merely careerists are also attempting to do so.

In fact, the ones who are attempting to inflame interethnic hostility are those who see that restructuring holds dim prospects for their personal prosperity and who are not pleased by the development of positive tendencies like political activism among the broad masses of the people, who have begun demanding radical renewal of all areas of social, economic and political life in our society on the basis of internationalism and socialism. We have recently begun noticing similar phenomena in Uzbekistan as well; in many cases the incidents have plainly been of a demagogic nature, and often they have involved hooliganistic elements comprised of politically immature young people.

You mentioned handbills with a provocative content. Well, the majority of those who were distributing them and have been arrested by law enforcement organs within the past month are young people with little education and a primitive understanding of the events which are occurring. It is indeed difficult to speak of great intellect on the part of those who urge modern women to go back to the medieval harem, and who actually resort to physical violence to accomplish this.

However, such actions are more than just coincidences. This sort of outbursts of hermit-like chauvinism and nationalism and blind destructive rage, regardless of whether they are caused by the followers of the infamous Pamyat organization in Moscow or Leningrad, by extremists youths in Yerevan or in Baku or by the "defenders" of the backward feudal order of the past, no matter in which republic they occur, have one characteristic in common. These poisonous shoots were able to take root in soil which was wittingly or unwittingly tilled and fertilized by people among whom there are many individuals who rightly belong to the intellectual nucleus of our society. One gets the impression that they see themselves as the only people capable of expressing and defending all the people's interests, yet at the same time are incapable of foreseeing all the consequences of this unhealthy agitation surrounding accumulated problems which truly do demand solutions. Through broad use of the slogans of democratization, glasnost and socialist pluralism, they are attempting to portray themselves as the proponents and virtually the architects of restructuring, ignoring the indisputable fact that the CPSU has been the real initiator and guide of the renewal process in our country.

They are attempting gradually and through the use of insinuation to place the blame for shortcomings in social and economic development and for ecological problems in various regions on other nations and peoples of the USSR. They are responsible for appeals to "purge our land of strangers," to liberate ourselves economically and politically—appeals which are often intentionally presented in popular literary and artistic genres which are accessible to all segments of the population, especially young people.

As for what lies behind these incidents, my reply would be incomplete without a description of the other side of the problem. I am referring to the role played by our adversary's intelligence services, which long ago opted for the tactic of slipping in ideals and values alien to socialism, the tactic of inciting interethnic hostility. Please excuse the length of this quote from a typical instruction issued by the CIA, but I think that it is appropriate in this connection. It reads: "Without being an actual participant in the restructuring process exploit for your own purposes individual political aspects of it which accompany the changes which are occurring: expanded glasnost, criticism and self-criticism, stricter monitoring of compliance with socialist legality, guarantees of civil rights, etc. The general orientation of the struggle is toward offensive actions which must involve large groups from various segments of the population, running the gamut from the simplest to the most complex forms of struggle. Every incident of social unrest or dissatisfaction should immediately be given nationalistic overtones. National-political objectives should predominate in every undertaking. Nationalist motivations should be ascribed to every case of social dissatisfaction, even if the original cause lies elsewhere..."

As you can see, our enemies have their own ideas about restructuring. The same thread runs through many acts of ideological diversion directed at our republic and carried out by foreign intelligence services and foreign anti-Soviet centers.

[Safarov] To what specific acts are you referring?

[Morgasov] Primarily radio propaganda broadcasts, which are regarded in the West as one of the most effective means of carrying out hostile brainwashing of our populace. In the past two or three years this sort of radio propaganda directed at Uzbekistan has come to be of an ever more inflammatory nature. Most active of all is Radio Station Ozodlik, whose broadcasts contain obvious attempts to foist a well-developed program of extremist acts upon listeners. For example, this radio station aired a special series of programs on the subject "The National Intelligentsia: Victim of Communist Rule in Turkestan." It is no secret to anyone that Ozodlik is a division of Radio Liberty, which is headquartered in Munich and whose staff includes American intelligence cadres. Some broadcasts on the Uzbek-language service of the Voice of America are provocative in nature; these state that restructuring is allegedly not genuinely in the

best interest of the Uzbek people. Often the idea that "the USSR is Islam's natural enemy" and "the United States is its true defender" is foisted upon the listening audience. For this purpose VOA strives to make up-to-the-minute corrections in the content and thrust of its programs. Emissaries are regularly sent to Uzbekistan for this purpose; these individuals carefully study the reception quality of the radio broadcasts and reaction to them among various segments of the public. Abdulla Chigatay, chief of VOA's Uzbek-language service, deemed it necessary to pay us a visit personally.

Many citizens of Tashkent will recall the "Information USA" exhibit, which attracted a large number of visitors. The people of Uzbekistan rightly perceived it as a visible manifestation of the atmosphere of greater mutual understanding and development of useful contacts between the peoples of the two great powers. The aforementioned A. Chigatay was among those accompanying this exhibit. As someone with little knowledge of electronics, information science or computerization he spent all his time gathering materials on the effect made by his radio broadcasts on the people of Uzbekistan. Toward this end Chigatay made numerous contacts with members of the intelligentsia and young people, primarily choosing those with a real chance of having an influence on the formation of public opinion in our republic. Following his return to the United States the emphasis in VOA's Uzbek-language programming shifted even further in the direction of propaganda for the ideas of ethnic distinctiveness and contrasts between the Uzbek people and the other fraternal peoples of the USSR.

The tremendous scientific potential of a whole network of "Sovietology centers" which exist in many Western countries was set in motion for the purpose of drafting recommendations and arguments to be used in the conducting of subversive propaganda. Recently our republic press has favored their operations in some detail. All sorts of symposiums, conferences and seminars on a wide range of political, economic, sociological, historical and ethnographic questions pertaining to the Central Asian republics are conducted under the aegis of these centers. The staff of Radio Station Ozodlik and VOA and emigrants from Uzbekistan participate in these seminars; some of the emigrants are people who betrayed their Motherland during the Great Patriotic War. For example, Ruzi Nazar was once one of Hitler's lackeys and now works with American intelligence.

Recently we have observed efforts to bring Uzbek-language pamphlets across the border for distribution in Uzbekistan. These pamphlets were published in the name of the revived "Turkestan National Committee," which was originally established by Goebbels, and portray events in our republic in a slanderous fashion, commenting from a nationalistic standpoint on various aspects of the restructuring process in our society. We have begun seeing pamphlets written in West Germany by nationalist Mustafa Chokayev entitled "Turkestan Under the Soviet Yoke." Attempts have been made

originating in Munich to infiltrate Uzbek-language pamphlets bearing the titles "Banner of Independence," "An Appeal," "Catastrophe" and others. The evidence surrounding cassette tapes labelled "Siberian Folk Chorus" and smuggled into our republic by various means also points to Munich.

On a par with these foreign "champions of Uzbekistan's national interests" are their ideological fellow-thinkers who are members of the anti-Soviet informal organization which rather immodestly calls itself "the Democratic Union, an opposition political party." The connection between the Leningrad group of this "party" and Western intelligence services was very convincingly exposed in a recent article in PRAVDA; the Leningrad Oblast KGB Administration has filed a criminal case against a group of individuals involved with the Democratic Union. One of the Democratic Union's functionaries is a certain Yestekov, a resident of Alma-Ata who maintains close contacts with foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow as well as with Tsarkov, Novodvorskaya and other "Democratic Union leaders"; this year Yestekov's "business trips" to Tashkent have become more frequent. When he comes here he attempts to convince activists from a number of informal organizations of the need to consolidate the efforts of various social movements on an anti-socialist basis and proposes the establishment of a so-called "Asian Regional Union of Democratic Forces for Restructuring" and an "Uzbek Social Defense Committee." In talks with representatives of the Muslim clergy he has recommended the establishment of a religious movement oriented toward the slogans of the "Democratic Union." Yestekov's appeals have not received any support among Tashkent's informal groups, and the congregation of one mosque expressed such violent disagreement with his recommendations that only militia intervention saved him from making the acquaintance of Tashkent's trauma specialists. Yet evidently in order to justify his "business expenses" and other expenses incurred during his trips to Tashkent, Yestekov, who was unemployed and had a previous conviction, stooped to a new low. Based on his fictitious account several foreign radio stations, including Ozodlik, announced to the world that in Uzbekistan there existed an influential religious and political organization called "Islam and Democracy" which had been established by Yestekov and was headed by him. Orthodox Muslims must have been surprised to learn from these broadcasts that their free expression of will at the regular congress of the Central Asian Muslim Spiritual Administration Congress was nothing more nor less than implementation of guidelines and recommendations drawn up by the Moscow "Democratic Union."

Experience has convincingly proven that democracy, broad glasnost and pluralism of opinion are essential conditions for the development and perfection of socialism. However, when democracy and pluralism are interpreted as permission to do anything, as a legal opportunity to struggle against the Soviet system, as the most convenient situation for attacks on friendship among

peoples and on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Soviet Union, I do not suppose that anyone has any doubts as to what the KGB's stance will be or what actions it will take. KGB organs stand firmly on the principles of defense of the achievements of socialism and are strictly guided by Soviet law. [Passage omitted]

[Safarov] Obviously you yourself are aware that because of bad memories of times past in many people's minds reporting information to state security organs is the same as making a "denunciation." Yet without the public's support not a single law enforcement organ, including the KGB, could function. What are the present-day forms in which state security works together with the public?

[Morgasov] First of all I would like to emphasize that the current KGB system is designed in such a way that any denunciation, no matter how cleverly it is presented or upon what facts or pseudo-facts it is based, will invariably be rejected. Chekists, like all honest Soviets, look with loathing on denunciations in each specific instance and on denunciation as a practice.

I am convinced that it is immoral to equate denunciation and reporting to KGB organs.

A denunciation is the antithesis of the active stance of a Soviet citizen. But it is also an antithesis to justify one's own cowardice and indifference to the fate of one's country and of socialism by citing some "special moral position" when a person sees that preparations are being made for a crime which represents a real threat to citizens' rights to democracy, freedom and, finally, life itself. Reporting to KGB organs in regard to matters which fall within the KGB's jurisdiction is simply realization of one's rights and obligations as a citizen. We are constantly approached by Soviet citizens with all sorts of requests, suggestions, reports and statements.

As for specific forms of communication with working people, one of them is, for example, this interview here today. This as well as other forms have been tested in practice and have proven their effectiveness. Therefore the members of state security organs will continue to hold meetings with labor collectives, representatives of creative unions, VUZ students and faculty and the mass media, along with topical evenings and scientific-practical conferences.

We are also planning to invite representatives of collectives to attend social and political events sponsored by our republic's chekists, open museums and exhibits of chekist military glory in Tashkent and other cities in our republic and hold regular press conferences, roundtable discussions and topical debates with members of various segments of the public.

[Safarov] Does it not seem to you appropriate in this connection for the KGB to participate actively in investigation of especially malicious and dangerous crimes

committed by those whom our press has recently begun calling the "mafia," as well as in the struggle against corruption, especially large-scale theft of socialist property, racketeering, etc.? Incidentally, this wish has been expressed by many of our paper's readers.

[Morgasov] State security organs operate strictly within the bounds of their jurisdiction as established by law. The crimes to which you refer come under the jurisdiction of internal affairs organs and the procuracy. It is quite understandable that in the process of maintaining broad contacts with the masses and solving purely state security-related cases members of state security organs do also receive information pertaining to the problem you mentioned. In those cases we pass that information along to the appropriate law enforcement departments, and if necessary we render them whatever assistance we can in preventing and exposing major crimes. In special cases, where the crimes involved are committed by large-scale bribery rings and large-scale thieves of socialist property the KGB itself files cases against the criminals. For example, it was the republic KGB which filed criminal cases against Rozengauz, Zakiryayev, Muzafarov and several others; many millions of rubles and other valuables were confiscated. Approximately one hundred kilograms of gold and other valuables worth 4,309,550 rubles were confiscated just from Karimov, former first secretary of Bukhara Party Obkom. UzSSR KGB materials have been a basis upon which organs of the procuracy have been able to win many convictions. [Passage omitted]

[Safarov] Thank you for talking with me. In the process of restructuring all of us—both chekists and journalists—must learn to work under conditions of glasnost and democratization, raise our level of general and legal culture, and clearly define our place in this revolutionary renewal of society. Broad information for the public concerning the nature and specific results of chekists' work is one manifestation of the new things happening in our lives. This is an important field in which we can work together.

[Morgasov] I agree.

(The authors plan to donate their payment for this article to the account established by our republic branch of the Fund for the Construction of a Monument to Internationalist Soldiers.)

Scientists Suggest 'Decriminalization' of Narcotics
18300609a Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA
in Russian 13 May 89 p 11

[Statement by scientists T. Bogolyubova and Y. Tolpekin of the USSR Procuracy All-Union Scientific-Research Institute: "The Law Must Be Humane"]

[Text] **Scientific associates of the USSR Procuracy All-Union Scientific-Research Institute T. Bogolyubova and Ye. Tolpekin assert that the law must be humane.**

We scientists are disturbed by the fact that there has not yet been developed a national program for the control of drug addiction in which we could participate. Surely, the effectiveness of such a program will depend on which basic directions are recognized as the most important ones: treatment, resocialization, or punishment?

One frequently comes across the following viewpoint in discussions with MVD officials: Imperfections in the law (USSR Supreme Soviet Ukase of June 22, 1987) constitutes a serious obstacle in the struggle against drug addiction. Our law enforcement authorities are displeased by a law that makes it possible to avert criminal responsibility for the voluntary surrender of narcotics and the voluntary submission for medical assistance. There have already been cases where militia officials have found, in addition to narcotic preparations, declarations about the voluntary surrender of narcotics to internal affairs authorities on the person of individuals arrested for the possession of narcotics. Such a law, in their view, pampers drug addicts and is not conducive to an effective control of this vice.

We, on the other hand, believe that this is a fundamentally new statute which for the first time demonstrates a humane attitude toward the narcotic user, although it is the only the first step. In our view, the use of narcotics should subsequently be decriminalized, and if a person is diagnosed as a "drug addict," he should first of all get treatment.

If we approach this problem seriously, then we must recognize the indisputable truth that we shall never cure a drug addict through criminal punishment.

If an addict does not get social rehabilitation and is not returned to normal life, the treatment obtained at a drug treatment clinic will have no effect whatever. Such a person who goes through a course of treatment does not get any support from society, but is sometimes simply isolated from society. Here a special role is played by a misdirected public opinion resulting from a surge of articles in the press depicting drug addicts as criminals and horrible people. Such articles have engendered both a hatred and fear of addicts.

We are now faced with the difficult task of changing the public's perception of addicts. We need enthusiastic persons who would like to help and are able to help.

And although the state has been spending significant funds for the control of drug addiction, where those funds go has not yet become a subject of open information. We believe that it is essential to redistribute these funds into priority directions. This particularly involves the organization of communes where an addict could be treated and where he might restore his social ties within a period of two to three years and where he would not have to feel like a social outcast.

Incidentally, assistance here might be offered by the Children's Fund, the Charity Fund, and other charitable organizations.

Then, the problem would move off of dead center.

Treatment of Drug Addicts Requires New Programs, Approaches

*18300609b Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA
in Russian 13 May 89 p 11*

[Statement by Moscow narcologist A. Maksimov: "From Scorn to Contempt"]

[Text] **One cannot put all one's hopes on medicine—the opinion of Moscow narcotics specialist A. Maksimov**

"Drug addiction is a vice of the Western world." This was the traditional propagandistic stereotype message that reigned in our country up to 1987 when we began to discuss freely a previously banned topic. But, aside from some stir created in the press, nothing has come of it so far. This is due to the fact that we have a low level of social and public self-consciousness, and to the fact that all of our systems to combat drug addiction are rigidly monopolized by major bureaucracies, and due to the fact that we simply don't have significant experience in a serious public effort to combat addiction. In a word, there are a lot of reasons. There is lack of fundamental data and research... And the problem is not that such data is being concealed, but simply that no one has ever genuinely undertaken such studies. We neither know the demographic parameters of drug addiction, nor the age factors, nor the vocational factors. We do not know the morbidity rate, the migration history of any particular narcotic, and we are unfamiliar with the situation in the drug addict environment or with addict psychology.

And if one compares the battle against drug addiction being fought in West to ours, then one becomes convinced that the level of our efforts is the lowest in all categories: the scientific, clinical, and social. The public has been frequently misled and misinformed. We don't have a single magazine that deals with the problems of drug addiction whereas we can find about eight foreign journals in this category in library collections that are accessible to us.

Of course, the struggle against drug addiction demands large subsidies and intensive research. However, we have so far not tried to go into the depths of the problem or to understand its initial causes. By habit we have been traditionally resolving the problem clipping around the edges of the problem and smoothing it out.

Wherein lies the roots of this vice, after all? I see the roots in the so-called three-generations concept.

Narcotization and alcoholization constitute a false fulfillment of a spiritual emptiness, an illusion which takes the place of the absence of positive aspirations. Decay of

traditional morality is a phenomenon that is concomitant with today's civilization. That phenomenon can be opposed by only one thing—a high level of social culture.

Unfortunately, we so far have not paid attention to the positive experience gained in the European countries and the USA. Moreover, we are going along the path of repeating their mistakes.

Thus, great hopes were placed on biomedical research in the 60's and 70's. Clinical practice has shown that a drug addict can be effectively treated only if the addict is given a preparation that is absolutely equivalent to the narcotic's effect in the place of the narcotic. Thus, opium hormones appeared, i.e., preparations that blocked the opium receptors. But that resulted in another dependence. It was a vicious circle. In 1980 the New York Center for Drug Addiction Control came up with pessimistic reports: "Ten years of our struggle against drug addiction has disappointed us." "The mythical golden bullet with methodone ended up as methodone addiction."

And we continue to place all our hopes on medicine in our struggle against drug addiction, i.e., we are creating new myths and new illusions.

New paths have nudged foreign researchers and practitioners to very serious programs involving the socialization of addicts. Patronage, vocational, and rehabilitation programs. Almost always these are joined by charitable systems, such as public and Christian organizations. Federal monies are being spent to assist drug addicts and companies that offer employment to addicts, and subsidies and grants are offered. Of course the drug addict does not work at a highly efficient level, but society regards them as disabled persons and assists them.

We should emulate that experience. We need training and instructive programs with the creation of new values and new foundations for persons whose guidelines have been destroyed. I would think that this should become a cooperative movement that could help provide work for those who have become lost, to give them a purpose in life and a job. We had some similar arrangement in Russia before the revolution, and much has been written about those methods of treating alcoholics and drug addicts.

Anonymous examination and treatment is a very important subject. There is an indisputable demand in all the world today: The first time an addict appears for treatment or help should be strictly anonymous, provided he has not been indicted under some criminal statute. We do not have that requirement. That results in the concealment of addiction. Let us say that the MVD demands to see all permits for hospitalization. Such circulars are known not only to specialists, but to patients as well, and that means to drug addicts who have not yet decided to

go in for treatment. Naturally, once they find out about this, they do not go in for treatment and fear being placed in a semi-penal medical institution.

From the very outset we beset them with fear of repression, fixations, and attach a permanent label to them. And today as we stand up for the humanization of our society, it is time to reject inhuman attitudes towards sick people.

It should be understood that drug addiction is a common calamity and that the program to combat it must become a national program. There must be public control over the manner in which the program is conducted. Expert commissions should be organized within the Supreme Soviets of the republics that can control the program against drug addiction at all levels.

And what is most important is that we must have a realistic view of the problem. We should not set up unrealistic tasks. We shall not be able to conquer drug addiction in the immediate decades ahead. Therefore our basic task now should be to do all that is possible to arrest its further spread. We must give serious thought to the prevention of this social vice.

Interview with Narcotic Addicts in Turkmenia

*18300585 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA
in Russian 13 May 89 p 11*

[Article by V. Nastichenko: "Face to Face"]

[Text] In Turkmenia I came across three levels of drug addiction. Each one of them has its own story. At first, however, I want to caution the reader that certain first and last names of persons interviewed were changed at their request and for ethical reasons.

Operation "Medium"

A medium in spiritualism is the term given for intermediaries between the world of "spirits" and people through whom "communications" from the dead are transmitted, in the view of spiritualists, while in a state of trance. Therefore, conveyers and distributors of narcotics also constitute a kind of "media," since they represent an intermediate link between the manufacturers of narcotics and the addicts themselves. As a rule, the "narcotics media" rarely use narcotics themselves.

Here are some statistics: During the year 1987 Tashkent aviators brought in more than 400 kilograms of narcotics into the city of Mary. Fifteen persons were arrested. More than 100 kilos were brought in by rail to Tedzhen. An entire group of people was apprehended. In 1988 51 persons were detained for transporting narcotics. Narcotics are brought into Turkmenia from everywhere, from the neighboring Central Asian republics to the Baltic republics and the Ukraine.

A report from Frunze was received on a TSSR MVD vehicle for the Internal Affairs Administration that a dog sniffed out narcotics in one of the parcels shipped by rail.

The arrest procedure was not like the ones we are used to seeing in films and detective stories. There was no chase, hand-to-hand skirmishes or shooting.

No one came to claim the package for three days. It was even necessary to send out a second notice of arrival. Then two women and a man showed up. The package was opened at the department with official witnesses present. Amidst torn up old clothes there was 4,130 grams of marijuana and 70 grams of hashish at a total value of about 15,000 rubles.

The sender of the package turned out to be Ye. Romanova, mother of an infant child, who asked her friend to receive the package. At first glance the conspiracy seemed to be rather primitive, but apparently it had been already tried more than once. Of course, how and where and from whom the hashish and marijuana was purchased were questions that could not be answered. One sensed that the person apprehended knew but was afraid to talk. And Ye. Romanova's explanation that the narcotics were purchased for her personal use did not sound very convincing.

It would seem that this operation was concluded simply and rapidly. Now there would be a trial.

Several days afterward I met with her. There was no substantive conversation. I was shaken by the resolve with which this totally embittered woman declared: "I smoked and I will smoke. And no one can tell me to do otherwise."

This was a frightful thing to hear from a mother of an infant child.

Self-Immolation

The problem of self-immolation is an acute one in Turkmenia. Young girls set themselves afire as a protest against medieval traditions. But that is not the point of the discussion. There is another type of self-immolation that is a slow, abnormally blissful and painfully bitter experience. Its name is drug addiction.

Here are some statistics: Turkmenia places first in the country with respect to the use of narcotics. There are approximately 6,000 officially registered addicts in the republic.

The scenes which I witnessed that night seemed unreal and somehow reminded me of Western films with "their morals," poverty-stricken city blocks concealing within them potential drug addicts, prostitutes, and swindlers.

There were many discussions, but one stood out in particular.

Right at the entry hall one was struck by a pungent and unpleasant odor. The apartment was untidy and squalid. The young woman who greeted us had looked sick and worn out. She was more dehydrated than thin. An old woman was peering out of one room. From her we learned that the young woman (we shall call her Tanya) is a mistress of her son. The house had witnessed an endless stream of guests, noise, and orgies. She was forced to leave her own room. She had long since become a pensioner, but she continues to work because she somehow had to feed her son: He and his mistress have been unemployed for several years. She had squandered away everything long since but she was sorry for her son. But she no longer could help him in any way whatever.

Her last words were like groans from an intense pain.

At first Tanya conducted herself aggressively and didn't want to talk about anything. Nonetheless, a discussion did unravel little by little.

"Guests came to visit my former husband and they gave themselves injections secretly. Then they got me into the habit."

"It's now been two years that you have been without work, but surely narcotics cost a lot these days."

"Are you suggesting that I sell my body or am engaged in resale of drugs? No. My mother helps me. She works in our dining room, she feeds us."

"Yes, but you need quite a lot of money?"

"We don't charge much, and we don't need a lot."

Tanya was cunning. As we were approaching the house, a loaded Volga had already left. "They have already 'reloaded,'" noted one of the operation members. From all appearances, there has been more than one person here overnight "to get fed."

"And do you have children?"

"Yes," she said in a quivering voice. "A son."

"And where is he?"

"With my parents."

"Do you visit him often?"

"No. They live far away." She suddenly broke out into sobbing.

"My parents won't give him up. They can see, they know after all, they don't want him to..." She buried her face in her hands in desperation.

At that moment the man of the house appeared. We shall call him Victor. He was a tall, slender person with a lifeless appearance. It turned out that he had kidney problems. It was all due to narcotics.

"And don't you want to quit? Or can't you?"

"You need will power."

"And what about getting treatment?"

"They don't treat you at the drug treatment centers, they cripple you," Tanya's voice interjected.

"Nothing can be of any help now. I will soon die anyway..."

And that was said not with anguish, nor with pain, nor with despair, but with wild indifference and a sense of doom.

They are immolating themselves, and it is serving someone's purpose. Someone is making money out of their misfortune. And they know who many of these people are, but they won't talk. Why? Because of solidarity or out of fear? That is why it is very difficult to identify the whole chain of operations from the manufacturer to the addict. The latter are the ones who most often get caught, and it is they who should be receive treatment more than indictments.

The Center of Gravity

Drug addiction is the source of many crimes in the republic. I have heard similar statements from several MVD officials. For example, the number of thefts, including burglaries, state property, and cattle, has sharply increased in recent years in Turkmenia. The reason for this is seen to be the result of an intensified battle against the drug Mafia and narcotics business. The cultivation, transport, and sale of drugs has become considerably more difficult, but the demand has remained stable. That is why the drug dealers have inflated the prices. Where is the addict going to get the money if he has to "bloodlet" about 300 rubles? His only recourse is to steal.

Bands pool their resources and they are joined by juveniles. Here is one of the methods of non-break-in burglaries. Fifteen to sixteen year old teenagers come to the schools, extract house keys from a youngster in a brotherly type conversation, make duplicate keys, and the rest is merely a "matter of technique"...

... A strict regimen colony. Here are mostly those who, to use "local slang" have "done time" more than once. They came to speak to us in the deputy political officer's office one at a time. They are different and at the same time much alike, with short-cropped hair in their prison attire. At the start of the discussion they are frightened and cautious, and then become free and easy. Many were

sentenced for dealing in narcotics. I know precisely that several of them were merely put up by those who provide or actively help to provide the profitable dealer with the distribution of the "white death."

...A thin man with sunken cheeks. He has a wife and four children. He has five years behind him and has to serve ten more years behind barbed wire. He spoke softly, was agitated, selected his words carefully lest he let something out inadvertently. His apprehension was understandable—a wife and four children who do not feel sorry. He therefore spoke in a studied manner, his story was worked out with precision.

"I am a driver. People came up to me..."

"Did you know them?"

"No. The first time I saw them, I don't recall them. I was asked to drive to the Ukraine for some freight. I was promised 2,000 for the job. Money just doesn't lie around on the road, so I agreed. I didn't know what they intended to transport. They arrived and loaded the truck."

"Did they load a lot?"

"About 10 sacks."

"And what was in the sacks?"

"At the time I didn't know. But later, when we were stopped and inspected, it turned out that the sacks contained poppy."

"Did anyone accompany the shipment?"

"Yes. They promised me that if anything went wrong they would take full responsibility. But then they took off somewhere."

"And you didn't know them?"

"How should I? They were complete strangers to me."

They don't want to reveal anything—they are afraid. And that fear is justified. There have already been cases where "their own" have killed "their own person"...

The tragedy of drug addiction is one that has befallen many people not only in Turkmenia, but throughout our country. A tragedy about which we have only quite recently become aware is taking on ever-increasing vast and concise directions. It is necessary to struggle not only against drug addicts themselves who are essentially sick people, but primarily against those who are dealing in this frightful business.

Drug Trafficking in Turkmenia

18300608a SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian
13 May 89 p 11

[Statement by Turkmen SSR First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs K. Tachmamedov: "Fruits of Evil"]

[Text] K. Tachmamedov, first deputy minister of internal affairs of Turkmenia believes that "the narcotics business has highly placed patrons."

Drug addiction has been one of the most difficult problems in the republic and has only been in recent years that the struggle against that vice has essentially moved off dead center.

The agro-industrial complex has also stood on the sidelines for a long time. It was believed that our republic was not a raw material base and that narcotics were being brought here from outside its borders. However, when we seriously got down to identifying illegal plantings, we found that the primary bulk of narcotic substances of plant origin was being cultivated here.

Operation "Poppy-87" identified more than 200 illegal plantings both on private plots owned by rural inhabitants and in non-populated out-of-the-way localities such as virgin plantations, and hundreds of thousands of opium poppy bushes. After a count was made, we found that one could produce raw opium from the planted crops that was valued approximately 75 million rubles.

Of course, the destruction of the raw material base and the intensified battle against transporters and dealers of narcotics influenced the prices. Over a ten-year period those prices increased by 15 times.

This "fire" is banked up by dealers from the narcotics Mafia who are closely associated both with the world of thieves and the leaders of organized crime.

We have on hand quite a few facts that confirm that connection. For example, during the period of 1987—1988 we exposed a major republic-wide gang headed by the organized crime leader I. Sarkiyev. He has been the sort of unofficial leader of the criminal element in our republic. Approximately 40 other persons were indicted along with him for criminal activities. More than one-half of those persons used narcotics.

It goes without saying that the very existence of such a gang over such a prolonged period of time is indicative of the fact that the gang had protectors and connections that were possibly also among administrative, party, and soviet official authorities.

TuSSR MVD Transportation Director on Personnel, Resource Shortages

18300608b Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA
in Russian 13 May 89 p 11

[Statement by Colonel A. Kocheryagin, chief of the Turkmen SSR MVD Transportation Administration: "Blindly..."]

[Text] "The strategy of the struggle has not yet been concisely spelled out,"—such is the opinion of A. Kocheryagin, Chief of the TuSSR MVD Transportation Administration.

Statistical data are now being given prominent attention everywhere. I shall also begin by citing those statistics. Last year we arrested 51 persons for the transportation of narcotics. Is that a lot or a few? Are we operating efficiently or not? It is difficult to answer these questions because we simply do not know. And how many were we not able to arrest or how much were we not able to confiscate?

That is to say that it is difficult for us to talk about efficiency since we are essentially struggling, one might say, in the dark. And in my view, it would generally seem improper to raise the question of efficiency in our situation. Judge for yourself: We have a total of just five associates in our civil aviation and river transportation administrations. And this is to cover a dozen airports and 13 piers where contact with Afghanistan is maintained year around. And it is even shameful to talk about our technical equipment! Two cameramen [kinolog] with dogs—and that's it.

And when it comes to talking about practical arrests with the aid of dogs, our results have been miserable. Shippers are people who know how to reorganize themselves quickly. Such persons include aviators, train conductors, and bus drivers. And we don't have the capability of closing all the routes across which batches of narcotics are shipped into the republic both from abroad and from neighboring republics.

This is the situation which will apparently continue until such time as the struggle is joined by other departments as well as party, Komsomol, and soviet authorities who might work out a strategy for this struggle.

Steps Taken to Improve Health Situation in Kazakhstan's Western Oblasts

18300611 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 25 Apr 89 pp 1,3

[KazTAG report: "At the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, the Board of the USSR Health Care Ministry and the VTsSPS: On Urgent Measures to Improve Health Care for the Population of Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Kzyl-Orda and Ural Oblasts"]

[Text] The health of its people is a nation's principal resource and the source of personal and social prosperity. This is precisely why one of perestroika's most

urgent goals has been to consistently develop health care and steadily resolve problems which have accumulated in this area.

For this reason, the KaSSR Council of Ministers, the Board of the USSR Ministry of Health Care and the Central Trade Union Council [VTsSPS] passed a joint resolution on urgent measures to improve health care in Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Kzyl-Orda and Ural Oblasts. The resolution states that the republic's ministries and agencies, as well as the soviet and economic entities of the oblasts listed above, have been carrying out certain work improving health care and disease prevention programs, upgrading and maintaining facilities in cities, towns and villages and protecting and improving the environment.

However, existing resources for such work have been used extremely poorly. The incidence of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases has been declining too slowly. The pace of improvement of sanitary conditions in population centers and building and upgrading of enterprises and housing and municipal, cultural and service, retail and other facilities has been very slow.

In some cities and rayons, an alarming situation has developed with respect to supplying quality drinking water, milk products, meat, fish, vegetables and fruit to the population. Baby food is still in short supply and its selection is poor. Sanitary condition at food processing plants, retail and public catering outlets, schools and cultural and health care facilities do not always meet standards. The construction of sewers is lagging far behind.

Mortality and morbidity rates in Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Kzyl-Orda and Ural Oblasts are many times greater than the republic's average, especially as far as child and mother mortality, tuberculosis and some other communicable and cancerous diseases are concerned. General health protection programs have been developed without taking into account the actual situation; they lack specific programs to eradicate the causes of growth and high levels of mortality and morbidity.

No general or productive work is being conducted to broaden and strengthen the network of treatment and prevention centers. Enterprises and complexes reporting to all-union agencies take unacceptably little interest in safeguarding the health of the population and developing a network of community facilities, while local soviets are insufficiently insistent and active in this area and do not use their rights and resources fully. Funds budgeted for the construction of health care, educational and municipal services facilities are chronically underutilized.

As a result of these and other shortcomings, in all four oblasts conditions for healthy life and effective prevention and treatment of disease have been inadequate. This has been one of the causes of a significant migration from those oblasts, especially among rural population.

The KaSSR Council of Ministers, the Board of the USSR Health Care Ministry and the VTsSPS requested the ispolkoms of Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Kzyl-Orda and Ural Oblasts and the KaSSR Health Care Ministry to take all necessary steps to unconditionally fulfill measures to further improve the health care situation and to strengthen material and technical resources of the health care industry. Together with trade union, komsomol and other public organizations, they were called upon to carry out additional measures to improve the way the provision of medical care is organized. The main focus should be on boosting disease prevention, improving the environmental situation and conditions for labor and leisure activities and teaching the public to take responsibility for protecting and improving their health.

At the same time, these entities should create suitable labor and living conditions for medical and pharmaceutical personnel, especially for those who work at rural health care facilities.

The KaSSR Health Care Ministry, together with ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies, must strive to reach the entire population with special checkups against particular diseases, especially those who live in remote centers and at cattle raising sites. If need be, they should organize and dispatch to those areas detachments of highly trained specialists. They should raise the effectiveness of immunizations, especially among children, and consider adopting a system of supervising nurses, especially in high birth-rate regions. A system should be put into place making sure that persons sent to work to enterprises and construction sites in Western Kazakhstan from other republics undergo a medical checkup at their places of residence.

Much needs to be done also in the area of providing more comprehensive medical care to rural population. Means and approaches to this important sociopolitical issue must be listed in a special general program, which should be considered at sessions of the oblasts' soviets. On an experimental basis, it may be useful to introduce personal medical passports in the Western Kazakhstan oblasts; they would contain data on each individual's medical condition, as well as recommendations for improving it and for a healthy way of life.

The ministry should also accelerate its efforts to set up outpatient clinics, staff health care facilities in Western Kazakhstan with qualified medical personnel on a priority basis and establish for them specialized departments at medical schools, offering training based on regional pathology and the special conditions of country doctors' work. It must raise the effectiveness of the work of sanitary and epidemiological services and develop proposals for shielding their employees from unjust persecution for principled approach to sanitary inspections.

One of the main tasks of the KaSSR soviets, ministries and organizations, as well as enterprise and organization managers, is to supply water for drinking and household needs to residents of Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Kzyl-Orda and Ural Oblasts that would be chemically and bacteriologically pure. To this end, the proposal of the appropriate oblast ispolkoms, coordinated with the labor collectives of enterprises, associations, organizations, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, to build in the 1989-95 period a number of water supply, sewer, water treatment and other facilities was approved. The KaSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the State Committee on Agriculture were asked to build a system of connecting sewer system and town water supply networks.

The KaSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Agriculture Committee, the Land Reclamation Ministry and the oblast ispolkoms were ordered to carry out measures to radically improve the utilization of water supply and sewer networks in cities and other population centers, to make qualitative repairs, to fix breaks on a timely basis and to improve drinking water treatment in order to provide central running water to all collective farm centers as early as in 1989-93. To achieve this, they should submit annual orders to the KaSSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Geology Chief Geological Coordination Administration for exploration of underground fresh water sources at their farms, setting priorities for the construction and exploitation of aqueduct networks carrying water from connecting water supply systems to each farm, and for the construction of water supply systems in population centers which still rely on water deliveries.

The KaSSR Housing Ministry and the oblast ispolkoms must ensure timely repairs and uninterrupted functioning of public baths and laundry facilities, which must be maintained in a proper sanitary condition.

It is important to address the issue of improving sanitary conditions and comforts and plant trees and flowers in centers, branches and farms of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, organize regular collection of garbage and wastes and set up permanent crews to clean and decorate population centers at all farms. Controls over compliance with existing regulations governing the use of chemical pesticides and nitrates and construction of storage facilities for them should be tightened. Construction and exploitation of cattle raising facilities must not be allowed without proper waste treatment facilities. Construction plans for veterinary clinics, sanitary slaughter facilities, quarantine facilities, veterinary and sanitary inspection stations, manure storage sites and fences for farms were set for the 1989-90 period for all four oblasts.

Approved were the proposals of the Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Kzyl-Orda and Ural Oblast ispolkoms, supported by the labor collectives of enterprises, associations and organizations, to implement in the 1989-95 period measures to

stop environmental pollution and improve labor conditions. In addition, in the 1991-95 period, the oblast ispolkoms must set up facilities to recycle industrial and solid household wastes and general city dumps, and carry out work needed to create sanitary buffer zones around population centers, as well as between residential and industrial districts.

The KaSSR State Committee on Environmental Protection, together with the Health Care Ministry, other republican ministries and agencies involved and the oblast ispolkoms, was asked to undertake in 1989 detailed studies of the environmental situation in Western Kazakhstan, identify environmental danger zones and submit a set of priority measures to upgrade and protect populated sites in those areas to the KaSSR Council of Ministers.

The Ural Oblast ispolkom must force the Kazgasprom industrial association, together with the KaSSR State Committee on Environmental Protection, Health Care Ministry and Meteorological Service, to develop and implement at the Karachaganskiy liquefied gas production site a system of monitors and public information services to control air pollution. In doing so, weather conditions, landscape, location of population centers, harvesting stations and pastures and other factors must absolutely be taken into account. They must also establish and ensure the operation of monitoring stations at neighboring population centers. They should also sponsor research projects in the region to study the negative impact of environmental factors on human health.

It was decided that major steps were necessary to provide balanced diets to Western Kazakhstan's population. The State Agriculture Committee and the KaSSR Ministry of Retail Trade were asked to lend necessary assistance to solve this problem.

In the 1989-94 period, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Institute of Regional Nutrition Problems will carry out a study on the actual nutrition situation on a self-financed basis and submit to the republic's government scientifically developed proposals for raising it to a rational level, based on existing conditions. The oblasts' ispolkom, together with the institute, should develop and approve oblast-wide programs of rational diets and determinedly advocate the "Vitamin" campaign among cattle growers and others working on pastures, encouraging them to set up small patches near watering spots and at other appropriate places to grow vegetables, and providing moral support to those who agree to engage in this highly useful undertaking.

Because of high child mortality rates, which are due to the poor physical condition of women during pregnancy and prior to childbirth, soviet ispolkoms were asked to assign, on an experimental basis, pregnant and nursing mothers to advance orders departments of food stores. The Guryev and Kzyl-Orda oblast ispolkoms were permitted to distribute free baby food to single mothers and

students with children of 1 or 2 years of age and to pay for it from the local budget. Jointly with the KaSSR Retail Trade Ministry, they must implement measures to ensure balanced diets for children.

The KaSSR State Committee on Labor and Social Issues, with the help of the KaSSR Health Care Ministry, the Institute of Regional Nutrition Problems, the KaSSR Trade Union Council and the KaSSR State Committee on Statistics, was asked to carry out studies on the living and labor conditions of women in the Western Kazakhstan oblasts in 1990 and to submit to the KaSSR Council of Ministers joint proposals based on the results of those studies, aimed at strengthening the health of women.

The KaSSR State Construction Administration was ordered to ensure quick capacity increases for construction trusts building service facilities in Western Kazakhstan. This primarily means strengthening their industrial base using funds allocated to the construction industry and relying on contributions from other industries. Local soviet ispolkoms must actively promote cooperatives to build social service facilities, and also build such facilities using the popular construction project method and other active forms of attracting broad masses of workers to their construction, which would help save time and money.

The KaSSR Council of Trade Union Resorts Administration should sponsor during the 1991-95 period the construction of a general 500-patient sanatorium in Aktyubinsk Oblast and a water cure resort and an outpatient clinic at the "Guryevskiy" sanatorium in Guryev Oblast; the KaSSR Council of Trade Unions' Voluntary Recreational and Sports Society should open in 1989-90 four special sports schools and set up clubs for adolescents and different sports classes at recreational athletic clubs. The oblast ispolkoms and the Housing Ministry must make sure that appropriate space and necessary equipment are provided for their needs.

The program of action for the KaSSR Gosplan, Gosnab and Ministries of Installation and Specialized Construction and Housing and Municipal Services, as well as the Alma-Ata oblast and city ispolkoms, was also drafted. They were requested to set up at seasonal young pioneer camps five year-round recreational camps to restore the health of children from Aralskiy Rayon, Kzyl-Orda Oblast. The KaSSR Health and Education Ministries and other ministries and agencies involved, as well as associations, enterprises and agencies, should give them needed medical and technical equipment and furniture.

The KaSSR Ministry of Highways was asked to provide facilities at its disease-prevention sanatorium "Tau-Samal" in Alma-Ata Oblast for restoring the health of schoolchildren from Guryev Oblast. Also, the proposal of the Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Karaganda, Kokchetav and Chimkent oblast ispolkoms to restore the health of 2,000 kids from Guryev and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts at young

pioneers' summer camps in 1989 was accepted. In this respect, the Institute of Regional Nutrition Problems should develop a set of recommendations and monitor the introduction of special diets at young pioneer camps designated as sanatoriums.

The initiative of the KaSSR Trade Union Council to build a 570-bed pioneer camp-sanatorium in the Alma-Ata region, to treat mainly children from the republic's western oblasts, was approved.

To achieve drastic changes in health care, oblast, rayon and village soviet ispolkoms must use the full extent of their authority. First of all, they must make sure that all schools have a full assortment of required sports equipment and exercise facilities (which could be built using special models and prefabricated structures), in addition to letting enterprises, associations and organizations build sports and recreational centers, hospitals and outpatient clinics. Before the end of the current 5-year plan, every rayon and collective farm center must have standard public baths. At each rayon center, sanatoriums must be organized or year-round sanatorium stay provided for preschool children with tuberculosis or at risk of developing the disease; in 1989-90, every rayon must have its own young pioneer camp, or share one with other rayons, for children with heightened risk of developing tuberculosis. It is no less important to supply horse milk and milk products in summertime to patients staying at tuberculosis clinics and treated there on an outpatient basis, and to make sure that those who are ill with a contagious form of tuberculosis get apartments with separate rooms on a priority basis.

Quotas were approved for the construction of automated baby food kitchens in every rayon center and large population centers, for supplying them with milk that meets sanitary and veterinary inspection requirements, for organizing in 1990 automated information centers in Guryev and Kzyl-Orda to provide information on drugs and for opening an additional network of pharmacies.

The KaSSR Health Care Ministry, the Institute of Regional Nutrition Problems, the management of the KaSSR "Znanye" Society and KaSSR State Committees on Television and Radio Broadcasting, Culture and Publishing, Printing and Book Trade were asked to implement decisive measures to improve the population's medical literacy and culture of sanitation and hygiene, especially in rural areas. Starting in the first half of 1989, they must develop a joint program under the motto "Knowledge about Health Care for the Masses", which should include lecture tours, films, television and radio programs and brochures accessible to the mass reader. Those materials should not only stress positive results but also describe the tragic consequences of flaunting rules of sanitation and hygiene and neglecting preventive measures for the health of the individuals themselves and their family members; they should provide figures how much it costs to treat one patient and other data on the actual spending of state funds on health

care needs. Special attention must be paid to preparing materials in the Kazakh language, since tuberculosis and other communicable and cancerous diseases, as well as high mortality rates among children and mothers, are more prevalent among the Kazakh population, mainly in rural areas.

The USSR Health Care Ministry Main Administration of Training and Utilization of Medical Personnel pledged to admit to the nation's medical schools, starting in the 1989-90 academic year, 100 students annually from Kazakhstan's western oblasts, to be trained in specialties that are particularly in demand there. Moreover, before these specially admitted students graduate, the administration must send 10 pediatricians, dentists and first-aid specialists to that region from every graduating class.

The KaSSR Health Care Ministry and the oblast ispolkoms must also show more initiative. They should organize a special nursing and laboratory technician department at the Guryev nursing school starting in 1992 and raise enrollment in that department at the Ural Oblast nursing school by 30 students. In addition, they should offer special admission to the Alma-Ata State Medical School pharmaceutical department to 20 students annually from Aktyubinsk Oblast, 15 from Guryev Oblast and 30 from Ural Oblast and set up permanent continued professional training courses for pharmacists and doctors in Western Kazakhstan.

All-union associations Soyuzmedtekhnik and Soyuzfarmatsiya of the USSR Health Care Ministry were asked to allocate during the 1990-92 period large additional quantities of specialized and portable equipment, dispensaries, laboratories and medical and specialized equipment to the KaSSR Health Care Ministry.

The construction and installation program is vast. In particular, in Aktyubinsk Oblast, milk plants in the cities of Aktyubinsk, Khromtau and Chelkara and in Karabutanskiy, Komsomolskiy and Martukskiy Rayons, and a baby food kitchen at the Aktyubinsk state milk plant, are to be built or rebuilt and enlarged. In Guryev Oblast, in the 1989-95 period, a school for 62,600 students will be built, as well as preschool day care centers for 29,000 kids and two boarding schools-sanatoriums for 200 students each in the city of Shevchenko and in Embinskiy Rayon. In Kzyl-Orda Oblast, 10,000-ton refrigerated storage facilities will be built at processing plants, as well as slaughterhouses with refrigeration facilities, additional milk plants, bread packaging plants, bakeries, pastry bakeries and a 18,000-ton potato storage facility. In the same oblast, at rayon and collective farm centers, new sports and recreational complexes with swimming pools, stadiums, playgrounds and target practice ranges will be built. In Ural Oblast, a meat and animal fat complex, a milk plant in the city of Aksay, a baby food kitchen at the Ural milk plant, slaughterhouses with refrigeration facilities in the villages of Dzhanybek and

Dzangala, four refrigerating facilities with a total capacity of 3,400 tons and other important facilities will be built. The oblasts' ispolkoms were obligated to raise at their sessions and at citizens' meetings the issue of tapping the funds and resources of large enterprises, associations and organizations to help develop city infrastructures, improve health care services for the population and build hospitals, outpatient clinics and other social service and health care facilities. In each oblast, oblast medical-industrial councils should be set up; they would coordinate this work and establish a fund for these purposes comprised of contributions from enterprises and associations.

A special program to improve the health of the population of Kzyl-Orda Oblast, developed by the USSR Health Care Ministry together with the KaSSR Health Care Ministry, was approved.

The KaSSR Gosplan, the KaSSR Trade Union Council, the republic's ministries, agencies, associations and enterprises and the oblasts' ispolkoms were asked to allocate for the creation of a network of agencies and organizations to safeguard the health of Western Kazakhstan's population in the 1990-95 period at least one half of the capital investment and material resources budgeted for the construction of social service facilities as part of their 10-percent contributions to industrial construction, as per existing law, and to ensure additional disbursement of such funds.

Ukrainian Physicians on State of Health in UkSSR

18300456 Kiev *KOMMUNIST UKRAINY* in Russian
No 12 Dec 88 pp 34-50

[Interview with the republic's leading scientist-physicians Ye. M. Lukyanova, I. K. Sledzevskaya, A. A. Shalimov, A. F. Vozianov, H. D. Tronko, G. V. Gayko and A. V. Tokar conducted by chief editor of the journal's cultural department, S. A. Kuznetsov: "The Price and Pricelessness of Health"]

[Text]

This Concerns Us All

During the course of one year, the country's hospitals treat 73 million people. Approximately 13 billion rubles are spent on their treatment. In 1985 alone, the government spent 52 rubles on the health protection of each person in our republic.

Ambulances receive 90 million calls a year, more than 17 million of which are in the Ukraine.

Every day, approximately 10 million people seek medical advice at the country's outpatient polyclinics and therapeutic and departmental medical sections.

It is one of the most important social problems. This is how the party defined the concern about protecting and strengthening human health and prolonging life and creative activity.

For the first time in history since the victory of the October Revolution, the government is taking responsibility for the health of its citizens by supporting this concern by means of legislation: some of the first decrees of Soviet power were those which ensured the solving of the basic problems of public health. Among the multitude of documents signed by V. I. Lenin immediately after the Revolution were letters, telegrams and resolutions which are living proof of our leader's concern about the health of the nation.

And today, the Soviet public health offices, which are guided by Lenin's principles of humanism and social justice, are supporting the system of free public medical care. Indisputable achievements of their activity during the years of Soviet power are a three-fold decrease in overall mortality and an eleven-fold decrease in infant mortality, a two-fold increase in the average life-span, eradication of such terrible diseases as the plague, smallpox and other contagious diseases and a constant decrease in the level of occupational traumatism and illnesses.

The significant achievements of our physicians should not be ignored. Nevertheless, they still have a vast amount of untapped resources at their disposal, and a great many problems remain to be solved. At the All-Union Physicians' Congress, which was held in October, the discussion revolved precisely around ways to solve these problems, as well as around measures for restructuring the public health administration and raising the level and quality of medical care for the population. One of the first prerequisites for improving medical affairs, the delegates of the congress noted, is close cooperation between practical medicine and science, and active introduction into practice and effective use of the results of scientific research and developments.

What is our republic doing in this regard? What contribution are our scientists making to the process of improving the public health system, to the solving of medical and social problems and to forming and maintaining a healthy way of life? The answers of the directors of the Ukraine's leading scientific research institutes to the questions asked by our correspondent provide some insight into this.

What are the main directions of your institute's work and what defines its specific contribution to the development of practical medicine?

What new trends in its work are dictated by restructuring?

How close and comprehensive is the institute's intercommunication with the scientific research and medical institutions of the republic, country and foreign states?

Ye. M. LUKYANOVA, director of the Kiev Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology imeni P. M. Buyko and Republic Center for the Protection of Health of Mothers and Children, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR and UkSSR State prize laureate:

This Concerns Us All

We lose babies under one year five times more often than in Japan and 2.5 times more often than in the USA, England and the FRG. More than 2,500 women die every year during childbirth or from abortions. At present, another 30 thousand beds are needed to provide normal birthing conditions and another 130 thousand beds for treating sick children.

During school years from first to eighth grade, the number of healthy children has decreased four-fold, the number of children with shortsightedness has increased from three to 30 percent and those with nervous and mental disorders from 15 to 40 percent.

Children. Our joy. Our hope. Our future. When I say "our", I mean both each family individually and society as a whole. The main universal concern is the happiness and well-being of children. And an indispensable prerequisite for this is their health. For whether or not a child is shaped into an uncomplicated, active and energetic individual capable of transforming the world and enjoying life depends to a great extent on his physical condition. The health of our children not only means happiness in their everyday lives, but also the health of the nation, its creative potential. It is no coincidence that at the All-Union Physicians' Congress the problem of childhood and maternity was given such serious attention.

The collective of our institute, which is the leading scientific institution in the Ukraine in the field of pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology and the republic scientific research center for the protection of health of mothers and children, has always strived to structure its work in correspondence with the needs of life, which is even demonstrated by the short list of main directions of its scientific activity: investigation of the influence of environmental factors on the health of mothers and children, the development of scientific principles for the protection of future life, the harmonious development of the newborn, questions of nutrition for healthy and sick children, the introduction of surgical procedures for treating congenital developmental defects and the prevention and treatment of diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs.

The results of a whole series of investigations are being successfully introduced into clinical practice in our country. In particular, we can talk today about the solving of such problems as the elimination of several causes of miscarriage, infant mortality and child morbidity in preschool institutions, and the improvement of the system for protecting the health of mothers and

children. Due to the joint work carried out by the institute and other scientific and medical institutions, the level of infant mortality in the republic has decreased from 15.9 per thousand births in 1984 to 13.9 during six months of this year. According to preliminary data, implementation of the recommendations drawn up will make it possible to decrease the number of complications during birth 2.5-fold and the overall morbidity of children 1.9-fold.

The institute is also making its contribution to solving the most urgent problem of health protection—the transfer to general preventive medical examinations for the population and an increase in their quality: new organizational forms and methods of preventive medical service are being introduced with the use of up-to-date computer technology. An automated information management system of preventive medical examinations for women working in industrial enterprises has been put into practice, and the creation of an automated system for children's comprehensive medical examinations is being completed in cooperation with the Republic Information Computer Center of the UkSSR Ministry of Public Health.

However, this does not exhaust the list of problems the collective is working on. In order to implement the large-scale social programs outlined at the 27th CPSU Congress for further improving medical and preventive care for children and mothers and increasing their health, we began to consistently carry out major restructuring of many spheres of the institute's activity.

I will mention some of its main directions.

First, based on the fact that the main principle of our public health system is its preventive trend, we are striving to transfer scientific research from the clinic to the primary links of the public health system—the polyclinics: here, the causes of morbidity and mortality are studied and new forms of medical services for the population and effective methods of preventing disease based on an in-depth analysis of the influence of social and biological factors on the state of health of women and children are developed and introduced into practice. The scientific substantiation itself of a broad range of social, hygienic and preventive measures will contribute to a further reduction in morbidity and mortality.

An analysis of the demographic situation and the dynamics of indices of the health of children and mothers confirms that the carrying out of measures which ensure the harmonious development of the newborn is only possible with close cooperation between obstetrician-gynecologists and pediatricians. These facts determined the second direction in the restructuring of our activity—the development of research studies at the crossroads between obstetrics and pediatrics. The comprehensive work carried out by the institute in this area is well-known both in our country and abroad. Its further in-depth study will no doubt provide even more tangible

and practical results in the improvement of methods for protecting future life and the newborn and will promote a decrease in the level of morbidity and mortality of children and an increase in the health of the rising population.

Taking into account the ecological situation in several regions of the republic, the institute is carrying out medical observation of the state of health of people from so-called unfortunate rayons, whereby we are currently conducting comprehensive social and hygienic surveys in both the cities and rural areas.

Yet another direction in the restructuring of the institute's activities is the increase in the methodological and systematic level of scientific work by introducing modern research methods (immunological, radiological, mathematical), using the latest equipment and creating subdepartments which are assigned to ensure the carrying out of the new tasks: the department of social-hygienic and medical-organizational problems relating to the health of children and mothers, the department of scientific principles for preventive medical examinations, radiology laboratories, mathematical modelling and the automation of diagnostic processes, as well as specialized clinical departments of the pathology of newborns and an office for the prenatal diagnosis of developmental disturbances in the fetus.

Our constant concern is accelerating the introduction of the results of scientific research into practice. We would like the latest achievements of medical science to be incorporated into the public health services as quickly as possible and become a reliable instrument in activities relating to the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases. We are constantly advising patients (up to 100 thousand consultations a year), increasing the qualifications of 700-800 practicing physicians per year and helping them in their everyday work.

The most important tasks are the formation of a healthy way of life for mothers and children, the active struggle against drunkenness, alcoholism, smoking and drug addiction, the constant improvement of the working and domestic conditions of women, and the upbringing and education of each child. At present, we are investigating the standard of medical services of different groups of the population and developing differential measures to increase it, and we are directing a great deal of attention toward organizing the work of two-year people's medical universities, "The Protection of Maternity and Childhood". We are actively seeking ways to transfer scientific research to cost accounting and expand economic contractual research subjects and cooperation with industrial enterprises and other economic organizations. Our constant concern is implementing comprehensive republic interdepartmental programs such as "Children" and urban ones such as "The Protection of the Health of the Children of Kiev". The programs' tasks include investigating the main factors which ensure the birth of a healthy baby, introducing comprehensive measures for

reducing morbidity and increasing the physical and nervous-mental development of newborns. The collective is directing efforts toward investigating the influence of social and social-biological factors on this development, drawing up recommendations for improving living conditions and updating the system of upbringing and education in the family, preschool institutions and schools. We are placing particular emphasis on preventive medical examinations using computers. On our recommendation, the observation of high-risk children is being organized in the preschool institutions; antitoxins are being used in the maternity wards of all the republic's oblasts and oblast children's hospitals, which has improved the indices of health and physical development of babies; the system of prevention and treatment of rickets under polyclinical conditions has been improved (result—a two- to five-fold reduction in the frequency of disease of average severity and an acceleration in the recovery of sick children).

Within the framework of the program "Children", specific measures have been determined for strengthening the material and technical base of the protection of health of children and increasing physicians' qualifications.

I would like to emphasize that ten scientific collectives of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, more than 30 departments, 12 republic medical institutes, 17 scientific research institutes of the UkSSR Ministry of Public Health and practical public health institutions of the republic are participating in the implementation of this program.

An example of successful cooperation between scientists is the work carried out by pediatricians from Kiev, Moscow and Gorky to improve the diagnosis of diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs in children using endoscopy, which has been awarded the USSR State prize.

However, the institute is making insufficient use of such an important resource for increasing the effectiveness of scientific research as international cooperation. Admittedly, during recent years we have begun cooperating with the Institute of Mother and Child in Warsaw and with the Institute for the Protection of Mother and Child in Prague, and we are carrying out work based on a contract with the World Public Health Organization. But this is not enough. The further expansion of contacts with foreign scientists is extremely necessary. This particularly applies to such problems as the introduction and study of the effectiveness of new methods of diagnosis and treatment of newborns, intensive therapy and resuscitation. A preliminary agreement with several Italian and American companies has been reached concerning the supply of imported equipment which will make it possible to raise the level of scientific research and medical and diagnostic work of the entire oblast.

Of course, the process of restructuring is long and complicated. The most important prerequisite for its successful implementation in our oblast is the improvement of planning and coordination of scientific research. Therefore, the institute's administration is striving to restructure the work of the republic's problem-solving commissions "Pediatrics" and "Obstetrics and Gynecology", avoid bureaucratic and administrative methods of directing science and take into consideration the interests of the public health system in various regions of the republic.

The system for introducing scientific developments into practice requires further improvement on a government scale. It must take responsibility without fail for the success of the work not only of scientists but also of the practical employees of the public health system and also stipulate measures for the moral and material stimulation of the incorporation of scientific ideas into practice.

We should also mention the state of the material and technical base of the institutions for the protection of maternity and childhood. First, they need to be equipped with modern equipment and medical and diagnostic instruments and ensured uninterrupted use of the equipment, as well as its timely and high-quality repair. For example, ultrasound equipment plays an important part in the prenatal diagnosis of developmental disturbances in the fetus, which is extremely important in the prevention of congenital birth defects. However, there is a shortage of this equipment. Domestic equipment is of very poor quality and imported equipment is too expensive. And both often break down and are not ensured reliable repair.

However, I believe that the main thing in the restructuring of public health depends on each of us and on our attitude toward the matter. Our resources are a long way from being exhausted. And we should constantly work on using them to the best of their advantage.

I. K. SLEDZEVSKAYA, deputy director of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Cardiology imeni Academician H. D. Strazhesko, doctor of medical sciences, UkSSR State prize laureate:

This Concern Us All

Last year, physicians prescribed 938.4 million units of medication to the population and preventive medical institutions of the republic. However, the prescription of medication still leaves something to be desired. Eighty percent of the orders from the USSR Ministry of Public Health are being fulfilled, and according to some vitally important opinions even less. This results in "black market" medications, speculation for them and profiting from people's suffering.

Return to life. This is a short phrase. But what depth of meaning it holds, what richness of content. In it lies the joy of finding renewed life, celebration of the triumph over the ailment and the great, at times titanic, labor of those who opened the way to preventing a catastrophe. And a feeling of pride. It is with this very feeling for our comrades, colleagues and the collective that I speak today about the fact that our institute has priority in the development and introduction of a preventive medical system of measures for combating myocardial infarction—one of the most perfidious diseases of the century.

The system we created of stage-by-stage treatment of patients has made it possible not only to significantly decrease the level of mortality in the Ukraine (it is currently the lowest in the Union), but also ensure that 80-90 percent of those suffering an infarction return to work.

What does our system consist of? Briefly. Some 10-15 years ago it was believed that a patient suffering a serious attack could not be transported, and for a month and a half he lay at home. Now there are special teams which are able to provide him with all prehospital care he requires on the spot and then take the patient to the resuscitation ward where he is observed around the clock. Then begins the stage of early activation—restorative therapy—then treatment at a sanatorium. After the sanatorium, the activation process is continued and ends in the return to work. Of course, as the saying goes, easier said than done . . . Each of the stages mentioned is strenuous work, they represent the struggle, first, for life, then, for its full value. We are directing a great deal of attention toward preventing mild forms of coronary circulation disturbance from turning into more serious ones. New methods for diagnosing unstable stenocardia are being introduced and the medications for treating it are being improved. In our opinion, a significant role is also played by secondary prevention, rehabilitation and outpatient observation. Today, it is possible to reduce the duration of hospital treatment and temporary inability to work after a myocardial infarction.

We have also made significant changes in the system of preventive medical examinations for those suffering an infarction: whereas previously the patient should have had one examination every month for one year, now it is differentiated (depending on his physical condition). This removes the well-known psychological burden from the patient, on the one hand, and reduces the physician's burden, on the other.

What new things have occurred at our institute during the years of restructuring? We are a cardiological scientific and methodological republic center. This means constant renewal of the methods, techniques and medications for combating ailments and of the very approach to the process of scientific research, which is being carried out in the form of specific research efforts. Here are a few examples. We have acquired civic rights to laser therapy—a new, non-medicamental method for

treating severe coronary circulation disturbances and unstable stenocardia. The development of principles for preventing ischemic and hypertonic diseases and their diagnosis using radionuclide, ultrasound, physical, chemical and immunological examination methods have expanded. The interrelationship between morphological and functional disturbances in an ischemic disease is being studied with the goal of increasing the possibilities of arresting progressive diseases. The role of non-invasive ("bloodless") methods has significantly increased: without resorting to complicated examinations, which are not well tolerated by the patients and require expensive equipment, we are obtaining information for predicting the course of an ischemic heart disease using mathematical modelling. All the new developments are "protected" by patents: approximately ten patent applications are submitted every year.

The importance of such active scientific research is defined by the fact that diseases of the cardiovascular system are the primary cause of death. For this very reason, we are concentrating our efforts not only on searches for methods of treatment, but also of prevention, which is assisted by regular preventive medical examinations, education of the population, which for many years has not been assigned its due importance, and widespread introduction of modern methods of outpatient observation. Thus, the main characteristic of restructuring in the institute's work is purposeful attention to the needs of practical medicine.

Our studies are being put to specific use not only in the republic. Research efforts concerning the early diagnosis of ischemic diseases and methods for their introduction have also gained support in other regions of the country. We are conducting a great many studies of mutual interest together with the institutes of cardiovascular surgery, physical chemistry and gerontology. Several studies are being conducted in cooperation with the All-Union Cardiological Center. We have participated in the study of such problems as ischemic disease and epidemiology together with scientists from the member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid.

When talking about specific achievements, we must also remember those obstacles which have arisen along the way from theoretical studies to their practical introduction. And they mainly arise from lack of provision with the proper technical equipment. The question of the manufacture of medical equipment in the republic is extremely urgent. We buy some equipment, which is very expensive by the way, from abroad, but nevertheless it should be possible to organize domestic production. What do we think this would require? The institutes of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences could cooperate more closely with us in order to achieve more effective development of our suggestions. Such enterprises as the Kristall production association, the production association imeni S. L. Korolev and several others could take active part in developing medical technology, make wider use of the institute's potential and look for ways to produce

not only test samples but also introduce the serial manufacture of medical equipment. But this requires their economic interest in our research efforts.

There are also a great many difficulties associated with the development of new medications. The institute is not a base of the USSR Pharmacological Committee for the approval of new preparations, and this makes our work difficult. So far we have solved the problem by contacting scientists from Latvia who make their own preparations and approve them for us. We also hope to expand our possibilities in this direction.

I would like to mention yet another problem. In my opinion, the interrelationship between science and practical medicine would be much more fruitful if rural physicians felt a great need for it. And providing the patient with the opportunity of freely choosing his physician might significantly promote this. Under conditions of territorial consolidation, a good, highly qualified specialist, an average one, and, God forbid, a bad one all find themselves in the same situation: people are forced to go to the local doctor regardless of whether they trust and respect him. Free choice, on the other hand, would incite physicians to raise their qualifications and make practical use of the achievements of modern science. The idea of a family physician approved at the All-Union Physicians' Congress also deserves every possible support. It should be translated into reality without delay.

A. A. SHALIMOV, honorable director of the Kiev Scientific Research Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery, UkSSR Academy of Sciences academician, Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR and UkSSR State prize laureate:

Despite the success of our science in updating conservative treatment methods, and despite the scope of the medication industry, the sphere of application for the strengths of surgery is still wide. However, it should be emphasized that without renouncing its position as a practical branch of medicine, surgery has also obtained a scientific status.

Our institute is the main institution concerned with the problem of surgery in the republic and in this role it is carrying out a great deal of work: scientific research, medical consultative, scientific organizational, organizational-methodological and educational. The main direction of the collective's research is the development and updating of methods for diagnosing and treating diseases of the digestive organs and blood vessels.

As a result of scientific research, a whole series of new, more effective—in comparison with the present methods—surgical procedures has been developed, and unique instruments and equipment have been created. Suffice it to say that in the 16 years the institute has been in existence, its employees have obtained more than 170 patents for new surgical methods, various devices and instruments.

Unique methods for treating the stomach, esophagus, bile excretory tracts and main blood arteries are enjoying increasing use. Their inventors are professors V. F. Saenko and S. A. Shalimov, doctors of medical sciences N. F. Dryuk, I. I. Sukharev, Yu. A. Furmanov, V. P. Khokholya and Ye. B. Medvetkiy. Candidates of medical sciences V. G. Tupikin, A. M. Soroka, V. Ye. Medvedev, V. I. Zybkov, Yu. Z. Lifshits, N. Ya. Kalita, Yu. S. Lisaychuk, A. Ye. Vashchenko are also working at a high professional level. Former patients fondly remember the clinic's head physician V. Ya. Shpaka.

Due to the introduction into practice of their studies, the efforts of our workers have reduced postoperative mortality in our republic with respect to cancer of the esophagus from 30 percent to 6 percent, ulcers of the stomach and duodenum from 4.5 percent to 0.3 percent and relapses of chronic pancreatitis from 70 percent to 4.5 percent. The heart of the moral side of the issue—returning a person to active life—goes without saying. However, if we take into consideration the fact that the economic effect of prolonging life during the able-bodied years for only one year, as was noted at the 19th Party Conference, is 4,700 rubles for one worker, it is easy to estimate the economic effect of our research efforts.

Taking part in restructuring, the collective is enriching the arsenal of science with important studies. These include—new methods for surgery of the pancreas (in the case of its inflammatory-dystrophic and tumoral lesions), which have made it possible to significantly decrease postoperative mortality and improve the functional results of treatment. Unique methods of vascular and microvascular surgery have been developed and introduced. Together with chemists and engineers, the first domestic resorptive suture material has been created—oktselon, and the first domestic microsurgical suture material—metalotravm.

At present the institute is preparing for a transfer to self-financing. The first stage is using cost accounting in the clinic and also creating cooperatives of physicians and nurses for providing paid services to the population. A great deal of attention is being directed toward further intensification of the work of the clinic and laboratory, which is eloquently expressed in the following figures: whereas in 1977, 5,412 patients, 2,570 postoperatively, were hospitalized when the institute's clinical wing with 360 beds was put into service, in 1987, 6,744 were hospitalized with the same number of beds and 5,660 operated on, i.e. surgical activity with the same staff and the same amount of space increased more than two-fold, which was mainly achieved due to an improvement in work organization.

Restructuring is also taking place in scientific activity. The planning of research subjects is being carried out taking into consideration the social requirements of the

public health offices, more attention is being given to research subjects and the network of institutions with which the institute is in contact while conducting its research is being expanded.

Widespread scientific and practical cooperation is placing us in contact with many industrial enterprises and preventive medical institutions. As we carry out our research, we are actively communicating with institutions which are part of the system of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Public Health and the UkSSR Ministry of Public Health, and also with foreign institutions: surgical clinics of universities in the FRG and Czechoslovakia. In order to become acquainted with our experience, scientists and physicians from Mongolia, the People's Republic of China and Vietnam are visiting our institute. Our closest contacts are with the head surgeons of the oblast health departments, which are influencing the development of surgical aid in the republic and the introduction of our studies into practice. The institute's coworkers are designing new equipment and instruments in cooperation with scientists and engineers from the Kiev Polytechnical Institute, the Institute of Superhard Materials of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences and with other institutions which are giving us willing and active support.

Among the things slowing down the restructuring of our work, the first to be mentioned is the lack of correspondence between the material base and contemporary needs. Let us begin with the work space. Originally, it was planned and built as one of the departments of the Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians and during the final stages of construction was correspondingly redesigned which made it difficult to take into account the modern requirements of surgery. We are experiencing a great need to expand our surgical units, which already are unable to "admit" the necessary number of operations, since their duration has increased with the introduction of new methods (microsurgical operations on the esophagus and pancreas): they are not two to three hours, as usual, but five, ten and even twelve hours. The updated equipment will also not fit in the old rooms. Thus, if we do not begin construction of a new building as soon as possible, we will soon lag behind the leading capitalist countries and many socialist countries, where huge modern scientific research and medical institutions have been built in recent years. We have turned to the directive offices concerning this matter and found support and understanding in the party gorkom and gorispolkom. I only hope that this support is translated into specific action as soon as possible and that our unit will immediately be included in the building plan.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, which was published in June of this year, mentioned increasing the responsibility of scientific research institutes for the introduction of the results of their research. It also emphasized that the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences has been assigned the task of resolving questions of planning, forecasting,

expert evaluation of scientific developments and coordination of cooperation. This justifies the hope that those obstacles which are slowing down the introduction into practice of new developments and the successful implementation of new methods will be rapidly eliminated.

The question of equipment is also very serious. The institute has been provided to a great extent with modern diagnostic equipment, although primarily imported, since our enterprises are still not manufacturing it. The problem of operating tables, illuminating lamps, functional beds and even operating glasses still remains. The enterprises sometimes make them for us as a personal favor, so to speak. Nevertheless, those same Kiev factories could successfully manufacture them in the performance of their official duty. For example, the Zavod and Arsenal production enterprises could manufacture glasses and lamps, the factory imeni Lepse—operating tables, the airplane factory and Krasniy ekskavator—functional beds, the Kvant scientific production association—ultrasound diagnostic equipment, etc. In short, our powerful and highly respectable enterprises should turn to face the public health service and its needs. For it requires universal concern.

A. F. VOZIANOV, director of the Kiev Scientific Research Institute of Urology and Nephrology, doctor of medical sciences, UkSSR State prize laureate:

This Concerns Us All

Every year 160 cubic kilometers of waste water are dumped into the country's open reservoirs, and 25 percent of the capacity of the purification plants is not in operation.

The institute's range of research is quite broad and since it is impossible to illuminate the entire spectrum of our problems in a short interview, I will focus on an aspect of the collective's work which is the most important and the most urgent, especially in our region: unfortunately, one of the most widespread diseases in the Ukraine (primarily in the Donetsk and western oblasts) is kidney pathology, and in particular, kidney stones.

Investigations and research efforts are heading in three directions.

First, the surgical removal of stones: we essentially use all the latest methods of surgical treatment known in the leading clinics of the world. However, an active tendency toward relapses is characteristic of this particular disease and cases where a patient has scarcely recovered from surgery than new stones are found are by no means an exception. It is easy to imagine the psychological state of a person, not to mention the physical, who has suffered a great deal of pain and finds himself once more on the

threshold of surgery. This is why we are concentrating great efforts on the search for methods of ridding a patient of his ailment by non-surgical means.

This defined the second direction of research. Several years ago professor Yu. G. Yediniy developed and introduced into practice an instrument which made it possible in some cases to crush stones and remove them without the scalpel. For this innovation he was awarded the UkSSR State prize. Today, one of the most effective methods is treatment with the aid of electrical pulses which are formed in a certain way and reproduced in liquid. The hydraulic wave created in this way has great destructive power—it destroys a stone in several minutes. This instrument is already being used in Moscow, and we have also begun constructing it in our republic. This is a very promising direction, but it also has its disadvantage: the dust which remains in the body after the explosive treatment may become the source of new complications.

Taking this into account, we have activated our research in recent years in a third direction and are concentrating our efforts on the development of methods for the chemical dissolution of stones at their deposit site, so to speak. Candidate of medical sciences V. V. Chernenko conducted a series of promising experiments. Under the influence of non-toxic preparations, which do not cause any side effects, the urates "melt" in 10-14 days. The results of a multitude of experiments confirm that this method is indisputably effective, and we hope that we will soon be able to introduce it into practice.

There is another problem within our scientists' field of vision—inflammatory diseases of the kidney: in terms of frequency, they take second place after influenza. Taking this fact into account, we are opening a special department where new methods for diagnosing and treating this type of ailment will be developed and used. In particular, we are already utilizing the method of heat vision diagnosis based on the phenomenon of infrared irradiation of the human body, the current strength of which makes it possible to gain an impression of the course of the inflammatory process. Developed by candidate of medical sciences S. P. Pasechnikoviy, it is distinguished by the fact that it is completely harmless to the body, which also makes it promising.

I will mention another problem which cannot be ignored, the problem of childhood urology, for there is still a large number of congenital defects. At present, the question is being resolved of building a new wing at the institute where the examination and treatment of children will take place.

Without a doubt, the creation of the Urolog scientific-educational production association will play a positive role in the implementation of our plans. This association includes the Institute of Urology and Nephrology, the corresponding department of the Kiev Medical Institute and the City Urological Center. On the one hand, it will

make it possible to raise the level of the training and qualifications of personnel and, on the other, it will help speed up the introduction into practice of the latest developments.

The accelerated tempo of our research is expanding the circle of our contacts, which are not only limited to the medical institutions. For example, a preparation for dissolving kidney stones originates at the Institute for Physical and Organic Chemistry and Carbon Chemistry of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences in Donetsk: under the supervision of candidate of technical sciences V. M. Bilobrov, a group of scientists from this institute developed the basis of this preparation, which was further developed and approved within our walls with the active support of the pharmacologists of the Kiev Medical Institute. We are working in close cooperation with the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences on the introduction into practice of sorbents which are indispensable in the event of renal insufficiency and inflammatory processes. New diagnostic methods have been developed together with the Institute of Electrodynamics of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences. In cooperation with the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, we have opened a Republic Center of Clinical Immunology at our institute where methods of immune diagnosis will be researched and patients will also be treated.

There is a popular old saying which goes, "Health first, then everything else will follow." But it does not come by itself. Each person is the forger of his health. And it is such a shame that many people reject this role and either voluntarily or involuntarily "forge" their ailments. This is why, in cooperation with the republic society Znaniye, our collective is carrying out sanitary and hygienic education of the population and propaganda concerning a healthy way of life—effective nutrition, prevention of urological diseases and abstention from smoking, drunkenness, drugs and other harmful habits, which also play a significant role in the development of urological ailments.

Our contacts also extend beyond the boundaries of the republic. The work being carried out in cooperation with the institutions of the USSR Ministry of Public Health—the Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Urology and Union Oncological Center—should also be mentioned. Our contacts with the scientific research institutions of the FRG, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and France are also of great benefit to our activity.

Nevertheless, we feel a definite lack of cooperation with technical institutes, let's say, which could assist us in the development of electrowave generators, for example. Or with industrial enterprises which manufacture the equipment we need. The institute is ready to significantly increase the number of kidney transplant operations. However, we lack the necessary equipment.

We are acutely aware of the extremely slow rate at which technical renovation is being carried out and enterprises which manufacture medical products and medications are being built. The Pharmacological Committee, which takes a long time to approve new developments, is slowing down our work. For example, for several years we have been importing such preparations as Urolit-U and Magurlit, while at the same time we have developed a medication called Solimok, which is no less effective in dissolving and preventing kidney stones. Or take the example of a solution created by scientists from Donetsk: so far its "antiphosphate" and "antioxalate" forms have not been approved for use under clinical conditions.

Now the government has set the task of developing and approving specific plans for building purification plants and creating sanitary-protective zones around industrial enterprises. This is very important, since ecological "stresses" are one of the main reasons for several diseases, including urological. The kidneys are the body's cleansing system and help to neutralize harmful substances which come in from the outside, and increased environmental pollution primarily has an effect on the state of this system, often putting it out of commission.

In this connection, we believe that, when carrying out measures in the field of ecology, it is absolutely necessary to take into consideration our opinion and the data gathered concerning the harmful influence of several industries on the environment and thus also on people's health.

And in conclusion, I would like to emphasize that a great deal depends on the professional training of physicians and their devotion to their life's work and medical ethics. Only genuine devotees can ensure further progress in the noble field of human healing.

Let us recall Chekhov's words: "A physician's profession is a heroic deed, it requires selflessness, purity of soul and purity of thought. Not everyone is capable of this. One must think clearly, be morally pure and physically neat."

N. D. TRONKO, director of the Kiev Scientific Research Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism, doctor of medical sciences:

Unfortunately, diseases of the endocrine system are some of the most widespread ailments. Moreover, a whole series of diseases is caused by changes in its activity. However, success in the struggle to combat both the changes themselves and their consequences can be ensured only by raising the level of scientific research. Today, endocrinology is no longer a purely clinical specialization which studies the phenomena of endocrinopathy: it has been transformed into a science concerned with the regulation of metabolism, developmental and reproductive processes and immunogenesis.

We are the leading institute in the republic concerning the problem of endocrinology, and we coordinate the scientific research efforts of the departments of medical VUZes and scientific research institutes. The main goals of our work are the further expansion of ideas concerning the mode of action of hormones; immunopathology in endocrine diseases; the search for stimulators of the function of endocrine glands, new medications and biologically active substances; the study of the clinical picture of endocrine diseases with the goal of developing and introducing new methods for their diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

What can be said about the realization of these goals? Ideas concerning the mode of action of hormones and the reasons for the development of several diseases have significantly expanded and undergone an evolution. We have also made progress in our search for methods of diagnosis and treatment of various forms of growth disturbances, and new, effective therapy systems have been suggested which promote a rapid and complete rehabilitation of patients. Organ cultures of endocrine glands have been successfully approved under experimental conditions and are being introduced into clinical practice. I would like to note that the scientific studies carried out at the institute are directed not only toward solving medical problems, but also important tasks of the national economy. In particular, the method we developed for stimulating meat production in large-horned cattle with the aid of iodized amino acids will help to produce more meat products. And if we look deeper, this is also an aspect of medical problems: good nutrition is the basis of health.

A new level of research, and this is the calling of the times, cannot be carried out with the old approaches to the issue. It has now become clear that the methods which endocrinologists have clung to for centuries do not herald significant changes. The first requirement is a restructuring of people's thinking. Their attitude toward work, organization, discipline and clearness of purpose are the criteria for genuine success in the search for new, more effective means of treating ailments.

One of the greatest problems of modern times is diabetes. According to data from the World Public Health Organization, almost every twelfth inhabitant of the planet suffers from this perfidious disease, which is often also the primary cause of cardiovascular disturbances. A cause for concern is also the fact that every fifteen years the number of people suffering from this disease doubles. Both foreign and domestic medicine have accumulated a certain amount of experience in the struggle with this disease, but nevertheless the medication available is not always sufficiently effective. The institute is continuing its searches for ways to attack diabetes. And for the first time in this country, we have carried out the transplantation of beta cells of the pancreas, which manufacture the insulin hormone, a deficit of which provokes the disease. More than a hundred operations have already

been performed. Strictly speaking, these are not operations in the traditional sense of the word, but injections with the aid of a syringe. A significant improvement has been noted in two thirds of the patients. Our scientists are also working on the construction of the first domestic instrument "synthetic pancreas." And an express-analyzer of blood sugar developed by the coworkers of the department of diabetology has already been successfully tested in clinical practice, for which the collective was awarded the silver medal at the Exhibition of Soviet National Economic Achievements.

Every year the institute's creative contacts with the scientific research institute system of the USSR and UkSSR Academy of Sciences, the UkSSR Ministry of Public Health, departments of the republic's medical institutes and scientific centers abroad (FRG, Hungary) are expanding. Comprehensive scientific research is being carried out on man's reproductive function (this is a subject of the World Public Health Organization). We have signed seven agreements on scientific and practical cooperation with clinics in Kiev and are conducting joint work with medical institutions in 21 oblasts of the Ukraine. Several of our developments are being widely introduced at the union level, particularly the glucose analyzer.

In cooperation with the Diagnostikum scientific production cooperative at the Lvov Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, new diagnostic sets of instruments are being developed for clinical and scientific research, which make it possible to carry out mass medical examinations of the population. Due to the close cooperation with the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, we have succeeded in synthesizing a new preparation for treating the complications of diabetes mellitus. I think that, under the conditions of restructuring, this joining of scientists' efforts is pointing the way toward tangible progress. We are tired of stewing in our own juice, let us move more boldly toward interdepartmental cooperation and unite our efforts.

The integration of efforts is an important step toward overcoming those difficulties which we continue to encounter. Which ones in particular? Well, this problem, for example. This phenomenon has become typical: excellent scientific developments are allowed to gather cobwebs due to the break in the chain "development—introduction into practice." Should it not be an exception when the inventor of a new development (often a whole collective) is forced to wander aimlessly in search of an industrial enterprise which will agree to take on the responsibility for the serial production of this or that innovation?

Why are there only a few copies of such a unique and extremely necessary instrument as the express-analyzer of blood sugar, and why is it unavailable in clinical practice? How can the unforgivable delay in its circulation be explained? It turns out the problem rests on such

a trifling thing as indicator paper: you see, our industry cannot organize its production. Work on the development of the instrument "synthetic pancreas" has also come to a standstill due to the lack of micrometers and thin, elastic catheters.

We think that the time has come for the UkSSR Ministry of Public Health to concern itself with creating an experimental production base for manufacturing even small series of new instruments and equipment. As far as serial production is concerned, the transfer of enterprises to cost accounting will be of significance. Having reliable developments at our disposal already, we can turn to the factory owners as business partners who offer mutually advantageous conditions. This means arousing industry's economic interest and its desire to conduct business with us scientists.

The party and Soviet government has stipulated measures which will help industrial enterprises turn toward the needs of medicine and practical health protection. But I think that the collectives of the scientific institutions should also make a decisive attempt to incite them to cooperation.

G. V. GAYKO, deputy director of the Kiev Scientific Research Institute of Orthopedics, doctor of medical sciences:

This Concerns Us All

The number of injuries registered annually has reached 18.5 million in our country. More than 60 thousand people have become invalids because of them.

The level of traumatism per 10 thousand adults and adolescents in our republic was 604 in 1986, and 477.7 among children, and 598 and 468.1 respectively in 1987.

I am not afraid of seeming banal by repeating that movement is the standard of existence for every living being. And deviation from this standard immediately turns into tragedy. This is why fighting the disturbances in man's locomotor functions was the main reason our institute was founded in 1919. At first, it existed as a medical institution for children (from 1924, Palace of Disabled Children, to 1934, All-Ukrainian State Children's Orthopedic Institute). Then, in 1934 it was converted into the Scientific Research Institute of Orthopedics and Traumatology, and in 1966 it obtained its present status.

The institute provides scientific, organizational-methodological and practical aid to the departments of traumatology and orthopedics of medical VUZes, institutes for the advanced training of physicians, oblast and city orthopedic departments and specialized children's sanatoriums of this medical branch. Such a broad range of obligations also places a great deal of responsibility on us

and requires constant in-depth research in order to provide the scientific and medical institutions with new methods for curing and preventing diseases.

One of the main directions of our work is the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases of the spine, particularly scoliosis, osteochondrosis and deformations of the chest. We consider an important problem to be the development of methods for surgery on the spinal chord with complicated injuries of the vertebral column (doctor of medical sciences V. Ya. Fishchenko is supervising this work).

The goal of our research is both the surgical treatment of such diseases as aseptic necrosis of the head of the femur and deforming arthrosis of the hip joint (supervisor, professor I. V. Shumada).

New methods of reconstructive and restorative surgery on joints are being developed using osseous and cartilage grafts and transplantations of vascular and nerve complexes (supervisor, UkSSR State prize laureate, professor Ye. T. Sklyarenko).

Childhood problems are a particular focus our work. Scientists' efforts are striving toward giving a child the joy of childhood and transforming him into a valuable, healthy human being.

Our institute is also developing methods of early diagnosis, prevention and comprehensive conservative and surgical treatment of patients with aseptic necrosis of the bones. We are directing a great deal of attention toward the problem of restorative treatment of patients suffering from the consequences of polio melitus.

Research on problems associated with orthopedic diseases in children has been particularly activated in recent years, since the republic programs "All the better for the children" and "Children" have been put into action. Under the supervision of doctor of medical sciences A. P. Krisyuk, our coworkers are working together with colleagues from the Kiev Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology to develop methods for treating congenital developmental defects in children. Methods of early diagnosis and treatment of congenital dislocation of the thigh are being introduced, beginning in the maternity department, and methods for the surgical removal of this pathology are being improved.

As far as restructuring of our work is concerned, we are primarily expanding of the range of questions we study which have a decisive effect on medical and social problems and activating the fulfillment of social orders for practical medicine. The question of traumatism in industrial enterprises and agriculture is attracting scientists' attention: its causes, improvement of medical aid for those suffering occupational injuries and measures for preventing traumatism.

I should mention that a republic scientific, educational and industrial association named Traumatology and Orthopedics has been formed at our institute, which has practical scientific centers concerned with the main directions of our specialization; its tasks are concentrating scientific research on the more important and promising directions, radically improving traumatological and orthopedic aid to the population based on the implementation of scientific studies (in correspondence with the social orders of the UkSSR Ministry of Public Health), increasing the qualifications of physicians, and developing and producing modern medical equipment and instrumentation.

The methods we developed are being used in the sovkhoses of the Cherkassy and Chernigov oblasts and oblasts of the western region. A great deal is being done to improve the working conditions at enterprises under contract with the UkSSR State Agricultural Industry.

In addition to preventive measures, our coworkers are developing new ways to combat the aftereffects of traumatism and post-traumatic complications. Serious attention is also being directed toward medical and social rehabilitation of disabled veterans and workers and soldier internationalists who have been wounded in Afghanistan.

We are carrying out research in the field of traumatism prevention in cooperation with several of the republic's scientific research institutions, in particular, with the Kharkov and Donetsk Scientific Research Institutes of Orthopedics and Traumatology and with physicians from Lvov, Chernovtsy, Vinnitsa and Ivano-Frankovsk. We are conducting studies concerning the prevention of childhood traumatism together with scientists and physicians from Donetsk, the Crimea and Odessa.

Common tasks connect us with the collectives of several academic institutes. For example, we are testing new preparations with the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, we are developing instruments for microsurgical operations with the Institute of Superhard Materials of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences and we are researching the effect of hemosorption in complicated injuries with the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences. A great many studies are being conducted in cooperation with foreign scientists—with the State Institute of Traumatology in Budapest, the Institute of Traumatology in Sophia and with clinics in the FRG. This cooperation is enriching us in many ways, and it is mutually beneficial.

However, we could provide more tangible aid to our colleagues both at home and abroad, if so many annoying obstacles did not block the introduction of the scientific studies into practice. What does this primarily concern? Instruments. We buy expensive equipment from abroad, but we are often unable to use it due the lack of necessary . . . chemical reagents. We are also

experiencing significant difficulties with its repair. A whole series of devices and instruments are being developed and manufactured in our experimental design office and in our workshop, but, of course, in very small quantities. However, problems often arise with their introduction into serial production. And the following question remains unanswered: when will the industrial enterprises condescend to our needs and listen more attentively to the requests of science? I would like to hope that every effort will be made to include the "Main directions of the development of public health protection of the population and restructuring of the USSR Ministry of Public Health in the 12th Five-Year Plan and during the period up to the year 2000" in this plan, which is concerned with the necessity of intensifying widespread introduction into practice of the results of scientific research and improving the provision of medical aid using domestic equipment and instruments which meet the highest world standards.

A. V. TOKAR, deputy director of scientific research at the Institute of Gerontology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, doctor of medical sciences, UkSSR State prize laureate:

This Concerns Us All

Sixty percent of public health's requirements for technology is being satisfied, whereby only 30 percent of equipment meets the contemporary level.

At the same time, the coefficient of use of medical equipment, especially imported, does not exceed 60 percent.

We will never tire of talking about and expressing surprise and joy that everything in nature is efficient. But, nevertheless, it has a law against which our being revolts and which scientific thought actively attempts to resist. This law is the inevitable aging of every living being. What is the solution to this? How can we stop this process or at least slow it down? Scientists from all over the world are currently working on these problems.

In our country, the number of people who are 60 or older already constitutes more than 13 percent of the entire population, reaching 20 percent in several union republics. This means that a significant number of able-bodied citizens are passing over to the ranks of the disabled and being removed from participation in industrial and social activities. How can we prevent this? The efforts of the institute's coworkers are concentrated on solving this problem, and they see their task not only in supporting the health of elderly people and curing the ailments aggravated by age, but also in maintaining to the greatest extent possible man's creative longevity.

...Fifty years ago, in 1938, for the first time in the world, a conference was held in Kiev which was dedicated to the problems of aging. And in May, 1958, the Scientific

Research Institute of Gerontology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences was founded in Kiev. Today, as the head institution of the scientific council for gerontology and geriatrics under the presidium of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and the Biological and Social Principles of Aging Section of the scientific council entitled "The Physiology of Man" of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, it is coordinating the work of the country's scientific collectives on the problem of aging.

Research in the field of gerontology and geriatrics (sciences concerned with the diseases of old age) is being carried out in three main directions: study of the mechanisms of aging; investigations of the special features of treating and preventing diseases which are most frequently encountered at an elderly and old age; investigation of the role of social and hygienic factors in aging and longevity. In so doing, we are striving toward the comprehensive resolution of the problems we are facing.

During the past 10-15 years, a great deal has been done in the plan for studying the possibilities of prolonging life, which has promoted the investigation of age changes in the main functional systems and types of metabolism and special features of the development, clinical duration and differential diagnosis and treatment of the ailments of old age; development of measures for medical and social rehabilitation of elderly and aged people. An important direction of the institute's work is the study of the role of age changes in the organs and systems in the development of such diseases as arteriosclerosis and ischemic heart disease, and the development of methods for treating these diseases taking into consideration the age factor. Research and approval of new methods and ways of preventing age changes in man's locomotor system are being carried out. We are directing significant attention toward the study of the effect of various medications on the bodies of elderly people, and also toward the introduction into practice of domestic "geriatric" medications and new food products.

At the 27th CPSU Congress and then at the 19th Party Conference and the July (1988) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, questions of social politics obtained principally new development, which to a great extent also determines the position of people of the older generation, disabled veterans and workers. These people have accumulated a vast potential of life, war, professional and spiritual experience, and we are obliged to do everything we can to correctly and carefully disseminate this experience and pass it on to the younger generation. It should also be remembered that they relinquished their strength and health to war and labor, and they should be shown constant concern and provided with the necessary benefits, and in those cases where veterans are still striving toward creative activity, conditions should be made to accommodate it.

It should not be forgotten that age inevitably affects the physical state of even a healthy person. Social demographic studies directed toward establishing age limits for professional efficiency for representatives of moral and physical labor confirm the fact that the time for the physiological differentiation of working conditions depending on age (age "physiologization") has come. An effective measure for maintaining work activity is also the professional reorientation of people of prepension age taking into consideration the fact that they can continue to work at jobs which are more in keeping to their strengths. Having chosen this path in Krivoy Rog at the Southern Mining and Enriching Combine, 60 percent of the pensioners have been given the opportunity to remain in their jobs. Positive experience in maintaining pensioners at enterprises has also been accumulated in the Kherson, Volyn, Odessa, Khmel'nitskiy and several other oblasts of the Ukraine.

The new law concerning individual work activity on a personal, family and cooperative basis is opening up great prospects for the use of veteran labor, especially in the service sector, where, by the way, the elderly are primarily needed. This has brought us to another serious and painful question: that of the need for concern and care for disabled people who live alone. This is our pain, which is no less severe than abandoned, orphaned children. We still have a debt too great to be paid to our veterans.

The traditional form of social hospital aid to people who live alone is boarding houses. But, first, there are not enough of them, and second, the majority of them have been turned into a kind of nursing home which requires corresponding review of their status, material provision and personnel training. In addition, under modern conditions, boarding houses should not be the only form of medical and social services for veterans. The question has arisen concerning more active construction of housing with a complex of necessary services for single old people and aged and elderly couples.

At present, during restructuring of all spheres of our life, we cannot discuss the prospects for developing labor resources, plans for housing construction, public health, domestic services and the production of consumer goods without absolutely taking into account the present and future demographic situation. Of course, medicine cannot undertake this alone. Party and soviet organs, and particularly trade union committees who, unfortunately, do not always remember their direct obligation, concern for veterans, should be included in the solving of these problems.

An All-Union Departmental Program for prolonging life has been created in order to comprehensively solve the above-mentioned problems, the implementation of which should involve biologists, sociologists, labor hygienists and even architects (houses for aged invalids require their own special architecture taking into consideration age and physical condition), so in essence this is an interdepartmental program.

Together with collectives from several Moscow institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Georgian colleague coworkers from the Institute of Morphology of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, we are studying the phenomena of longevity in various regions of the Caucasus and planning research in the Ukraine. We are conducting joint research with colleagues from Sweden, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China, Vietnam, Cuba and Japan. Our institute has become a cooperating center for the World Public Health Organization, a base for training personnel through the UN system and an institution coordinator for research in the socialist countries. As an experimental scientific center, the institute participated in the preparation and conducting of the World UN Assembly in Vienna in 1982 concerning the problems of aging, and also the 21st meeting of public health and social security ministers of socialist countries at which recommendations were drawn up concerning scientific research and practical measures in this field.

Without a doubt, this type of contact is expanding our range of research and helping solve urgent problems.

What is interfering with this? There are, of course, obstacles. Until now there has not been a scientific specialization concerned with gerontology and geriatrics, which delays the introduction into public health practice of many scientific developments and the training of personnel in geriatrics in the field of science and practical medicine. The abolishment of gerontological centers in Belorussia and Kharkov, which were developing fundamental aspects of science, has been extremely detrimental to our work. We are experiencing a need for high-quality reagents, sets of radioimmune instruments and new equipment—our material base noticeably lags behind the contemporary level.

The fact that the medical VUZes are not providing students of our field of specialization with basic training is also slowing down our work: so far, the gerontology and geriatrics programs developed by the institute are not being used to the proper extent. The USSR Ministry of Public Health has also failed to approve similar programs for nurses. Our country has only two departments of our specialization at institutes for the advanced training of physicians (in Kiev and Leningrad). This also has an effect on the ethical side of the problem. For tact, patience, a feeling of compassion and social openmindedness play a particularly important role in the interrelationships between physician and elderly patient, which medical workers often display a lack of. It also shows the disconnectedness of the work of public health and social security ministers. The creation of commissions concerned with the affairs of the elderly of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Supreme Soviets of the union republics would undoubtedly play a positive role.

The scientists' thoughts presented above reflect, to a certain degree, the picture of the development of medical

science in the Ukraine and provide an idea of the scope of research, the strengthening of contacts between science and practice and their mutual enrichment.

Nevertheless, the conversation which took place leaves a feeling of despair. How many more difficult operations our specialists could perform, what unique preparations the clinics could be provided with, how many patients could be saved from severe diseases, if only the planning and coordination system of scientific research was more up-to-date. If only the principles of the bureaucratic and administrative method for directing science did not interfere here and there. If only the distance between an invention and its introduction into practice was not so great. If only scientists did not have to wait for years for the gracious approval of enterprises to manufacture even experimental samples of their products. If only . . .

The carrying out of the measures noted in documents and approved recently by the party and government and the putting into practice of the decisions of the All-Union Physicians' Congress should lead the public health system toward great changes.

What will our republic do in this direction? What specific steps will be taken by the public health administration offices in the plan for improving the material and technical provision of scientific research institutions and creating all the necessary conditions for the fruitful and creative activity of scientists? Would it not be expedient to create a special commission under the UkSSR Ministry of Public Health which would take responsibility for the introduction of scientific achievements into industry and promote it?

I hope that readers will get answers to these questions from the Ministry of Public Health and other ministries and departments of the republic, whose obligations include concern for our most prized possession—human health.

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Persecution of Inventor Yokhannes Khint Recounted

18301153 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 May 89 p 4

[Article by Aleksandr Borshchagovskiy: "Destruction"]

[Text] At times I am seized by despair. It is painful to know that an honest person has been maliciously ruined, that he has been persecuted by an unjust court, and that his unique talent has been taken away from the nation, the people, the country. Our roads to the truth are so winding and so dark, and the investigators and judges of all ranks in the cases that have shaken the country are so unhurried and so hidden from us that there is nowhere that we can get any trust in an "official paper," in the

accusatory tirades, or the delayed wrath of the leadership. But the case of Yokhannes Khint, which has just ended with his complete rehabilitation, leads down a blind alley everyone who does not know the circumstances of that case. Although there have been many published items about it, they did not clear up all the questions.

Why did the USSR Supreme Court, which considered, by way of supervision, the "Khint case" in March 1985, limit itself to halfway measures, to mitigation, rather than to overturning the sentence? Why did it take four more years to say, "Not guilty!" and to present as a gift the long-awaited verdict of "not guilty" not to a living person, but to his grave at the Forest Cemetery in Tallinn? Why, long before the rehabilitation of the people who had been driven into prison and into camps, did Estonia wrathfully and disdainfully banish Erikh Vallimya, senior investigator at ESSR Procuracy—the person who had begun and who had conducted the investigation into the "Khint case" before his investigation team was fused into the USSR Procuracy's team, that was headed by Gdlyan? Finally, why did the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court that rehabilitated Khint convene soon after the so-called Churbanov case—wasn't the omnipotent and omnipresent "Mafia" taking vengeance on Gdlyan, wasn't it that "Mafia" that demanded the complete rehabilitation of the Estonian engineers, as well as a personal resolution concerning the crudest violations of legality in the investigative process?

These are not idle questions or ones that are completely unrelated to anything else. If the Supreme Court and the USSR Procuracy had performed promptly their direct duties with regard to supervision, there would not have been any "Khint case," but if it had occurred anyway, it would have taken no more than a year to countermand the unjust sentence, to preserve the life of an outstanding inventor, and the country could have saved an income of many millions in rubles and in currency, an income that was constantly growing from year to year. But the slow actions, the indecisiveness, the deviations from the law, and the interference of "telephone law" hobbled Justice, the vindication was delayed, and an outstanding engineering and scientific matter was ruined and half-destroyed by ignoramuses and demagogues.

For more than a quarter of a century I observed closely the life and works of Yokhannes Khint. He had a rare mind. He was a person whom nature had destined to resolve tasks that the most significant authorities of the past had claimed to be unresolvable. He had an audacious mind, but one that was simultaneously practical, that was constantly occupied with people's everyday needs. I visited him when he was living on Tartuskoye Shosse, in Tallinn, when Khint, without any power or any money, was designing his first disintegrator—a machine with the aid of which he hoped to unite into a very strong monolith sand and lime without the aid of

cement. In January of this year investigator Erikh Vallimyaie, in an evasive and sly manner, in order not to become famous as a complete ignoramus, explained on the pages of a Murmansk newspaper that Khint had received the Lenin Prize "for creating a white silica brick in the 1960's, a brick without cement. Incidentally, it was created on the basis of the same disintegrator technology, so don't think that it is pseudoscientific."

A white brick! How much mean slyness there is in that condescending half-recognition by the investigator! Who of us, from the earliest childhood, has not seen walls made of white brick? Who has thought about whether it contains even a tiny bit of cement to give strength to second-grade white brick?

No, the purpose that was pursued and that was achieved by the possessed inventor, construction engineer Khint, was truly a high one—to a considerable degree to rid construction of the "tyranny" and "diktat" of cement and to give industrial and housing construction a powerful push forward, since sand and lime can be found almost everywhere, and if it were possible to combine them into a solid, reliable monolith without the participation of binding cement, it would be possible to build much more quickly and much more cheaply. These were not just daydreams, but a real matter that was embodied in the plants being built all across the country, in laboratories, in licenses sold to the advanced western countries—that is what Yokhannes Khint was creating and what was almost completely destroyed by the arrogant investigation and equally by an obedient, unjust court. The millions of rubles and valuables recovered, to our satisfaction, from thieves and robbers in any parts of the country cannot be compared in any way with the material losses that we are incurring because of the many years of stifling Dezintegrator [Disintegrator] in one of the outlying areas of Tallinn!

But how many years were spent in the struggle, how many impediments were put in the inventor's way, how many "scientific" provocations were set up on the part of those who at one time had themselves thought about "pure" silicalcite, but had not succeeded—they had suffered defeat! All across the country, plants were being built with the disintegrator equipment and technological schemes, entire blocks of buildings were being erected from the Kola Peninsula to the foothills of Central Asia, but for a long time Khint was not allowed to publish as a separate book his doctoral dissertation, which was so necessary for the growing detachment of engineers and technicians who were working with the disintegrators.

What was the motivation for the ban? It is a very simple and time-tested one: Khint's book, it was said, would give away state secrets. And the result of the ban was deplorable: the companies in Italy, West Germany, Japan, and France that have purchased "disintegrator" licenses from us moved ahead the technology and improvements, and soon there came a time when we had

to purchase patented elements for modernizing the disintegrator. But it was well known that we sell cheaply, for a pittance, and buy at three times the price...

I do not have the right to bore the reader with a detailed discussion of the pretrial, ancient fights that Yokhannes Khint waged for his brainchild—the disintegrator and the disintegrator technological scheme. I shall say only that engineer and inventor Khint won in the early 1970's, received a Lenin Prize, and his brainchild got strongly on its feet. The family of disintegrators of various capacity and purpose multiplied, and in 1974 there arose a scientific-production association—a completely cost-accountable and self-financing cooperative organization with its own experimental-production and machine-building base (from 1974 through 1987 the organization was in the Estkolkhozstroy Republic Association). The Dezintegrator share-holders are not private individuals, but large-scale kolkhozes, construction-designing and scientific-research institutes, Aktyubneftegazgeologiya, and building-materials plants.

But the undertaking that outstripped in its area worldwide industrial technology, the production association with which Western companies, as long ago as the mid-1970's, began searching for mutually advantageous cooperation, was destroyed, was cut down at the roots, by a prejudiced investigation, by prohibitive measures that originated at the law-enforcement agencies and the republic's party leadership.

Yokhannes Khint's "blame" was increased ten-fold in the view of incompetent investigators when it was revealed that, having created a large number of modifications to the disintegrator and having increased the rotation speed in the disintegrator to 300 meters a second, thus increasing the machine's striking power, Khint discovered and began studying the very promising effect of activation of the substances that had been passed through the disintegrator. But how haughtily scientifically ignorant investigator Vallimyaie writes about this today in KOMSOMOLET'S ZAPOLYARYA: "Khint used to describe his disintegrator technology in such a way that it would take your breath away. What kind of technology is it? I shall not go into the details, but briefly it is the activation of substance. According to Khint's assertion, the technology could be used everywhere. And he promised astounding results." One can imagine the mocking tone of the home-grown evaluations and "certifications" of the investigators in 1961-1963, before the passing of the sentence, if even today Vallimyaie can refer in this manner to the universal disintegrator activation that has won one industrial beachhead after another!

Speaking in early May of this year at the unveiling of a bronze bust of Yokhannes Khint in Tallinn, one of the engineers called the seven-year period from Khint's arrest to his rehabilitation an "oppressive march," or, rather, marking time... "Who is to blame for this?"

Leyger Vanasilya, the Dezintegrator director for scientific work, and long-time associate of Khint, asked those present. "Who needed that? Who will compensate our company and our country for the tremendous losses? Who will answer for the fact that disintegrator processing of many materials and substances was not introduced into the national economy?"

It never occurred to the court that simply by using the plugging Khint mixture that is so necessary when drilling boreholes and that is considerable superior to the use of concrete, our country's petroleum producers have had a saving of approximately 10 million rubles! What proved to be in the center of the accusation and the main monetary claim in the course of the investigation and the trial was the allegedly criminal "manipulation" of a food additive—a biostimulator, a liquid that was christened with the name of AU-8 in honor of its creator, Altmeri Urmis. A half-liter bottle of AU-8 was sold at the price established by Dezintegrator (7.5 rubles). The effect of this food product that had been approved by USSR Minzdrav [Ministry of Health] was studied in many of the country's hospitals and therapeutic institutions, and the demand for it was truly tremendous. In a special shop at Dezintegrator, and in its laboratories, work was carried out to improve AU, and an improved experimental modification—AU-10—was created. As in the case of AU-8, years would be required to obtain an official patent for sale, and although the production of AU-10 constituted only 2 percent of the production of AU-8, even that 2 percent was not supposed to be disposed of thoughtlessly: it was issued free of charge, with rigid record-keeping procedures, to therapeutic institutions, which in turn provided statistical hospital reports on the effect of the liquid on the patients.

The investigation's "black magic" converted this 2 percent into money—into amounts running into five or six figures—and it was this money that used to accuse Khint of "misappropriation in especially large amounts." Need one be surprised that this entire prejudiced "arithmetic" came crashing down and completely evaporated as soon as the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court penetrated deeply into the substance of the case and took into consideration the cooperative status of Dezintegrator.

The country's major scientists, having carefully studied, on instructions from USSR Gosplan, Khint's proposals for activating substances, decisively supported them, and a Gosplan board, in February 1981, adopted an impressive program for introducing disintegrator technology into the country's national economy. But during those very days Erikh Vallimyaev's investigative marathon left the starting line in Tallinn. Vallimyaev subsequently yielded his place to T. Gdlyan, who had arrived from Moscow. In the autumn, Khint's arrest followed, the work was stopped temporarily, and there was a repetition of what had already happened once before when Khint's enemies announced that the silicalcite that had been created by him with the aid of the disintegrator was a fraud. The Western companies that had bought

licenses for this "wonder stone" stopped paying us currency, renamed silicalcite "laprex," and continued to use it to construct buildings in Milan, Paris, Tokyo...

Is it possible to give the blame for all of this only to the investigators or the Estonian Supreme Court, that made the first, the most cruel sentence? I assert that the arbitrariness of the investigation and the Estonian Supreme Court became possible not with the connivance of the republic's authorities, but in complete conformity with the views and will of the person who at that time was secretary of the KPE [Estonian CP] Central Committee, Comrade Vayno. It is precisely for that reason that the republic's administrators did not want to attend the 11 February 1981 session of the USSR Gosplan board that could not fail to proclaim the triumph of Estonian inventiveness and innovative technology. It is precisely for that reason that, without any delay, an impetus was given to the investigation, and subsequently to the granting of permission for the absolutely unjustified arrest of Khint. It is precisely for that reason that the Chairman of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, who prior to that have been, for many years, the first secretary of the KPE Central Committee—Ivan Gustavovich Kebin, who had an excellent knowledge of Y. Khint's life and works—was prevented from interfering in his fate. It is precisely for this reason, getting ahead of events, in July 1983, five months before the passing of sentence by ESSR Supreme Court, K. G. Vayno, at a plenum of the KPE Central Committee, declared the administrators of Dezintegrator to be criminals, thus predetermining the court's sentence.

If one speaks of the serious maliciousness of "telephone law," the "Khint case" is a classic example not simply of interference, but also of choreographing the course of the investigation and the court and, moreover, the further fate of those who have been sentenced on the part of the powers that be. How can one justify such persistent, such unsubstantiated accusations that Khint was anti-Soviet, the statement that he had been "a Gestapo informer during the occupation" (Vallimyaev), a smuggler who betrayed the interests of his Motherland, the holder of monetary accounts in Western banks, the owner of a villa in Switzerland, etc.—accusations which even the very obedient Estonian Supreme Court could not take into consideration, lest it be completely disgraced?

Khint was an islander, from Saaremaa. He was a first-generation intellectual. The grave of his mother, Mariya Khint, a farm worker from the island of Mukhu, is on their own land, behind a stone fence, several meters from the highway that runs through Mukhu to Saaremaa. The grave of his father, Sander Khint, is on the shore of the Aral Sea: the island farm worker had subsequently become a navigator, and during the war he commanded a small fishing seiner on the Aral Sea. He provided food for people and he died of typhus as the war was ending. He brought up four children: a daughter; a son Konstantin, a construction technician who had died early as a

result of an accident; Yokhannes Khint; and his older brother Aadu Khint, an Estonian folk writer, one of the most talented writers in the entire history of Estonian literature.

Yokhannes Khint had been imprisoned twice in the very same Tallinn prison. But during the Hitlerite occupation, as a young Communist, he had managed to escape from prison and to make his way across the Gulf of Finland on a fishing boat. In Finland he published an anti-Nazi pamphlet about the occupation of Estonia, was rearrested, and remained in prison until his beloved country was liberated.

And how here he was again in the same prison. This time, not without the help of the investigation, that prison sent him only to his grave...

A large number of people gathered at the unveiling of the bronze bust of Yokhannes Khint. But how did it happen that, less than two weeks after Khint's rehabilitation, that tremendous monument to him was ready and unveiled? Because it takes many long months to create a sculpture, to cast it, process it, and install it. The workers and engineers at Dezintegrator proudly told me: "The monument would have been unveiled even if the decision of the USSR Supreme Court had dragged out for months or years! For us, Khint's honesty is so obvious and so indisputable that, on the fifteenth anniversary of the creation of Dezintegrator, the brainchild of his life, an enterprise that lives today by his creative engineering ideas, a monument to him would have been unveiled under any circumstances."

To a large extent, Khint was ahead of his time—in that regard he is not alone. We know many innovators in agriculture and industry who were persecuted by short-sighted judges. Khint lived and operated in the 1960's and 1970's in the way that we are trying to live today, in the 1980's, and he was cruelly punished by forces whose roots go back to the bitter and dark past.

Latvian Russian Cultural Association Criticizes Interfront 'Chauvinism'

18080050 Riga *LITERATURA UN MAKSLA*
in *Latvian No 10, 11 Mar 89 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "The Resolutions of the Latvian Russian Cultural Association Board"]

[Text]

On the Attitude Towards Interfront's Meetings

Interfront's latest undertakings, especially the actions of February 23 and 25, have sharpened the already complicated nationality relations in the republic. The distribution of false news and the stoking of chauvinistic moods create a dramatic and, what is especially dangerous, deadlock situation. The Interfront (IF) leaders have completely lost a sense of reality, have given up the oral

disguises regarding consolidation, and are attempting to set in motion hateful and destructive forces. The situation of the children and pupils who are mercilessly drawn into an artificial confrontation situation evokes particular sympathy and pain.

The language resolution which was accepted at the Victory Square meeting on 25 February demonstrates the ultimate form of expression of unprecedented requests, which contradicts not only a healthy intellect but also the theses of the Constitution. Unfortunately, the leaders of IF are deliberately deceiving the Russian speaking population instead of promoting a constructive and practical discussion of the bill, which, by the way, is rather liberal. We would like to hope that party and Soviet organs will judge accordingly the organizational work behind such actions.

On Language

The language question has reached the center of a sharp societal battle. The Latvian Russian Culture Association supports the thesis that was expressed at the invitation of the Latvian People's Forum: "The recognition of the Latvian language as the republic's official language creates a legal basis for its normal development and equal functioning in all spheres of life, including the official and service spheres. But this legal act may not be utilized to supersede the Russian language as a language of international communication or for another form of discrimination against citizens, if they do not know the official language."

The recognition of Latvian as the official language was a legal act of the legally-elected republican Supreme Soviet. Interfront's proposed introduction of a second language, Russian, as the official language in Latvia is by no means as simple as it may seem. In the experience of the world, with the existence of two state languages, it is necessary to take exams and the graduation certificate in both languages; such a system does create special difficulties for Latvians, but it could noticeably complicate life for many other population groups.

On the other hand, it can be noticed that certain circles, proposing their version of the solution of the language problem from positions of strength, are obviously trying to create unresolvable contradictions led by egoistic considerations and are provoking an extremely dangerous confrontation from which there can be no rational way out. Incompetence and incomprehension of the problem's essence make the general situation even more complicated and twisted.

The Latvian Russian Cultural Association categorically protests against any expressions of dishonor against the language and culture of the Latvian people and against indifference to its future fate.

We are convinced that the cultivating of national enmity in the Russian and Russian speaking population objectively harms first the republic's Russian population and undermines any perspective on life for the young generation. In opposition to this, under conditions of mutual understanding and cooperation, the most complicated nationality problems can be resolved.

The Latvian people's national awakening is a similarly irreversible process as are all the other restructuring processes. The break that has happened is for all time; a return to yesterday's lies is impossible. It is difficult to return to the real world, but there is no other way. One of the *a priori* realities is the national right to self-determination which in the recent past was usurped from the people.

He who does not recognize foreign rights also loses his own. We invite each thinking and conscientious Russian to speak out against irrational war-mongering and against the power of dark, egoistic instincts.

The Latvian people's life and freedom is a guarantee for Latvia's life and blossoming thereby for our, our children's and our grandchildren's lives and freedom.

At the same time the Latvian Russian Cultural Association will stand for the sound existence, development, purity and richness of its native tongue.

'Creeping Immigration' In Latvian Atomic Energy Enterprise

18080052 Riga LITERATURA UN MAKSLA
in Latvian No 11, 18 Mar 89 p 7

[Article by Visvaldis Brinkmanis]

[Text] Recently, thanks to our television broadcasts and the very honorable Brigita Zeltkalns exposes, we have learned much about the scope of immigration into Latvia and Riga, about the main immigration "pumps" and departments that operate these pumps. It is surprising that we never see concrete persons. But should they not be unmasked, because there is always an official who confirms the action with his signature. This person, however, is not the guiltiest. The guiltiest people are usually placed so high that they do not stain themselves with the signing of economic documents. All they need is a telephone call so that a less powerful person will start acting and sign everything necessary. We should begin directly with the signatories.

How can you explain the fact that factory directors and construction managers employ unregistered persons but are not punished? Why do the unregistered live also in dormitories, but the police authorities are deaf and blind? Are the deafness and blindness not wished for? Has the industrial-bureaucratic complex not grown together tightly with the executive powers?

I want to write about the creeping immigration and illustrate it with a concrete example.

The second half of 1987. A mundane document appears—"A coordination protocol on an enterprise to be situated in Riga, which will occupy itself with the reparation of an energy system." This enterprise will be a small subsidiary of the Lvovatomenergoremont production association. The name already says something!

The content of the coordination protocol is briefly this: the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers allows the USSR Ministry of Atomic Energy to reorganize the Lvovatomenergoremont production association's Riga city enterprise into an independent one. The requested number of migrant specialists will be **only** ten people, but the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and Riga City Executive Committee grant large concessions to this new enterprise:

- two hectares for building in the industrial zone of Riga
- permission to build two residential buildings—72 apartments in each! Let us remember that only ten specialists are to be invited;
- permission to build a hotel in Riga with 200 places.

For such benevolence the new enterprise undertakes each year to execute repair work for 200,000 rubles and to expand the scope of work for Latvenergo needs by 400,000 rubles. Therefore, because of this minute scope in Latvia yet another little immigrant pump has been set up.

From the Latvian side the protocol was signed by: chief Latvenergo engineer I. Staltmanis, Riga City Executive Committee representative V. Teivans, and the Council of Ministers deputy chairman O. Misurkin.

So, the Latvenergo highest powers' sacred new enterprise is quietly settling into the building of the Andrejsala power station and is beginning to grow like a metastasis.

Why does Latvia need this Lvovatomenergoremont?

I will remind you briefly of the announcement "About Latvia's Nuclear Power Plant" in the 1 February 1989 issue of INFORMATIVAIS ZINOTAJŠ [Information Bulletin]. In this announcement the corresponding USSR deputy minister A. Lapshin explains to the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers that the Atomteplotelektroproyekt Institute will work out the technical-economic basis for the construction of a new nuclear power plant only in the territory of the Latvian SSR. O. Misurkin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, once again gives a hand, charging the managers of the subordinated organizations with preparing materials for

the planning of a nuclear power plant. The letter is dated 11 October 1988. We see that the planners and builders of the nuclear power plants have not lost anything of their fervor.

How is this case of creeping immigration developing further?

On 27 January 1989 the people's control group of the Energoremont repair and regulation enterprise, testing this organization's observance of its own regimen in the dormitories and the living conditions, finds: two rooms are occupied by a five-person family, which is neither registered nor is here on a business trip. The head of the family, Boris Ryzhkov, has been living in the dormitory from 19 January 1988 and his family from 9 August 1988. All are registered at 14 Lenin Street, Apartment

116, Constantinovka, Nikolayev district, and all work at the enterprise mentioned at the beginning of the article with the slightly changed name Sevzapturboatomernergoremont. In a conversation with the dormitory manager it was determined that they are living there under the command of Energoremont Deputy Director Seryugin. Moreover, the chairman of the production association Latvenergo, A. Zarins, without coordination with the work collective gave a written testimony that Ryzhkov and his family must in 1989 be given a well-equipped apartment in the Latvenergo limits in Riga. In election district number 708 A. Zarins has been nominated as a deputy candidate, and the same Riga citizens, from whom he is taking an apartment, will vote for his parliamentary career? For the continuation of the creeping immigration?

Pollution, Illnesses Influence Alaverdi Plant Closing

Recent Events Chronicled

18300651 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian
13 May 89 p 4

[Article by N. Mesropyan and V. Sarkisyan, KOMMUNIST special correspondents: "Position, Or the Ecological Crisis in Alaverdi"]

[Text] Alaverdi-Yerevan—...**Outwardly the city is calm. During these morning hours the people of Alaverdi, as usual, are hurrying to work or to school, and stores and the market are functioning. But this imperturbability is deceptive. Crowds of people on the approaches to the mining and metallurgical combine can already be seen from a distance. A group of 10-12 persons is encircled by a tight ring. Extreme desperation has forced them temporarily (let's hope that it will end soon) to choose the path of voluntary self-emaciation. Signs on the enterprise walls read "Ecological Genocide" and "We Demand the Immediate Closing of This Harmful Production Entity." The city's ecological nerve is raw...**

The readers are familiar with the first reports: the ejection of noxious gases into the atmosphere, especially the ejection of sulfur dioxide, has hospitalized approximately 80 persons, including more than 60 schoolchildren. Incidentally, the number of persons who have been poisoned by gas considerably exceeds the figures that have been given. Many have simply failed to ask for medical assistance and prefer to recuperate under home conditions.

This is the unusual everyday life in Alaverdi today. Emotions have flared. At first it might seem that this was unexpected, but actually, as local residents confirm, the recent events were the logical completion of a long chain of what was at one time a secret struggle, but what in recent time has been an open struggle, by the people of Alaverdi against a powerful department—USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy.

We might recall the not too distant past. Because it is no secret that both the air and water environment in Alaverdi have been completely polluted. In order to make this conclusion there would be no need to have at one's disposal any scientific knowledge. Hovering over the city and the surrounding villages is perpetual smog—not the ordinary smog, but some kind of evil smog with a dirty yellowish color. The muddy waters of the Debed do not contain any form of life, even the tiniest. It is as though the mountains surrounding the city are in mourning: from the foothills to the summits they are covered by soot. There are many such lines painted on the city's portrait: buildings that were constructed out of pink tuff only a couple of decades ago near the combine have become almost black.

It is an astonishing paradox: all these signs of the slow death of the environment that surrounds Alaverdi were right in front of everyone's eyes, but speaking about them openly—even without expressing one's indignation, but, say, only one's concern—was considered to be a violation of a taboo that had been firmly established by someone long ago. How long—oh, how long—that conspiracy of silence had lasted!

The grudge that had accumulated over the decades exploded with the very first battle cry concerning the possibility or necessity of glasnost. In November 1988, when, at the Palace of Metallurgists, a conference of the rayon party organization was being conducted, the city residents who had gathered there chanted only one demand—include in the resolution a paragraph concerning the necessity of closing the combine. The delegates voted unanimously in favor of that paragraph.

But what occurred after that? Absolutely nothing. The enterprise continued operating, its chimneys continued smoking, the purification plant dumped into the Debed the processed muddy water, and the smog did not leave any chances for any rapid hope. And people remembered the times of the universal commotion when the news was trumpeted to the entire world concerning how many millions had been expended to build the purification structures in Alaverdi and the ingenious filters that were capable of completely stopping the spewing of sulfur into the atmosphere. Millions actually were expended, but in reality everything turned out to be—please pardon the express—an ordinary fizzle. Slowly, uneagerly, it was nevertheless necessary to recognize that there had not yet been created a technological scheme that was capable of completely preventing the toxic discharge. And so, if there was no technological scheme, the city that is situated at the bottom of the ravine is doomed to be ecologically unfavorable forever. And, in general, has anyone ever defined the borderline at what an unfavorable situation becomes a catastrophe? Doesn't the situation "smell" of the obvious signs of a catastrophe when the noxious discharge exceeds the admissible level by a factor of 200? Because all this information had been made public knowledge by the medical doctors on the eve of the previously mentioned events, which can no longer be called unexpected.

Together with O. Kochinyan, first secretary of the party's raykom, we set off from the combine's conference room. In the jam-packed room the plant workers are having a dialogue with deputy union minister V. Martynov and Armtsvetmet NPO [scientific-production association] general director A. Adibekyan. The evening before, there had been a regular session of the combine's STK [Labor-Collective Council]. In late April the council had made a decision to stop the pyrometallurgical cycle, effective 1 July of the current year. Now that paragraph had been reconsidered. The STK rendered a new verdict: to consider the harmful production entities closes, and to demand from Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy] the confirmation of the unconditional will of

the absolute majority of the collective. The workers and employees intend to continue the strike until the department reinforces this decision by an order. Incidentally, similar demands were accepted at general meetings of all the city's labor collectives. The deputies are in favor of the quickest possible convoking of a special session of the city soviet.

"You all know about the joint resolution issued by USSR Mintsvetmet and the ArSSR Council of Ministers concerning the closing of the pyrometallurgical cycle starting next year," V. Martynov says. "But the Labor-Collective Council is reconsidered that resolution by its own decision. But who will fulfill our contract pledges? Who? By doing this, you are taking onto yourselves the entire future responsibility for the fate of the combine. With a different approach to the situation, that is, with a normal working rhythm until the end of the year, the ministry itself will engage in the resolution of the problems that have come to a head."

"You are talking about our pledges to the ministry and to the country," S. Oganesyanyan, an associate at the central laboratory, says indignantly. "We understand all of that. But who will speak about the ministry's pledges to the population of the rayon and the republic? With every passing year the combine has been increasing its plans and the discharges have been larger and more frequent. My father was forced at the age of 45 to take a medical retirement. My son, right now, is in the hospital. Can you give any guarantee that my daughter won't be going there tomorrow? Where are the guarantees?"

"We have the highest indicator for recycling of sulfur dioxide," was the answer. "Related enterprises in Norilsk and Balkhash do not come anywhere near these indicators. But I cannot guarantee the absence of any future discharges."

"It is by no means any easier for us to know that the situation is worse somewhere else," electrician F. Mosinyan says, taking the floor. "Our country has a good tradition: let the old workers retire. The combine is slightly less than 220 years old. Approve the decision of the STK. Realize that you, as a nation that has lived through the December tragedy do not want to reconcile yourselves also with ecological cataclysms."

"I repeat: the official 'retiring' of the harmful production entities will occur on 31 December of this year," the representative of the union ministry replied imperturbably.

Voice from the floor: "You are looking at these events from your departmental bell-tower. This is not a position."

The dialogue continued in the same spirit and tone, with the one difference that, from time to time, the general director appealed to the people to return to their work stations. Judging by the faces of those present, that appeal did not evoke any special enthusiasm in anyone in the auditorium.

During the meeting we attentively observed the combine director, Norayr Sarkisyan. We have been acquainted with him for a long time and therefore we are convinced that a difficult fate has overtaken him. A true patriot of his beloved land, he has proven to be, by the will of circumstances, in the same camp as those who are currently being accused of all the mortal sins and, primarily, of course, of polluting their "small homeland." He is also being railed against for things for which he was praised at one time. If he had not been so energetic, people say, the combine would not have been expanded so much and, correspondingly, the harmful discharges would not have been so frequent.

A few months ago, in a conversation with us, the director explained his program: it was necessary not to close the combine, but to do everything to assure that it is ecologically safe. At that time he was convinced that that was possible. But now? He is constantly asked to give safety guarantees. Unfortunately, there are no such guarantees. We shall not say that the director (or all the administrators) have chosen the path of repentance, but it is obvious that he has reconsidered his previous position.

We leave the building and are immediately surrounded by workers.

"Are you journalists? Then keep writing! The people must learn all the truth. The ecological crisis can lead to the death of this part of the country. We cannot allow this to happen."

In the event of the arbitrary stopping of production, penalty sanctions will follow. The collective does not have this kind of money. Naturally, their earnings will decrease. But do they think about this? The immediate reply was: "For many years the ministry cheated us out of our fair share. Who asked us for our consent? No one. So the department can settle its debts today. That would be the honest thing to do..."

The people are talking incessantly. But whatever they say and whatever they demand, there is just one thing that is behind everything—the guarantees of the ecological future of the territory and its inhabitants, and of future generations. The emotions sometimes get out of control, but one can understand them in a humane way. Because people used to strike like this before, and demand the closing of harmful shops. Ten years ago there had been the same chaotic situation in Alaverdi, but what had come of it? Nothing. The Ministry threw a couple of millions into the carrying out of environmental-protection measures, and the passions died down.

These twelve inhabitants of Alaverdi today need, perhaps, just a bit more understanding and mercy. They are starving. True, no one appealed to them to resort to extreme measures. And the attitude toward them is not completely unambiguous. Many people attempt to talk them out of their decision. For the time being, those attempts have been in vain. Gerasim Karagezyan, a worldly-wise veteran of the war and of labor, with all his decorations and medals on his chest, has come here on this mission. He has been thinking about one thing, and so he has taken a place alongside of the young people...

"I love to tell my grandchildren about the beautiful nature in our part of the country," the veteran says. "That is all in the past. It was rich nature, full of life, and we used to go hunting... But I wonder what they will tell their children and their grandchildren. Will they show them photographs and pictures? We, of course, have learned how to talk about things that, for many long years, we used to think about but had to remain silent about. Man is wise. He must be victorious."

Our last visit. No less painful than any we have had during the day. The central rayon hospital. Parents are crowding around down below near the entrance. Women's tear-reddened eyes. The patients' condition is no longer critical. Gradually the dizziness, nausea, coughing, and general debility are disappearing. The children are children: they smile and read their books, but one can see in their eyes frozen terror. The doctors mention chronic diseases that the people of Alaverdi have had: diabetes, low percentage of hemoglobin in the child's organism, falling out of teeth or hair...

"It is not surprising that we have seen an increase in the cases of oncological diseases," Valentin Pogosyan, the hospital's deputy chief physician, says. "But what could one expect when there are constant discharges of arsenic into the atmosphere? Many people currently prefer not to come to use for help. Their reasoning is that the hospital itself is in an area of increased exposure to the gas. We physicians do not see any way out, other than the closing of the harmful production entities. It is necessary to take the psychological factors into consideration."

We asked almost everyone we met at the mining and metallurgical combine one and the same question.

"What would you do if tomorrow the decision was made to close the pyrometallurgical cycle?"

The people given different answers to that question, and it was only at the party's raykom that a precise program was set forth. These two shops employ 800 persons. The Akhtalstroy Trust is ready, as early as today, to give jobs to 300 persons, and the construction organizations that offered assistance after the earthquake will accept 400 more. There is an understanding concerning the opening of a branch of the Luys PO [Production Association]. It turns out that the situation is not really so hopeless.

We visited Alaverdi on 11 May. That was the fourth day that the combine had not been operating. The air was clean, the smog had disappeared, and the spring sun shone lavishly.

"You can see how green the mountains have become in only a few days," we were told repeatedly by people who pointed to the mountains surrounding the city. "This is some kind of miracle that one cannot even believe."

And actually, on those black rocks, the first green sprouts were already emerging.

Editorial Note: As this issue was being prepared for publication, we received a report concerning the closing of the combine's harmful production entities (see page 1).

Decision to Shut Down

18300651 Yerevan *KOMMUNIST in Russian*
13 May 89 p 1

[Armenpress report: "Harmful Shops Shut Down"]

[Text] Alaverdi, 12 May—Report from our Armenpress correspondent:

On the initiative of deputies, a special session of the Tumanyanskiy Rayon and Alaverdi City soviets of people's deputies was held here today. The session unanimously passed a resolution to close down the ecologically harmful shops at the Alaverdi Mining and Metallurgical Combine—the metallurgical shop and the sulfuric-acid shop.

Commenting on the session's decision, O. Saakyan, chairman of the Tumanyanskiy Rayon soviet of people's deputies, said, "There exists a corresponding resolution by the republic's government, that was adopted jointly with USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, concerning the closing down, as of 1 January 1990, of harmful production entities at the Alaverdi Mining and Metallurgical Combine and the further changing of their area of specialization. However, we deliberately speeded up their closing, because, on the part of the union branch ministry, no guarantee was given for the ecological purity and medical safety of the air environment in the city or the rayon as a whole. For that reason, people's lives and health were threatened.

"The situation became especially acute during recent months, when there were considerable discharges of noxious gases into the atmosphere, and on 7 May, as has already been reported in the press, dozens of persons were poisoned, including many children who had to be given emergency medical treatment.

"It was no longer possible to reconcile ourselves to this situation, and the soviet of people's deputies decided to make use of the authority that has been granted to it as a

completely competent owner by the USSR Constitution and to resolve by itself the question of shutting down the harmful production entity."

**Academician on Ukrainian Academy of Sciences
Committee on Nationalities Issues**
*18001110 Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian
14 Apr 89 p 1*

[Interview with Yu. Kondufor: "The Sources of Difficult Problems"]

[Text] A Coordinating Committee for Researching Scientific Problems of Interethnic Relations has been created by the decision of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. More than forty specialists have joined it, historians, lawyers, economists, philosophers, literary men, and art critics. At the request of APN correspondent V. Kolinko, the director of the Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Academician Yuriy Kondufor, related the following.

While working up plans for the state structure of the USSR as a union of republics having equal rights, Lenin defined the main principles of determining the national question in this union: full equality of rights and real equality, the right of nations to self-determination. Close interdependence of class, social-economic, political, and even social-psychological factors was characteristic of the Leninist program.

But after Lenin's death, Stalin rose to the helm of power. While not renouncing Lenin's principles formally, he implemented his own program of "autonomization." The national State system of the union republics was reduced in essence by Stalin to only national-cultural autonomy, and what is more, even that was limited. This affected even the RSFSR itself. The tendency of centralization and bureaucratization to grow began to intensify sharply.

The negative consequences of the monopolization of real control, especially economic control, gradually became well known. Pursuing narrow interests, the ministries frequently cast aside not only national interests but common state interests as well. More than that, until recently, any national demands were viewed as a manifestation of "nationalism." But these are totally different things! Specific national interests of one or another people in the sphere of economic, social, or cultural life are no different than the realization of the their belonging to one or another nation. Without them, internationalism itself is impossible: and it is based on an understanding and respect for the national interests of all nations. Nationalism, on the other hand, is the striving for eminence, for one nation receiving preference at the expense of another.

But is nationalism a reaction to oppression and to ignoring national interests? Life has shown that in the conditions of a socialist state, distortions and mistakes in

national policies lead to the beginning of frequently violent clashes between nations. In a word, nations' nationalism also should be overcome. But how? Probably by a singular path: by eliminating the causes of its origin.

At the same time, the whole set of national relations should be reviewed, a task that is far from simple. The dogmas of the 1930s have taken root deeply not only in our consciousness but also in a number of sections of state management.

Today what is needed is not simply serious creative work, a Leninist approach is needed: objective analysis of the situation, working out optimum resolutions which allow for national as well as common state interests in all spheres of life. This includes a well-defined resolution of the language problem. Bilingualism must become the norm for all permanent inhabitants of a given national republic.

And one more thing. The USSR unites fifteen union republics, but in recent decades a situation has taken shape whereby we define a number of national cultures. But you see, in our country there are many dozens of peoples, and for them there must also be an implementation of the principles of national and cultural autonomy.

Abstract scientific research must be conducive to a correct and optimum resolution of the problems. By the decision of the presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, an All-Union Coordinating Committee for Researching Scientific Problems of Interethnic Relations was created. Its founders are the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher Education of the Republic. The Republic organ coordinates activities of Ukrainian scientists who are researching problems of interethnic relations, and questions of national policies are studied with absorption in the Ukraine by many academic institutes and the corresponding department at institutions of higher learning. The task of the research is to give supplementary scientific material to the Republic's party and soviet organs for resolution of practical questions of national policies.

Of particular interest are the works on national problems which are being done by scholarly academic institutions in Kiev: the states and laws, linguistics, history, philosophy, literature, and others. Thus, in the Institute of Art Criticism, Folklore and Ethnography of the Peoples of the Ukrainian SSR, there has been formed a department of problems of ethno-sociology, and in the Institute of Philosophy, there is a section of social problems of interethnic relations.

In the spring, Ukrainian scholars will conduct a regional scientific conference, "Interethnic Relations: Experience and Problems," and in the fall they will host an all-union school seminar on problems of ethno-sociology.

**Dnepropetrovsk Ukrainian Language Society
Publishes Newspaper**
*18001066a Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian
8 Apr 89 p 2*

[Article by V. Nikitchenko, RABOCHAYA GAZETA correspondent: "A Word About SLOVO"]

[Text] The Dnepropetrovsk Ukrainian Language Society imeni D. I. Yavornitskiy is publishing a manuscript newspaper entitled SLOVO.

The editorial staff has assumed the task of instilling in Dnepropetrovsk residents a love for their native language and for their national culture, as well as pride in their people. The newspaper also does not overlook the acute pressing questions of current life. It is fighting for the restoration of the forgotten names of its countrymen, and for renaming streets and crossings...

The newspaper has a readership. It is displayed in the window of the former printing house on Karl Marx Prospect, 60. Not everything is synonymously perceived by the readers, and they do not always agree with everything. However, SLOVO does evoke a certain interest. Moreover, the editorial staff is filled with the desire to stir this interest and strives for originality in the publication of SLOVO.

**Issue of Journal TRIBUNA LEKTORA Devoted
to Nationalities Issues**
*18001066b Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
29 Apr 89 p 3*

[Unsigned article under the "New Journals rubric: "TRIBUNA LEKTORA"]

[Text] The pages of the fourth issue of the journal TRIBUNA LEKTORA are almost entirely devoted to questions of inter-ethnic relations in the USSR and to the patriotic and international upbringing of the workers. This is justified, since the lecturers who wish to satisfy the growing interest of audiences toward these problems are in great need also of appropriate information on the movement of social and scientific thought in this sphere, on the work experience of their colleagues, and on meaningful methodological recommendations. In all these directions, the journal presents varied material and a broad spectrum of thoughts and opinions, many of which we can agree with, and some of which we can argue.

There is a notable interview with USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member V. Shinkaruk, an article by Doctor of Historical Sciences R. Simonenko, a discussion with Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Yu. Rymarenko, a stenogram of a lecture given by UkSSR Academy of Sciences Academician V. Rusanovskiy, and a discussion with literary critic and writer I. Dzyuba. We believe that lecturers will find quite helpful the outlines, materials, fragments, theses, and methodological notes

to lectures on the problems of inter-ethnic relations, on the international character of the revolutionary struggle of the workers of Russia, and on the participation of Ukrainians in the assimilation of new regions of the country.

The journal gives answers to a number of questions associated in one way or another with the problems of inter-ethnic relations which are often posed by listeners.

**Proceedings of Ternopol Nationalities Conference
Reported**
*18001066c Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
9 Apr 89 p 3*

[RATAU report: "To Develop Leninist Standards and Principles of National Policy"]

[Text] Under conditions of perestroika, democratization and the creation of a lawful state, the tasks of developing inter-national relations in the USSR have taken on particular importance. Work of historical significance has been performed in this sphere during the years of Soviet rule. Its results represent the outstanding achievement of socialism. As noted at the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, life has convincingly confirmed the correctness of V. I. Lenin's ideas. The combination and unification of efforts has allowed each nation and society on the whole to sharply accelerate its movement along the road of progress.

At the same time, many unresolved problems have accumulated in the sphere of inter-national relations. It is no accident that the question of improving inter-national relations in the USSR is to be discussed at a special CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Within the framework of preparations for this plenum, a regional scientific-practical conference was held in the city of Ternopol on 6-7 April. It was organized by the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. Its participants were party workers, social scientists, VUZ instructors, and lecturers from the "Znaniye" Society from Moscow, Leningrad, a number of RSFSR oblasts, Belorussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Estonia, and all the oblasts of the Ukraine.

The workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Komsomol Central Committee apparatus participated in the conference.

A. A. Sazonov, deputy subsection chief of the CPSU Central Committee State-Legal Department, presented a speech dealing with certain questions of the development of national relations under current conditions, and the problems and difficulties arising in a number of the country's regions. An analysis of the state of affairs in the sphere of inter-national relations, he said, demonstrates that without revolutionary transformations in this sphere it is impossible to successfully resolve the tasks of

perestroika. This is why the CPSU Central Committee has deemed it necessary to listen to the opinions of scientists, party and soviet workers in its preparation for the plenum.

The achievements of national policy on the whole throughout the country are well known. Without them we cannot objectively evaluate the current state of our society. Yet we would not be objective if we did not answer the question—what has happened in our common home?

To what conclusions do the events in Alma-Ata in December of 1986 bring us, or the events of almost the past 1 ½ years in Nagorniy Karabakh and around it, or those in Azerbaijan and Armenia, the autonomous movements by representatives of a number of peoples, the processes in the Prebaltic, in the Ukraine and in Moldavia? The 19th All-Union Party Conference uncovered the reasons for exacerbation of inter-national relations and the flare-ups of nationalism and chauvinism in certain regions. As a task of historical importance, it defined the continued, persistent and creative development of Leninist standards and principles of national policy and demanded their decisive purification of deformations and artificial stratifications.

Numerous letters received by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the central means of mass information during the last 1.5-2 years have contained thousands of suggestions from workers on questions of improving national policy and inter-ethnic relations. The country is carefully watching the preparations for the plenum. The principles of the Soviet people as a new historical community, of republic and regional cost accounting, of the national languages and bilingualism, and others are being discussed on television and radio, in the press, and at meetings.

Referring to several of them, the speaker stressed that the CPSU Central Committee proceeds from the principle that the development of national policy is a component part of the renovation of society. Therefore, national and inter-national problems may find their solution only in the channel of perestroika, and we might add that this must be perestroika in its integral form which encompasses the entire country. In our mutually interrelated society there cannot be a separate Uzbek or Georgian, Ukrainian or Russian perestroika—a strictly national one, as some try to affirm. Perestroika is international, although, naturally, it must also consider the national factor.

Life convinces us of the rightfulness of this approach. In all excesses and conflicts which we have occasion to encounter, the solutions are still only partial and temporary—be they ideological, organizational, administrative, or even those such as the introduction of a specific form of management. Therefore, we must build a strong all-union legal foundation under our national policy.

The experience of the work of Ukrainian party organizations on the development of inter-national relations under conditions of perestroika was the topic of the speech presented by the chief of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Ideology Department, L. M. Kravchuk. The republic CP Central Committee, he stressed, is constantly keeping questions of inter-national relations within its view. Of course, the unsuitability of a significant portion of the old baggage is still acutely felt. There is still little experience in working under the new conditions, and this stimulates the search for optimal solutions.

The republic is continually implementing a program of harmonization of inter-national relations. The work of party, soviet and Komsomol organs and artist's unions in this sphere is being systematically analyzed. Special structural subsections have been created within the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the party obkoms on questions of patriotic and international upbringing. The center of gravity in their work is gradually shifting in the direction of predicting the development of inter-national relations and taking timely measures to prevent crisis situations. The broad public aktiv, specialists in various fields of knowledge, and members of independent action associations are being involved in their development and realization.

Indicative in this plane was the preparation of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee's resolution on the development of inter-national relations in the republic, which was adopted at the beginning of this year. Thanks largely to the effective definite system of work on international and patriotic education of the population, it was possible to avoid an exacerbation of the national problem. This was confirmed also in the results of the sociological study which has just been concluded.

Particular importance in the republic is given to national-cultural building. First of all, the linguistic situation is taking a turn for the better. Conditions have improved for the development of harmonic national-Russian bilingualism. The sphere of active application of the Ukrainian language is expanding. The republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a decision to develop projects for amendments to the UkSSR Constitution and to the Law on Language. Inequities in the matter of Ukrainian language study are being corrected.

In view of the variegated national make-up of the republic's population, the principle of freedom to choose the language of instruction, stressed the speaker, is not merely a formality. The adherence to this principle is not an outdated ritual or a tribute to tradition. It is a political question, and the Ukrainian party organizations will strictly control it.

The problem of mastering the Russian language is not being removed from the agenda. There are schools in the republic which operate in Moldavian, Hungarian and Polish. In the past 2 years alone, 500 faculties for the study of national languages have been established at schools and VUZes.

The party and soviet organs have supported the initiative of the workers for the creation of the Polish Cultural-Enlightenment Society, the Trans-Carpathian Oblast Society for Hungarian Culture, and the Jewish Cultural Society.

The object of particular concern by the party committees is the cooperation with various independent action associations. In their majority they facilitate the satisfaction of the people's increasing spiritual demands. At the same time, individual persons and groups are trying to speculate on the existing difficulties and artificially evoke unhealthy sentiments among the people. In such a situation, it is important to skillfully apply various forms of ideological activity, involving experienced and morally stable political fighters in this cause. For this purpose, schools and groups on polemics skills have been opened in the republic, and lecturer-specialists are being trained in the field of international and patriotic education of the workers.

The achievement of equality of the national and Russian languages is impossible without general support and expansion of the sphere of functioning of the national languages, noted A. I. Podluzhnyy, director of the BSSR Academy of Sciences Linguistics Institute. He devoted his speech to the problems of bilingualism and the role of the Russian language as a means of inter-national communication.

I. F. Kuras, deputy director of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Party History Institute, a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee, presented an analysis of the historical experience of implementing national policy in the Ukraine in the first post-October years and in the 20's. The scientist presented a proposal on publishing documental and scientific developments on the problem of "V. I. Lenin and the Ukrainian Communist Party", as well as selected works of N. A. Skrypnik, V. P. Zatonkiy, Kh. G. Rakovskiy, stenographic reports and materials from the Ukrainian CP congresses and conferences, as well as the plenums of its Central Committee on the national question.

The conference participants listened to the speeches presented by N. M. Shishkan, department head at Kishinev University, "The Country's Unified National Economic Complex Under Conditions of Radical Economic Reform"; Ya. S. Brolish, professor at Tiga Polytechnical Institute, "The Dialectics of the National and the International in the Development of Culture of Soviet Peoples"; V. A. Lazutko, professor at the Vilnius Higher Party School, "New Political Thinking—The Highest Manifestation of Internationalism"; Yu. I. Rimarenko, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Kiev Higher School, "Current Questions in the Struggle with Nationalist Views and Sentiments", and others.

Yu. N. Yelchenko, Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee secretary, presented the concluding address. He noted that the conference broadly discussed

the current questions of CPSU national policy at the present stage, as well as the means of improving international relations.

Among the questions which evoked lively discussion, he said, we may isolate, in our opinion, the questions of an economic character, specifically regional cost accounting and a unified national-economic complex, and the development of legislation in the sphere of international relations. Much attention was also given to questions of the development of national cultures, their interaction, and the definition of means of solving the language problem (development of the national languages as well as of national-Russian bilingualism). No less interesting was the exchange of opinions on the problems of democratization, the essence of various social independent action movements, and their place in national relations.

Important problems were discussed both in the theoretical and in the practical plane. We heard many original theoretical interpretations, learned of the interesting experience of the work of party organizations which had difficulties in this regard, and tried to predict the development of the situation in various republics and regions. Lest I am mistaken, I believe that nevertheless our main goal is the concern for elimination of any reasons which may give rise to nationalism, national isolationism, and national limitation.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee secretary further noted that the prevailing point of view at the conference could be reduced to an understanding, which is ever more strongly affirmed in our social consciousness, of the fact that a strong union is comprised of strong republics, and that strong republics form a strong union. We may agree with the affirmation that at times we have a simplified understanding of the concept of our socialist federation. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is truly a unique formation. But evidently the determining moment of this uniqueness is the unity of sovereignty of each republic and its responsibility to the union, i.e., to the interests of the other republics. To work out this unity in practice is, of course, not a simple task. Yet by pushing off from the main principle, by being guided by the main principle, and by resting on our internationalist foundation, we will inevitably come to this unity.

The thoughts and ideas which resounded in the speeches and discussions will be analyzed and reported to the CPSU Central Committee.

Latvian Writer Kostenetskaya Heads Republic's New Charity Fund

18000742 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian
17 Mar 89 p 2

[LATINFORM report: "Latvian Charity Fund Created"]

[Text] A regular session of the Latvian Chariry Fund [FML] organizational committee was held by its chair,

the writer Marina Kostenetskaya. Preparations for a constituent conference for the Fund were discussed. The conference is to take place on April 15 in Riga's Gaylezers cancer treatment center at No 4 Paul Dauge Street. Taking part in the conference were representatives of the following groups: Latvian SSR Red Cross Society central committee, the Latvian Republic Council of Trade Unions [LRSPS], the republic's Ministry of Health, various religious denominations and voluntary organizations. It was noted that recently in the republic's cities and regions action committees of the FML have been created. Their members fill out special registration lists which are received by municipal and regional committees of the Red Cross Society.

Constituent conferences of the Fund's branches were held in Ventspils, Daugavpils, Saldus, Jelgava, Liepaja, Talsi, and other cities. Here FML branch governing boards, their chairmen, and inspection committees were elected, and programs of activities were adopted. The conferences are expected to continue until March 20, each selecting between six and ten delegates, depending on the number of residents in the given area; these delegates will attend the constituent conference of the FML.

At the session suggestions for supplementing the draft of FML regulations, published in mid-April, were considered. The drafting commission continues its work. The organizational committee awaits suggestions from residents of the republic in connection with the creation of a charity fund (226300, Riga, Upisha Street 28, Central Committee of the Society of the Red Cross of Latvia; telephone: 27-54-06, 27-56-35). The organizational committee is also soliciting suggestions from regional and city conferences by March 25 concerning chairmen of regions under the direction of the FML.

It was observed at the meeting that mass information facilities are not sufficiently covering the preparations for the constituent assembly of the FML. According to preliminary information, many thousands of residents have joined in the republic's charity movement with concrete deeds, among them heads of religious organizations. One thousand roubles have been transferred to the Fund on current account 00071191 at the Zhilsočbank branch in the Lenin district of Riga, Ministry of Health. The All-union Charity and Health Fund, in support of the independent activities of the FML, has donated 50,000 roubles to the republic. The next meeting of the organizational committee will take place on March 27 in the LRSPS building.

Human Rights Defense League and Latvian Rebirth Party Founded
18080054 Riga PADOMJU JAUNATNE in Latvian 15 Apr 89 p 2

[Article by P.K.] txt
[Text] The Latvian Human Rights Defense League was founded on 10 April.

The League's aims and obligations:

1. To promote the foundation of a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms that are declared in the General Declaration on Human Rights and in the Final Act on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as in other similar documents, could be fully realized.

2. Not to allow the springing up of intra-national disharmonies in Latvia that could lead to violations of human rights and the main freedoms and to undertake the regulation of this conflict situation.

The Riga provisional secretariat, Gorky Street 153/1-31, Riga.

On 2 April of this year, the Latvian Rebirth Party was founded in Riga. The Rezekne doctor Juris Vidins was elected as its chairman.

One would like to hope that the new party, which promises to fight for the renewal of an independent Latvia "on the foundations of humanism, democracy, and pluralism," will introduce PADOMJU JAUNATNE readers to its statutes and program.

Currently it seems that this party will partially duplicate other, already existing social-political movements, and there only a new, much more pretentious billboard has been raised.

There are already 30 members in the new party.

Police Actions at an Actors' Picket Line
18080051 Riga LITERATURA UN MAKSLA in Latvian No 10, 11 Mar 89 p 6

[Article by Marika Bebrisa]

[Text] Monday, 6 March, Riga.

14:40. At the Latvian CP Central Committee building the picketing just began by the Latvian stage actors whose aim is to support the journalists of the Latvian radio, television and press. The disciplined actors stand on the side of the Kirov street sidewalk and hold posters that call for openness, that call to guarantee freedom of the press in the new Latvian Constitution and express the view that television and radio broadcasts can harm only stagnant types.

A small group moves closer to the Latvian CP CC entrance. They decide to stand one hour and to carefully follow this so that not even the smallest violations of social order would arise. The picketers are joined by a few passersby. Around them enhanced police activity is noticeable, and new cars constantly supply new reinforcements. Sure of themselves, they stand on the lawns and arrange themselves around the Latvian CP CC building.

15:00. J. Leja, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Television and Radio Broadcast Committee and his deputy, J. Barkans, arrive. They walk around the picketers, jokingly thank them for the support, answer questions about the future of a few popular television and radio journalists, and recommend that the gathering be ended. The participants in the picketing agree and get ready to disperse.

Ten minutes later—police workers have obviously received the order to begin...Some lieutenant-colonel in clear Russian categorically asks that in three minutes the posters be removed and otherwise promises to qualify the picketing as an unsanctioned demonstration with all the following consequences. The picketers roll up the posters. But...

Already after a minute—The policemen who are present demonstrate that one must correctly twist the arms of peacefully-standing men, that it is professional to kick a woman from behind, how it is more comfortable to pull people by their hair across the lawn, and also that it is enough for an interior worker to know only one language. From a few policemen even wafts the stench of alcohol. In the police car Janis Paukstello has already been seated; just like a Decembrist's wife, Akvelina Livmane follows her husband; under compulsion he is joined by Uldis Dumpis, Aivars Bogdanovics, Ivars Puga, Intus Burans, Janis Skanis, Harijs Spanovskis, and Gundars Abolins. Slowly the bus standing farther away also fills up. All over there is panic. The crowd yells. The remaining picketers try to preserve their peace. The policemen become more peaceful only after the arrival of Austrian television, and there are only timid pushes and yells: "Scatter! Go on, go on!"

The occurrence must have been an impressive sight, because in almost all the LCP CC windows there were light shirts and dark ties.

After a few hours—Those people brought to the Internal Department of the October rayon have written explanations, and a few have already been released.

Z. Skuska, director of the Internal Affairs Board of the Riga City Executive Committee has arrived at the National Theater and has apologized about the fact that his employees did not recognize the actors...A discussion by all the representatives of the theater takes place. It is decided to still put on the evening performances. Only the show "Portraits" in the small auditorium of the National Theater must be cancelled—after what she endured, Antra Liedskalnina had to go to the hospital.

19:30. The show "Once There Lived a Rider" starts in the National Theater. On the stage the theater collective and U. Dumpis speak to the spectators, tell them about what happened, and invite them to preserve the peace and not to spread rumors.

Here ends the first part of the events—the observations of an eyewitness—and begins the second part, which could be called the viewpoint of state institutions.

Already on 6 March on the informative program "Panorama," J. Volkovs, the representative of the October Rayon Internal Department, speaks about the "unsanctioned meeting" at the Latvian CP CC building, that in such situations police workers must act, about the people that were "invited along" with the police workers to the Internal Department, as well as about the "delivered" Edgars Kukurs who did not comply with the "juridical requests" of the police.

However, on 7 March on "Panorama," the commentary of the republic's Internal Minister B. Steinbriks to the LATINFORM agency was read in which he specifies that since "this demonstration" was not sanctioned, then its participants "were invited to disperse," but when "a few demonstrators started to insult police workers, then they were invited to come along." Furthermore, B. Steinbriks regrets that "in this company, which had doubtful aims and which utilized dishonorable fighting methods, a few recognizable Riga theater artists had allowed themselves to be involved," and expresses the thought that the "city's establishments of authority must in the soonest time possible precisely determine places for the organization of meetings and demonstrations" (!!!—M.B.). As to the possibility that a few policemen were tipsy, B. Steinbriks with full responsibility announces that "that is an evil-minded slander"—"the most careful test was conducted" and in it "no deviations from the norm were ascertained."

I compare my observations with the utterings of both undeniably competent internal workers and conclude: what diverse expression! I call what happened a picket line; they call it an unsanctioned meeting and demonstration that disturbs the social order and therefore must be dispersed. Similarly, in my opinion, the rough actions of the police could not be the fulfillment of the "public prosecutor's prescriptions," a "request" or "invitation." But I still do not understand why B. Steinbriks qualifies precisely this occurrence as a demonstration if the CINA issue of 24 February still asserts that "undertakings that are called pickets are not mentioned in the accepted laws and in the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, "On the violations of fixed organizations and order of events of conferences, meetings, street marches and demonstrations." In them the legal definition of the term "demonstration," which has several meanings, is not disclosed. Therefore, one must ask whether in the concrete evaluation of the 6 March occurrence B. Steinbriks did not single-handedly decide a question that is only in the competence of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

And how will the city authorities choose a place for further organization of meetings and demonstrations? It will probably be very impressive if, for example, a picket for closing of traffic by the Liberty Monument will stand

several days not by the Riga city executive committee but, let us say, in the Zasulauks station. And finally, who conducted the "most careful alcohol test," about which B. Steinbriks speaks with full responsibility? Are the workers of the medical establishment subordinated to the Ministry of the Interior?

EDITORIAL COMMENT. While the republican Supreme Soviet Presidium has still not explained what exactly a picket is, in the meantime LITERATURA UN MAKSLA considers this publication a "picket" as well, and with it joins the just action of the theater workers, supporting all our radio and television journalists in the avant-garde of restructuring.

Red Army Role in Lithuania Defended

18001113 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian
20 Apr 89 p 3

[Article by Lt Gen O. Zinchenko, Military Council member, Red Banner Baltic Military District Political Administration chief, candidate of historical sciences: "History Is Not Written With Tar"]

[Text] In olden times, malicious people did their reprehensible deeds secretly, under the cover of night. They smeared gates with tar, daubed insulting inscriptions, and gloated. Now some people have even stopped being ashamed of such behavior. One can see insulting "daub" in crowded places during broad daylight—placards and framed cloth banners containing slander against the Soviet Army, and misrepresenting its mission and heroic past. Thus—with smears of tar and daubs of mud—some people are trying to establish the "pluralism of opinions," interpret history, and fill in its "blank spots" by organizing demonstrations and various kinds of unlawful actions near the Baltic Military District [PribVO] headquarters building and other military installations.

What is these "fighters'" way of thinking? Do historical facts say otherwise? So much the worse for these, the facts. Are there treaties, and on them the signatures of state officials? It is fiction, lies. Are there testimonies of eyewitnesses? It is biased misrepresentation, falsification.

Our ideological opponents conduct discussions of the events from 1918 to 1919 and from 1939 to the first half of 1941, and the Red Army's role in these, in approximately this vein. And the most common epithet is "occupier."

It is well known that peace treaties have existed between the bourgeois Baltic Republics and the USSR since as early as 1920. Were these republics' territories really occupied by military force, with all of the consequences that stem from this—an occupation government, the abrogation of civil rights, the entire population's subjection to military authorities, etc.? Even the rabid anti-Soviets among the emigrant groups that fled to the West

at the end of the war cannot cite examples of the sort of forced measures which necessarily accompany the occupation of foreign territory. However, there is a mass of documents—books and publications, accounts—bearing witness that Baltic-State workers welcomed the Red Army, in the summer of 1940, as a friend and ally, with which they linked their hopes for liberation from the exploiter's yoke and the securing of guarantees against the threat of occupation on the part of Hitler Germany. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the Soviet military command interfered, under any circumstances, in the activity of the local authorities or the transitional people's governments formed after the fall of the regimes in these republics. In particular, accounts of any sort of influence upon the electoral campaign and the political and social transformations in Lithuania, Latvia, or Estonia in the summer of 1940 are not to be found. No, and at what times have occupiers ever permitted elections to be held, governments to be formed, etc., in a conquered territory? What "enslaved" populace has ever invited its conquerors to its celebrations and festive events, and even enjoyed itself together with them? But look what the American writer and journalist, A.L. Strong, who visited Lithuania in the summer of 1940, and later wrote a book about the sojourn, writes in her accounts. Here are some excerpts from the book.

"...The people stood silently at first, watching what was taking place, and having difficulty in understanding what it all meant. Then some of them began to applaud and sing. Songs about the Red Army, which were well-known from the broadcasts out of Moscow, were sung in the crowd. The Red Army troops also began to sing. Soon the people understood that the Red Army had come as an ally prepared to protect them from war. Welcomes resounded again and again...."

Thus did the Red Army enter Kaunas.

"...The Red Army's presence and conduct intensified the yearning for Soviet rule within the people. The Red Army troops were not just allies—they were the bearers of new ideas. According to the concluded treaty, they were prohibited from advancing these ideas, but they championed them by their actions...." "Elderly Lithuanians told me: 'During our lifetimes, we have seen three armies, the old Czarist Army, the German Army of Occupation during the first world war, and now the Soviet troops. Of all the armies we have ever seen, the Red Army is the most civilized.'

"I traveled around Lithuania for 200 miles during the elections, and the only time I saw Red Army troops near a polling place was in one city, where a local committee had invited Red Army musicians for the purpose of arranging dances for the voters."

These are the authentic observations of a person who can in no way be considered one of "Moscow's agents."

Now doubt is being cast upon such accounts, and "counterarguments" are being advanced. The stamp of currentness is seen on these, in both the interpretation and the evaluations. The opponents present their accounts on the basis of their present-day viewpoints. One of them, Guydo Arro from the city of Tartu, sent a letter to the District Political Administration, in which he expressed disagreement with the interpretation of the events of 1940 that the District newspaper had given in one of its issues on the Estonian SSR.

"As a 14-year-old boy," he wrote, "I well remember 21 July 1940 in Tallinn. A column of Soviet tanks stood on (Vobaduse Puyyestee), and we boys rode past this column on bicycles. And A. Zhdanov was commanding the uprising from a Soviet Embassy balcony...."

The time displacement is obvious in these accounts. It is very doubtful that a 14-year-old boy, riding around on a bicycle, would know the Soviet leaders at that time by name, and that "Zhdanov was commanding." Nonetheless, he ranks his childhood observations above the historical facts: He saw a tank column—so it was an occupation! It is also odd that this sharp-eyed boy, who remembered the Soviet tanks, did not notice the demonstration by many thousands of workers that took place in Tallinn on the same day, in support of the people's government.

In another of his letters, the same Arro dismisses the works of Estonian historians, calling the latter "your Estonian authors" because they "obtained their scientific and other titles during the years of Stalinism or stagnation, and are willing to write any lie to suit a client's taste."

The anti-Soviets' favorite "obsession" is the purges, which commenced in the Baltic States in 1941, when NKVD [People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs] agencies directed by Beriya began to do their "work." The Beriya period left a painful memory and bloody tracks indeed, and did tremendous damage to socialism's prestige. But the troops certainly did not participate in those actions! It is hard to believe that the slanderer-demonstrators do not know this, and do not see the difference between the Red Army and the NKVD.

Yu. Urbshis, minister of foreign affairs in (Smetonov) Lithuania's last cabinet, describes in detail the negotiations in Moscow on the matter of bringing the group of Soviet troops into Lithuania. Even despite these memoirs' tendentious coloration and subjectivity, one thing is obvious: The introduction of Soviet troops was not an act of aggression and an occupation. Sufficiently lengthy negotiations, in which the pact's every word and every figure were discussed, weighed, and debated, preceded the introduction. In this regard, one may ask: What sort of aggressor discusses with his victim when he will bring occupation troops into the victim's territory, and how many? What sort of occupation is it, when the troop-movement routes are agreed upon in advance, and the

"occupied" state's armed forces not only do not offer resistance, but, on the contrary, enter into cooperation, and assist in every way possible.

From the military point of view, it is very difficult to substantiate an "occupation" of the Baltic Republics in 1940: There was not a single armed clash, and not even a single shot, although each of the three states had an army that was quite good for those times. The Red Army had already come into contact with the bourgeois Lithuanian Army even earlier, in the autumn of 1939, when the Soviet Union turned Vilnius Kray over to Lithuania. The relations between the soldiers turned out to be the best even then. The introduction of the first group of Soviet troops caused no complications whatever. Isolated provocations against the Soviet troops, undertaken by reactionary forces and fascistic elements, could not break the mutual assistance pact signed in the fall of 1939. The Soviet troops strictly observed neutrality and nonintervention in the Baltic States' internal affairs.

However, if occupation cannot be proved from the military standpoint, why not try to do it by juggling documents; that is, by shifting the debate into the diplomatic and foreign policy sphere? In this way, the notorious Ribbentrop-Molotov pact of 23 August 1939 would be at the center of controversy.

In a report at the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee's 17th Plenum, which took place on 21 February of this year, Comrade A. Brazauskas, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee's first secretary remarked: "We have repeatedly raised the question of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government's providing a general policy evaluation of the treaties concluded by the Soviet Government with Germany and the Baltic Countries, including the one with Lithuania, in 1939 and 1940. Today I am pleased to advise that our sort of opinion has been understood in the CPSU Central Committee. Under the circumstances, however, there are a good many hostile constructions."

There are, indeed, many constructions. Some informal movements and even local newspapers simply revel in the words "occupation," "colonialism," and "genocide." Attempts at defaming renowned revolutionaries and outstanding party and state figures are undertaken. On the other hand, there is the "canonizing" of politicians who proved themselves incapable, personages among the former ministers, who compromised themselves in the people's eyes, and bourgeois nationalists.

It is possible, of course, to talk about Stalin's strategic miscalculations on the eve of the war, and, ultimately, it is possible to cast doubt upon the need for one or another of the decisions made at that time and debate other alternative steps instead of the nonaggression pact with Germany; but it is impossible to refute, or even shake,

the truth that the Red Army did not enter the Baltic Republics as an occupier, but as an ally, as a counterbalance to the threat of impending aggression from the West.

I anticipate counterargument: They really "swallow" this bait, and believe in a 1940 occupation. And not just a few of the people by any means. Still, why do the seeds of hatred and nationalism find fertile soil? The question is both a complex and a simple one. Its complexity lies in the fact that the education process is very difficult and lengthy, like any creative process. A destructive process is considerably simpler and easier. In order to create the image of a patriot-internationalist and liberator in all fullness, it is necessary to exert many efforts and skills. But a sheet of drawing paper and a little black paint is sufficient to slander the image. The growing of cultivated plants requires a tremendous amount of work, but weeds grow by themselves. The noble sentiments and aspirations are developed and shaped for a long time, and at a certain "ideological temperature," but it suffices to arouse and only slightly warm the base and herd instincts. This is just what our ideological opponents do in the presence of our inactivity and lethargy.

The slander against our armed forces and attacks upon the CPSU's military policy—these are not just a clash of views and opinions. They are also the future of people who, in certain situations, may find themselves seriously injured. What is in prospect? Having succumbed to the influence of antimilitary activity, some youths break the law. Here is an example of this. Private K. Yasulyavichyus, having fallen under the anti-Soviets' influence, declared that "he did not wish to serve in the army of the occupiers." He refused to take the military oath. He willfully left his unit, and was absent for a long time. In brief, he broke the law, for which he will have to answer. He will receive the deserved punishment. However, the true culprits are the persons who incited the boy to such rash and, let us speak frankly, foolish steps, as if they would go unpunished. For the time being, these continue to demonstrate, make use of tar, and nudge immature youths onto the path of crime.

The law—nature will not tolerate a vacuum—is also applicable to the sphere of ideological activity. A vacuum that is obvious and rather large has formed in the system of international and patriotic education for the younger generation as well. Who will undertake its filling and what it will be filled with—upon this will largely depend the fate of perestroika and our future. Strengthening the principles of Leninist national policy and genuine proletarian internationalism in people's consciousness—this is the struggle. It is a struggle of the truth with the lie, good with evil, and friendship with enmity. History, and I am deeply convinced of this, will purge itself of any blemishes.

Turkmen Commission Examines Interethnic Relations Work

*18350016a Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY
in Turkmen 2 Feb 89 p 2*

[Turkmeninform report: "In The Permanent Commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The Commission for Interethnic Relations examined the question of organizing state and economic organs of soviets of peoples deputies according to the principles of socialist internationalism in Koneurgench and Krasnovodsk Rayons and the execution of their socioeconomic duties.

Soviets of peoples deputies and their ispolkoms are generally guaranteeing that representatives of various nationalities are in state government organs and in the economic apparatus. The composition of the middle ranks, councils of workers collectives and leaders of public organizations are international. People of various nationalities are working in all branches of the economy as well as in cultural, public health and education sectors. All of this creates the foundation for socialist social interaction, the effective management of all public work and for the active participation of the population in the life of the state. It makes possible a fully international contribution to the economic complex of the Turkmenistan SSR.

Along with this, there are shortcomings in the work of the soviets of peoples deputies in organizing the state and economic apparatus and major mistakes in leading their work. In the two rayons there is a serious shortage of places for students, and there are not enough schools teaching in Uzbek and Kazakh in Koneurgench Rayon. There is also a shortage of textbooks in Uzbek and Kazakh, teachers for various subjects and needed equipment.

Soviets and their ispolkoms are neglecting the fact that the population has been guaranteed with preschool and children's administrations. In many populated points there are no such administrations and most kindergardens need repair. The situation of providing the population of the rayons with health administrations is unsatisfactory.

The population's demand for housing is being satisfied too slowly. Questions of improving the supply of food products by increasing the food production in the public sector, in supplementary agriculture at factories and organizations and on citizens' private plots are being resolved unsatisfactorily. The work of service sector enterprises is not meeting demand. There is a shortage of allround reception points, and the services provided to the population are inadequate. Most plants are not guaranteeing the population enough consumer goods; because there is no retranslator station the population at the Bekdash and Guvlyma settlements cannot watch television programs from Turkmenistan or Kazakhstan.

The job of disseminating newspapers and journals in Uzbek, Kazakh and Karakalpak is being handled poorly in Koneurgench Rayon. A large portion of the population able to work is not working in social production; along with this, cooperative and individual forms of work have been poorly developed. All of this is exerting a negative effect on the dynamics of interethnic relations.

The reason for these shortcomings in the social-cultural sphere is that the soviets of peoples deputies and their ispolkoms have unsatisfactorily restructured their work styles and methods in accordance with the duties put forth by perestroika. They are not exploiting their rights in resolving their economic and social duties or in coordinating the interests of the plants or organizations located on their own territory. They are not guaranteeing that plants and organizations comply with the laws of the USSR on state operations, cooperation in the USSR and on workers' collectives. They have not turned away from viewing questions of interethnic relations in the old way under the conditions of the spreading of glasnost and the democratization of social processes. As a result, new problems and duties in nationality questions have not come to the surface.

The soviets are exerting unsatisfactory control over compliance with either their own decrees or those of the permanent commissions. The inadequate level of knowledge of some rural and village deputies of soviets, their low level of activism, the fact that there are too few members of permanent commissions and the fact that specialists from various branches are not used actively in studying problems, including the nationality problems are leading to ineffectiveness and formalism in the work of the permanent commissions.

A relevant decree on the question examined was accepted.

Course On Nationality Question Proposed
18350016b Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI
in Turkmen 12 Feb 89 p 2

[Article by M. Arutyunov: "An Exposition On The Nationality Question"]

[Text] The party has done a major job by supporting Leninist principles in the nationality question; as a result, as written in the Program of the CPSU "the results of the road taken bear credible witness to the successful resolution of the nationality question, which was a leftover from the past, in the Soviet Union." National inequality in the USSR has been eliminated, and the juridical and true equality, friendship and brotherhood of all nationalities and peoples has been strengthened.

The basic goal of studying the theme "Socialism and the Nationality Question" in the course "Actual Problems in the Development of National Relations, and Internationalistic and Patriotic Education" is to demonstrate the wealth of the Leninist ideas and principles of

national structure, to expose through definite examples the deep meaning and content of the successful resolution of the nationality question in the USSR and the complexity and contradictions in the nature of national processes, and to analyze the reasons behind the distortions in interethnic relations and ways to overcome them.

In studying this theme one must turn to works like "The Communist Manifesto" by K. Marx and F. Engels, V. I. Lenin's "Critical Notes on the Nationality Question," "The Right of Nations to Self-Determination," "On the Question of Nations or 'Autonomization'" and others. Without these it is impossible to demonstrate the process of strengthening socialist nations or the resolution of the nationality question in the USSR. One must also study and comprehend in depth materials from the 27th CPSU Congress, the 19th All-Union party conference, the January (1987), February (1988) and June (1988) plenums of the CPSU CC, and make use of articles published recently in party journals and newspapers as well as those materials on interethnic relations under conditions of socialism.

In the study plan we must concentrate on the following questions:

1. The meaning and basic content of solving the nationality question in the spirit of socialism.
2. Specifics of nationality processes in Soviet society.
3. The USSR as a single multinational state.

Before examining the first question, we must recall the basic rules studied in the last course on the party's Leninist program on the nationality question. We must draw the attention of students to the Soviet state's foundation on the basis of the equal rights of peoples, voluntarism and their providing mutual help to each other, as well as on the basis of the principles of socialist federalism and proletarian internationalism.

The elimination of true inequality among the peoples of our multinational country and the formation of socialist nations did not happen in the same way for all. At the time of the victory of the October revolution, close to 25 million people of various nationalities in Russia were at the pre-capitalistic stage of social-economic development. The nation-building process of some peoples living on the territory of the Central Asian republics (i.e., the Kirghiz, Tajik, Turkmen and others) was not complete. V. I. Lenin laid the scientific foundation for backward peoples to bypass the torturous stage of capitalist development and go directly to socialism with the help of the proletariat of especially advanced nations. Under the banner of the leadership of the Communist Party some peoples of our country, including the Turkmen people, bypassed capitalism and proceeded to

socialism with the honest help of such Soviet nationalities, especially the Russian people. In the course of eliminating the feudal and semi-feudal relations in structure in the economy they were gradually formed into socialist nations.

We must stress that when the exposition of the first question is concluded, the nationality question in our country will have been resolved through not only ending the exploitation of man by man, but also of nation by nation, and class antagonisms within a nation will have been removed along with its hostile relations. The basis of resolving the resolution of the nationality question in the spirit of socialism consists of this.

One can begin the second part of the study by asking the questions "Can one absolutize results gained in resolving the nationality question? Is it correct to suggest that the nationality question in the USSR was fully and finally resolved with the victory of socialism? What do you think about this?"

Answers to these questions must be based on the emergence of non-antagonistic contradictions in all spheres of social life. They can also emerge in the interethnic relations of the peoples of the USSR.

The complicated and even contradictory nature of the national process in a developing socialist society in which more than a hundred nationalities and peoples live and work within the boundaries of a single state demands that greater attention be given to them on a daily basis, and that the difficulties and urgent questions which arise be resolved on time. Deep scientific analysis of these processes of national relations in Soviet society, their causes and ways to master them are given in documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, the party's 19th All-Union conference, and the January (1987), February and July (1988) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and in M. S. Gorbachev's report as well as in the speeches of deputies at the 12th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the 18 July and 26 November (1988) meetings of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A special plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the nationality question is being prepared.

By demonstrating the reasons for the complexity of interethnic relations, one must draw the students' attention to what happens when urgent problems in the economic, social and spiritual spheres of social life are not resolved and when Leninist norms of nationality policy are distorted. These problems form the basis of the events in Alma Ata, Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan and in the Baltic republics.

These precise reasons led to some distortions in national relations by certain groups of the population who are not from the local nationality in the Turkmenistan SSR. In November 1987 the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party examined the question of the organizational and political work of party organizations in

Mary Oblast in order to improve interethnic relations and resolve social issues. The fact that there were basic violations of social justice and unsatisfactory occurrences in economic allocation relations on one hand, the permitting of blatant violations in cadre policy, the furthering of local interests and toadyism in the oblast allowed by the oblast's previous administration, all of which led to distortions in nationality policy was noted in the decree.

The fact that no squabbles or shameful actions over national superiority are to be allowed, no matter in which people's name, was noted at the 19th All-Union party conference. As before, one must struggle against "one's own" nationalism and chauvinism in the spirit of the Leninist tradition, and this should be done primarily by representatives of the relevant nationality.

The problem of defining national status, the relationship with other nations, and the problems of the federation or self-management of union republics have always created the sharpest interest among the national problems. Not rarely, a basic antagonism between proletarian internationalism and nationalism emerges here. Sometimes a lack of understanding emerges on the question of the right of nations to decide their own future up to secession and creating an independent state as one of the important planks of the party's nationality program. Students, referring to the relevant article in the USSR Constitution, often ask "By means of this right, can a union republic secede from the USSR?"

The propagandist's answer to this question must be broad. Yes, in fact, article 70 of the USSR Constitution states: "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a multinational, single state created on the basis of the principle of socialist federalism as a result of nationalities freely deciding their future and voluntarily joining their Soviet Socialist Republics with equal rights;" according to article 72: "Every union republic has the right to freely secede from the USSR." How does one interpret this? As earlier, it means that every nation can decide its own future and independence as it wishes.

Voluntarism is not only the principle by which the Soviet state and all its union republics are organized, but also the principle by which they develop. It is a straightforward declaration that every union republic preserves the right to freely secede. In the 1922 Declaration creating the USSR, in article 26 of the Agreement and in the first USSR Constitution (1924) this right of union republics was reinforced. But it did not and does not mean that the right of all nations to decide their own future as far as secession was recognized or that peoples could demand to be separated. The fact that the right of secession cannot be confused with the expediency of secession has been stressed in party documents time and time again.

Mastery of the Leninist ideas and principles of the nationality policy of the Communist Party makes it possible to understand and solve nationality problems

which emerge in the course of building socialism in all their complexity and, equipped with credibility in the fight against nationalism, it fulfills a great educational function.

One must devote the final part of the study, "The USSR as a Single, Multinational State," to an examination of the national-state structure of our country and the national composition of its population, and to the duties of strengthening the perfecting of nationality relations and the international unity of Soviet nations and peoples.

More than 285 million people live in the USSR, consisting of more than a hundred nations and peoples. By examining the national structure of the USSR's population, one must become aware of the concepts of nation, people, national and ethnic groups: according to scientific information there are close to 40 nations and close to 50 peoples (including national and ethnic groups) in our country. Here, one must ask the students what the difference is between 'Nation', 'People', 'National and ethnic group'? What are their principle qualities? One can use charts displaying the number of separate nations, peoples, national and ethnic groups in order to show the answers clearly.

The complicated, multinational nature of our country's population finds its expression in its national-state structure. There are 15 union republics, 20 autonomous republics, 8 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs. Thus, our complex federative state has 53 national-state units.

The special importance of strengthening and developing the Soviet state by all means is stressed in the Program of the CPSU. The CPSU strengthens our multinational, single union state even more, it fights consequently against all manifestations of the furtherance of local interests and national limitations and, at the same time, always shows concern for further increasing the roles of republics, autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs in resolving duties common to all peoples in a timely manner, and for the active participation of workers of all nations in the work of government and administrative organs.

When the exposition of the theme is completed, one ought to examine some themes in the study plan and program on the development of nationality relations in the USSR. This lesson would be devoted to important problems like the role of the CPSU in providing leadership to national processes in a socialist society.

Poor Russian Of Military Education Teachers Criticized

18350016e Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 3 Feb 89 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Turkmen SSR Ministry Of Education"]

[Text] Providing military-patriotic and physical education to the young generation is one of the main tasks standing before education workers at the present time.

Thus, in talks on this issue at the college of the TSSR Ministry of Education there was a broad discussion of positive work done in this sector and on the prevention of existing shortcomings. In an investigation by ministry workers of the organization of this work in schools in Tashauz Oblast and in the group of Ashkhabad rayons subordinate to the republic, basic shortcomings emerged.

The weakness of the study materials base in elementary military education at some schools was strongly criticized at the college. It is not a normal situation when some physical education teachers have been unable to comply with demands that they subscribe to the journals. There is no explanation for the fact that the gymnasiums in some schools in Bakherden Rayon and the playing fields in Gokdepe Rayon are not used appropriately. The fact that people without any specialized training are teaching elementary military education in some schools in Kaka Rayon was condemned at the college. Some elementary military education teachers have been unable to bring about a basic change even after having taken preparatory courses. Many of the shooting ranges attached to schools do not meet demands. Some peoples education departments in Tashauz Oblast have allowed formalism in accounting for the shooting ranges at some schools.

The fact that some elementary military education teachers lack a good knowledge of Russian leads to basic shortcomings in teaching this subject. One should organize Russian classes for such teachers in the schools themselves. Some of those teaching this subject are not acquiring the methodological materials printed especially especially for them. Some of them do not even know of the existence of such materials. The fact that workers in peoples education departments were aware of the lack of the special charts pertaining to elementary military education at some schools is especially amazing. The fact that no change has been felt in the enrichment of the study materials base for elementary military education over the last 10-15 years at some schools is nothing other than the carelessness of those teaching this subject. A strong directive was given to leaders of peoples education departments on preventing this unsatisfactory situation.

One of the unsatisfactory situations is that not enough importance is given by teachers of elementary military education, physical education and Russian to working together. This situation demands immediate rectification. While the shortages of teacher cadres for this subject has been discussed for many years, the fact that there has been no basic change in this question was strongly criticized at the college. At this meeting of the college useful ideas on a basic improvement in teaching elementary military and physical education were suggested.

Questions of dividing up technical equipment among peoples education administrations and examining the

results of socialist competition at places of higher education subordinate to the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Peoples Education were also discussed at the college, and appropriate documents on them were accepted.

Wider Use Of Turkmen In Stores, Offices Urged
18350016c

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 28 February 1989 carries on page 4 a 300 word article by P. Yazyyev headlined "We Must Study Both Languages" in which he proposes a wider use of Turkmen language signs in offices and retail stores. He notes that over the last few years he "had occasion to work in Lvov Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR and Kishinyov in the Moldavian SSR" where "signs on office doors, street names and signs in various departments of retail stores were written in the language of the local population." He proposes that "in a time when we are breathing the clean air of glasnost," Turkmen should receive the same status.

Afghan Turkmen Newspaper Editor Discusses Language
18350017d Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI
in Turkmen 19 Feb 89 p 1

[Article by Ya. Abdumuslimov: "We Discussed Language"]

[Text] Recently Mukhammet Emin Khemra, editor of the Afghan Turkmen newspaper GORESH, visited our sunny republic. He met with teachers in the history-philology faculty of the V. I. Lenin Turkmenistan State Pedagogical Institute in Chardzhou where they exchanged ideas on some Turkmen language problems.

GORESH newspaper has a great role in preserving the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan and in interpreting to the working people the gains for which they struggled. The newspaper, which has a circulation of 5 thousand copies, is distributed in 11 provinces of Afghanistan. At the present time the language problem has turned into one of the urgent questions for press and state workers. The Afghan Turkmens consist of representatives of various tribes, each of them speaking in his own dialect. In short, the Afghan Turkmens are still far from issues like creating a common Turkmen literary language. Thus, said Mukhammed Emin Khemra, Turkmen linguistic scholars must provide help in this urgent problem.

M. Nobatov, editor of the LENIN YOLY oblast newspaper, Doctor of Philological Sciences N. Nartyyev, and the docents A. Myradov, A. Nazarov, M. Amansakhev, R. Jumayev, G. Sopyyev and Yo. Khydyrov took part in the conversation with the GORESH editor. Some of them expressed their own ideas on the questions raised.

Trade Unions Campaign For Afghanistan Veterans

18350016f Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 Feb 89 p 3

[Article by V. Tikhonov: "Trade Unions—For The Internationalist Soldiers"]

[Text] At this time in our country, including all union republics, an All-Union campaign is taking place under the slogan "Trade unions—For the Internationalist Soldiers." It is directly connected with an action evaluated by the world media as an event of general importance to all mankind. This is the complete removal from Afghanistan of the limited contingent of the Soviet Army. This is being evaluated as the beginning of a new stage in resolving the problems of regional conflicts. Everyone will mark this event in different ways.

In this context our correspondent talked with Tagandurdy Ashyrov, secretary of the TSPS [Turkmen Council of Trade Unions] on the goals behind the campaign undertaken by the trade unions. He said:

"This campaign is directed at drawing attention not only to the internationalist soldiers who are returning to production and rejoining our ranks but also to their exchanging the triggers on their automatic weapons and their fighting machines for the steering wheels of peaceful labor, and to their future. This campaign is aimed at lightening the situation of the internationalist soldiers who will now be able to join work collectives."

Collectives of cultural administrations and sports groups of the republic are the basic participants in this campaign. In accordance with the decree which has been passed, all republic and oblast trade union councils and all trade union primary organizations must participate very actively in this campaign. Under their leadership and direct participation, meetings must be held at all population points in the republic as well as at all cultural administration and sports group centers with the internationalist soldiers and their families. It is natural that future soldiers must also take part in these measures.

Various measures requiring financial contributions will also be part of this campaign. These will be concerts by professional and amateur musicians, trade exhibits of the works of artists and artisans, sports events and others. Complete organizational independence will be given to trade union councils and committees, councils for tourism and excursions, professional organizations at educational institutions and factories, and similar organizations under our purview. The fundamental objective is to collect as much money as possible. These monies will be transferred to account number 708702 of the USSR Residential Housing Social Bank for the construction of rehabilitation centers for internationalist soldiers. All citizens of our republic will be able to take part in transferring money to this account.

But I want to draw special attention to one thing: we have advised all republic and oblast organizations and trade union committees that effective work should be done in examining all problems connected with improving the internationalist soldiers' normal housing conditions and such services as health and trade in every workers collective over this ten-day period. We firmly believe that this campaign will help to end the indifference toward those who fulfilled their internationalist obligation to the end. Our obligation is that they should always be remembered in the hearts of the people. This campaign starts now. It will be possible for us to talk about its outcome in the future.

Turkmen 'Agitation Train' Travels To Afghanistan
18350016a

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENIST-ANY in Turkmen on 7 and 9 February 1989 carries on page 4 a 4,200 word report by Juma Khommatdurdyev describing the January 1989 visit of the 'Leninist Generation' agitation train to Turgundy, a port and railway terminus in Afghanistan across from Soviet Turkmenistan; the report is headlined "Turgundy Impressions." Passengers on the train included prominent members of the Turkmen creative intelligentsia, politicians, physicians and members of the Novbahar Baluch Dance Ensemble from Yoloten Rayon.

"Prior to the journey, at a meeting of the Turkmen Komsomol [LKSM] Central Committee, it was suggested that those wishing to make the journey think twice because some opposition groups were not refraining from bringing the war and bloodshed to the Afghan people." On arrival in Turgundy, a discussion with an Afghan Turkmen school child revealed that "he was in the eighth grade and that his lessons were taught in Afghan because there were no Turkmen schools." On hearing this a Turkmen poet presented him with some books, but noted that "most of them are unable to read our script." The travellers discovered that "the ancestors of the Turkmen living in this region emigrated from Turkmenistan fifty years ago." Pointing out that Soviet freight is downloaded in Turgundy for further transport on trucks, he adds that "here the automobile is the basic means of transport. It is difficult to imagine the life of this mountainous country without it. Thus, roads are heavily defended. Armed soldiers of the Afghan army stand guard even over the smallest bridges." On the first evening in Turgundy, the agitation delegation held a meeting and concert at the local clubhouse. When they ascended the bus to proceed to the destination, "Afghan soldiers with automatic weapons got on the bus with us to provide security." The report notes that "later gun shots were heard at the place where the train stood." At a press conference on the train the next day, Zmarayd Dakiki, president of the Turgundy port, Lt.Col. Akhtar Mamed, commander of the city garrison, and "authoritative leaders from the Jamshidi, Jeylani and Tairi tribes" permitted Soviet journalists to ask the local people questions. In talks with Turkmen members of the

Afghan militia "they said that many Turkmen families had recently gone abroad." With regard to relations between Soviet and Afghan Turkmen, it was noted that "communications exist with our country. The Turkmen here wish an even closer rapprochement. They claimed that writing letters is difficult because sometimes they do not arrive and that they have to go to Herat or Kabul for a visa to travel - no easy task under the present conditions." The report adds that Afghan Turkmen are primarily from the Ersary, Teke, Saryk and Yomut tribes.

TuSSR: Means To Reduce Irrigation Water Losses Proposed
18350016b

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENIST-ANY in Turkmen on 14 February 1989 carries a 900 word article by N. Agabayev, chief inspector of the TuSSR State Committee for the Preservation of Nature, headlined "Useful Water" in which he points out that "water losses in existing canals is extremely high. In general, they reach 50-55 percent in irrigation systems. Thus, the question of fighting against salinization, preventing high levels of underground water and reducing losses from irrigation systems have turned into very topical issues for our republic." He cites the effectiveness of antifiltration devices, closed pipelines and ferro-concrete canals used at a number of sovkhoses in the Tejen oasis, and notes that "in these irrigation canals and closed water pipelines there is no loss of water." He adds: "The use of these irrigation canals on 580 hectares of land makes it possible to save enough water so that it can be used to irrigate an additional 220 hectares." The installation of ferro-concrete canals, closed pipelines and antifiltration devices throughout the oasis would "pay for itself in six years."

Sociologist Assesses Leningrad Elections
18001038 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 89 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences O. Ivanov, head of the USSR Academy of Sciences ISEP Leningrad Center for the Study of Public Opinion: "The Elections in the Mirror of Sociology"]

[Text] **Repeat elections must still be held in six districts. But even now one can sum up certain results of the election campaign, using not only the election results, but also public opinion surveys.**

To delve into the reasons for such results is not a simple task. The joint plenum of the oblast and city CPSU committees, dedicated to the election, did not answer nearly all the questions either. Understandably, this article cannot show all the possible reasons; nevertheless, a number of social processes which undoubtedly had an effect on the results of the voting, can be analyzed.

A Year Before the Elections

A year ago last February, our Center conducted a survey on the "Ideology of Perestroika." It turned out that in nearly all groups, regardless of educational level, the overwhelming majority gave a negative rating to the pace of perestroika. (Only 1.2 percent noted that significant results had been achieved; 34.6 percent believed that perestroika is going on, but the results thus far are few; and 61 percent believed that there were no significant results.)

Leningradites were concerned about the unsatisfactory result rate and poor use of the economic levers of perestroika (62.3 percent); by the lack of an effective political mechanism for resolving socially-significant problems (53.4 percent); by the lack of the necessary legal foundation and guarantees for perestroika (49.4 percent); by the lack of incentives for innovation, creative quests and personal initiative (39.3 percent); and by the incongruity between the content and the form of ideological work for contemporary needs (36.6 percent).

In evaluating the pace of democratization of social life, 64.6 percent of those surveyed spoke out for stepped-up efforts in this area. In comparing the pace of democratization in Leningrad and the Oblast and the manner in which it is unfurling in the country, 37 percent answered that "We are lagging behind." A majority of those surveyed (67.1 percent) noted that the level of glasnost is still insufficient for today, and that a great deal of work remains to be done here.

December 1988

On the eve of a conference of Leningrad Oblast CPSU Organizations, the Center conducted a survey using a questionnaire, "Your Attitude Toward Perestroika." Over 6,000 residents of our city and oblast responded to the questionnaire. The majority of those who responded had higher education—63 percent; and 38 percent were CPSU members.

To the question, what feelings does the contemporary stage of perestroika arouse in Leningradites, 64.7 percent responded—hope and enthusiasm; 74.2 percent said uneasiness and danger; and 52 percent, pessimism and disappointment.

Leningradites were asked to evaluate how often they encounter negative facts in our life. Most often mentioned was the gap between words and deeds (81.4 percent); bureaucratism (81.2 percent); misuse of official position (60.3 percent); servility and immoderate praise (53.2 percent); exploiting the difficulties of perestroika for one's own ends (38.7 percent); persecution for criticism (29 percent); and, nationalistic feelings (23.7 percent).

What is holding back perestroika? Leningradites chiefly cited "lack of development of self-administration at all levels"—76.5 percent; "lack of stimulus in the state sector of the economy"—74.2 percent; hidden resistance to perestroika by certain strata of our society—63.5 percent; "A lot is being said about restructuring others, and little about restructuring oneself"—62.3 percent.

It must be noted that a survey of delegates from rayon, city and oblast accounting and election party conferences indicated that—their evaluation of negative factors quite often differed from that of the citizens of Leningrad. The delegates perceived reality in a more "rosy" light: for example, among them only 28.9 percent had encountered "misuse of official position," and 61.9 percent "bureaucratism"...

Evaluating changes in various spheres of social life in Leningrad, 70.2 percent did not note positive changes in party ideological work; 69.8 percent in the area of stepped-up political leadership by the party; 61.4 percent in implementing economic reform; and 38.6 percent in spiritual life. In the opinion of 74 percent, conditions have not been established in the country for the irreversibility of perestroika.

On the Eve of the Elections

The Center conducted four surveys of city residents on questions from the election campaign; a press survey; and three telephone surveys (at the end of February, in mid-March, and on election eve).

On 25-26 February a "Voter's Questionnaire" was published in three Leningrad newspapers (LENINGRAD-SKAYA PRAVDA, SMENA, and VECHERNIY LENINGRAD). More than 7,000 Leningradites responded: two-thirds were men and one-third women; the majority (almost 80 percent) had higher education or had attended graduate school. Among those who returned the questionnaires more than half were non-party members; CPSU members comprised 41 percent, and 4.0 percent were Komsomol members.

Apparently the time of perestroika euphoria and expectation of easy, quick victories has passed: only 18 percent of those surveyed experienced feelings of hope and enthusiasm; 58 percent were apprehensive and uneasy, while 24 percent were pessimistic and disappointed.

But the election campaign aroused great interest among Leningradites: only 9.0 percent were completely disinterested in it. According to data from the telephone survey, the number interested in the election campaign varied within the range of 60 to 70 percent. It was noteworthy that the increased interest in the elections, according to the respondents' self-evaluation, was based on knowledge of the new election law. Only 10 percent said they did not know the new law; more than half knew the law in general outline; while one in three knew it well or very well. (Almost half of those surveyed rate the new

law as more democratic in comparison with the one previously in effect, and 37 percent did not have a one-word answer with respect to a comparison of the two laws.)

At the moment of the survey 60 percent of those returning their questionnaires had already decided to take part in the voting; 20 percent had not decided; and 15 percent tended toward not taking part in the voting. According to data from the telephone survey, readiness to take part in the voting increased as election day drew near, reaching 84 percent in one rayon.

In early March, when the majority of the questionnaires were received, only 44 percent of those returning the questionnaire knew all or at least one of the candidates in their own districts; 16 percent had heard of them; and 40 percent were either not interested in general, or thought that they would find out about the candidates on election day. According to data from the telephone survey, at the end of February the degree of information about the candidates was quite often zero; but by mid-March, in Frunzenskiy and Moskovskiy Rayons for example, 60 percent of the voters knew the candidates.

Initial Results

According to our predictions, from 70 to 80 percent of the voters should have taken part in the elections. And that is just what happened. In the city, from 70.8 (minimum number) to 79.7 percent (maximum) took part in the voting. The suburbs and the oblast provided more than 80 percent of those participating; the greatest number was in the 61st Territorial District in Vyborg—86.3 percent.

As is well-known, the election campaign brought out a number of problems associated in particular with the inadequate state of preparation of the procedural norms for implementing the new election law. Thus, according to data from the newspaper survey, 85 percent of those responding did not take part in nominating candidates for deputies at enterprises, and 95 percent did not take part in nominating candidates from social organizations or at their place of residence. Things were no better with regard to participation in nominating delegates at the district election meetings. The estrangement of a large number of voters from taking part in the various stages of the election campaign confirms the need to improve the election law and election procedure. In the opinion of almost 60 percent of Leningradites, the stage of nominating candidates for deputy does not yet match the spirit of perestroyka; and the stage of holding district pre-election meetings does not correspond with the principles of perestroyka, in the opinion of 67 percent of those responding to the questionnaire.

Another lesson from the elections consists of the fact that the "presentation" of candidates, their programs and platforms to the populace did not take place smoothly, and was rather late. The electors did not have enough

time to make a choice on the basis of knowledge of affairs, guided by reason and not emotion. The newspaper survey showed that in early March, only 38 percent of those who returned the questionnaires (and these were people with an active interest in the election processes) decided that they would vote; the remainder had not made such a decision.

The behavior of the electorate was predicted not only for the city as a whole, but also for the individual electoral districts. Three telephone surveys each were conducted (in late February, mid-March, and on election eve) in Nevskiy, Moskovskiy and Frunzenskiy Territorial Districts. In each one, 1,500 persons were surveyed.

Our predictions on the results of voting for candidates Yu.F. Solovev and A.N. Gerasimov turned out to be very precise, and differed from the actual results by tenths of one percent. At the end of February, 44.9 percent of the voters had decided to vote for Yu.F. Solovev; in mid-March, 43.8 percent; and on election eve, 44.6 percent. The actual vote for this candidate was—44.8 percent. In late February 19.9 percent of the voters were planning to vote for A.N. Gerasimov; in mid-March, 16.3 percent; and in late March, 19.4 percent. The final results were—19.7 percent.

For A.M. Fateyev's candidature, accuracy of the forecast was somewhat less, owing to the fact that almost on the eve of the election, one of the three pretenders for the mandate withdrew his candidature. But the prediction that Fateyev would not win was confirmed.

In a list of potential candidates for deputy which were arranged in rank-order on the basis of the questionnaires, Leningrad leaders fell into neither the first nor the second ten. Heading the list was M.S. Gorbachev. Among Leningradites, the most popular potential candidates were D.S. Likhachev and D.A. Granin.

It is well-known that the best means of agitation is agitation by specific deeds and results—even small ones, as long as they show promise of growth. The surveys showed that such results, although still far from enough, exist in the intellectual sphere, in democratization and glasnost. But in the economy, in solving the food problem, in ecological questions, in the socio-domestic sphere, in solving problems of municipal services; and in relations with the political leadership organs, with administrators of economic and social development and with the public—Leningradites have not observed significant achievements. The number and the weight of the problems are not only not decreasing—they show a tendency to increase.

As we see, Leningradites cast their ballots feeling the burden of unresolved problems; with an insatiable thirst for change; and with feelings of annoyance at the slow

pace and ineffective action of certain party and Soviet leaders. And it is namely these circumstances, in our view, that were decisive in determining the results of the voting.

At the very same time we realize that for a complete picture of the results of the electoral campaign, the surveys conducted were inadequate. Therefore we propose that you continue the dialogue with the help of another questionnaire.

RSFSR Industry's Involvement in Agriculture Rises

18001024 SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian
11 May 89 p 2

[Article by V. Mikhaylov: "Factory Villages. Kaluga Describes Its Agroindustrial Integration Experience"]

[Text] The press has already published reports about the zonal seminar-conference in Kaluga that discussed the same questions that were discussed in Omsk, Brest, and Stavropol: the social restructuring of the countryside, cooperation between the industrial and agricultural sector, the development of family farms, and collective orchards and gardens. Since it is impossible to describe everything that was discussed during the meetings even in the most exhaustive reports, we shall today confine our scrutiny to new issues that have surfaced in the cooperative effort between town and country. In Kaluga, this topic practically occupies first place. Much attention was devoted to it in a speech by Ye. K., Ligachev, member, CPSU Central Committee Politburo; secretary, CPSU Central Committee, and in a report by A. V. Vlasov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

It will probably be no exaggeration to say that the agrarian shops at industrial enterprises are increasingly becoming a separate, unique and quite powerful branch of our economy. They already number 14,000 in the Russian Federation. Last year alone, industry in the Nonchernozem Zone established more than 400 additional subsidiary farms [*podsobnyye selskiye khozyaystva*].

Entire branches of industry are emerging in which their own food resources are not *privar* [the quantity by which something is increased by cooking], are not food additives, but are the most important ingredients of food. The Bogoslovskiy Aluminum Plant in Sverdlovsk Oblast, for example, produces on the average 42 kilograms of meat, 415 kilograms of milk, and 83 kilograms of vegetables for each of its workers, i. e., satisfies half of their requirement for meat and all of their requirement for milk. Kaluga industry also merits praise. As G. I. Ulanov, first secretary, Kaluga Party Obkom, reported in his speech, oblast industry has over 35,000 hectares of farm land and has raised the size of its swine population to 37,000, which is one-fourth of the total number of swine in the social sector.

The accomplishments, as you see, are there and they are considerable, but on the whole industry is still far from fulfilling the task placed before it: raising the production of meat to 30 kilograms and production of milk to 50 kilograms per worker per annum by 1995. More than half of the machine building enterprises in Gorkiy Oblast and the Chuvash ASSR, for example, have not yet set up subsidiary farms while in the Mari ASSR their number declined last year. It also happens not infrequently that agrarian shops are established essentially only for show and no one works them seriously.

What is wrong here: is it entirely a question of mismanagement and irresponsibility? I think that many have formed the firm conviction that everyone should do his own thing and that industry therefore has no business sowing wheat, that nothing will come of it. They also act accordingly: they carry out orders but only for the sake of form because they really consider them foolish. There is something to debate here. There is something to think about. Very often, the same people who are opposed to subsidiary farms are also fond of pondering the city's historical debt to the countryside and the necessity of repaying this debt as soon as possible. But how should this be done? With money? With materials? And only with them? But another misfortune of the countryside is that it has been depopulated, that there is simply no one to help, and that there are only pensioners in tens of thousands of villages.

The decision reached by the leadership of the Kaluga Motorized Construction Association at one time—to assume full responsibility for the then unprofitable, half-dilapidated "Zeleninskiy" Sovkhoz—won the general approval of participants in the seminar-conference. It became the nucleus, the base of the present subsidiary farm. During the present five-year plan alone, the association is investing approximately five million rubles in the outfitting of its villages.

We note that the Kaluga residents were not the first in this, their initiative. Industry in Omsk Oblast, where the first of the present series of seminars was held, undertook the restoration of small villages much earlier and frankly on a much larger scale. Omsk industry has 23 agrarian farms. As Ye. D. Pokhitaylo, first secretary, Omsk Party Obkom, emphasized in his speech, they were for the most part created on the basis of weak brigades and departments of sovkhoses and kolkhoses. The author of these lines had occasion to visit reborn Siberian villages. They literally brought life back to the boondocks, where it had almost entirely expired. The social orientation of the rural plans of Omsk industry is growing even more: industrial collectives in the oblast will take an active part in the restoration of sparsely inhabited villages.

It goes without saying that this is not the only channel through which material resources are uniquely redistributed between town and country. At the same time, all previous forms of aid to the countryside receive new

development. Industrial enterprises in Kaluga Oblast are now utilizing approximately 50 million rubles in capital investments every year and, among other things, are devoting much effort to the mechanization of labor-intensive processes and to the technical retooling of agroindustrial enterprises. The same is being done in Omsk, Stavropol, and Brest and their experience is therefore the focus of everyone's attention today: they are also not stinting on expenditures to renovate the countryside. Is this generosity justified? Is it not reinforced by feelings of dependency which frankly have not been eradicated as yet? I do not think that anyone who has traveled extensively in the countryside will ask such a question: the decline in the living standard between town and country frequently increases rather than decreasing, despite all our efforts and promises to eliminate it.

There is, nevertheless, one more circumstance that cannot be ignored when we speak about the immediate future of the agroindustrial complex. It is known that it is planned to raise the production of agricultural produce by 28-30 percent whereas capital investments are being raised by only 19 percent. To a large extent, the increase is to be achieved through a dramatic reduction in losses of the finished product. However this cannot be realized if we confine ourselves to measures directed against elementary mismanagement. There must be an industry of thrift—processing plants, refrigeration facilities, warehouses, special transport, but they are in critically short supply and it is often necessary to build them practically from the ground up.

Since our kolkhozes and sovkhoses frequently do not have even the minimally necessary conditions for their successful operation, the growth of capital investments for a certain time to come must be relatively more rapid than the growth of production: this is always how it is when it is necessary to make up for lost time, to conquer backwardness. Owing to financial and other difficulties that we inherited from the peremptory administrative system, a serious gap nevertheless developed between the resources that are directly allocated to the countryside and the growing demand for food. How can it be bridged? The principal hopes here rest with industry. Let us repeat once again: if the city wants to have a sufficient

supply of not only milk but meat as well, it must share what it has with the countryside—there simply is no other way of solving our problem..

There are also other reasons to assume that subsidiary farms have a -big and long future. Rural labor will obviously also continue to be seasonal in the future. We will hardly be able to turn all our cultivated land into hothouses and there is no need to do so. The need for manpower will always grow during certain periods. There is no escape from this. How can the shortage of working hands be made up in the fall and how can the rural population be employed in the winter? It will obviously be necessary to create our own small industry in the country, together with shops that can be operated in the winter and closed down in the summer.

Industrial subsidiary farms help to resolve practically the same problem; it is simpler for the plant to redistribute manpower by season—such redistribution should be planned, inter alia, in the industrial and financial plan. In brief, it would be better to supplement agricultural cooperation with comprehensively developed cooperation between industry and agriculture.

Naturally there are many difficulties on the road to agroindustrial cooperation. The main difficulty is that industrial—if this can be said—vegetable, meat, and milk are as yet very expensive. They are expensive because agrarian shops have to date been maintained at the expense of basic production. They have not been taken seriously and the result is that potatoes are sometimes more expensive than pineapple. But what if it cannot be otherwise?

“Why can it not?” A. M. Bagemskiy, chief, Main Administration of Worker Supply and Subsidiary Farms, USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, said in sincere astonishment; incidentally, he spoke at the conference in Kaluga. “In the postwar years, our remote crafts in general fed themselves. Now we are restoring on a new basis everything that existed and of course we will not allow our farms to become unprofitable.”

All difficulties, as you see, can be overcome if there is the desire to do so. I am convinced that factory villages will soon become customary to all of us. Just like village shops, plants, and factories.

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