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Draft Law on Citizens' Complaints Reviewed
90UN2071A Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Jun 90 p 2

[Interview with N. Yu. Reshetova, deputy chairman of the Committee for Questions of Glasnost and Citizens' Rights and Appeals, by TRUD correspondent L. Vasilyeva under the rubric "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Committees": "The Law and Complaint"]

[Text] **USSR Supreme Soviet will have to review the draft of the USSR Law governing citizens' appeals. That Law will operate to replace the 1968 Ukase. USSR People's Deputy N. Yu. Reshetova, deputy chairman of the Committee for Questions of Glasnost and Citizens' Rights and Appeals, tells TRUD correspondent L. Vasilyeva how the work of preparing the new legislative draft is proceeding.**

[Reshetova] Currently all our legislation that is aimed at defending the individual's honor and dignity is being improved. For example, a Law governing the procedure for complaining to the court concerning the wrongful actions of the agencies of state administration and of officials who are infringing on the rights of citizens has already been enacted. Deputies from another committee want to propose a different procedure for reviewing labor disputes. And we, in preparing the draft of a new law, have become carefully acquainted with the documents, have used materials provided to us by USSR Procuracy and by the Institute of State and Law, USSR Academy of Sciences, and have studied the state of affairs in this acute, restless sector...

[Correspondent] Today there is a special category of citizens who have a preferential time period for the resolution of questions, in particular military personnel and their family members. In the future, will anyone have a privileged position?

[Reshetova] Everyone must be equal before the law. But I would like to emphasize that we are developing the basic principles, the general procedure for reviewing statements, suggestions, and complaints, but it is a matter for each republic to decide for itself what benefits will be provided when reviewing the appeals and when dealing with particular categories of citizens—whether they be pensioners, single mothers, persons with physical handicaps... Or whether everyone is to be treated as being equal before the law. Incidentally, it may be that TRUD readers also have suggestions in this regard. We would be grateful if they would write to our committee.

[Correspondent] Two years ago, a progressive correction was made in the Ukase that is correctly in effect: anonymous statements are not to be reviewed. What demands are made concerning a statement about the draft of the law, and what will be the rights of citizens making such a statement?

[Reshetova] Obviously, anonymous statements will continue not to be reviewed. Something that will become fundamentally important and new in the draft is the citizen's right to know who is reviewing his case, his right

to become acquainted with the materials that have been collected as a result of the verification, and his right to participate in the process of collecting the materials. That is, it is as though we are telling the person: you have been granted these rights (which, from our point of view, must become a guarantee against illegality), and the only thing that is required of you is that you appeal to the appropriate administrative office and that you be honest.

[Correspondent] Does that mean that now everyone can go to an organization (many of which are located in Moscow), sitting practically in the office of the person to whom his complaint has been addressed, can monitor the course of the verification?

[Reshetova] No, it is not taken that literally. No one has to be personally present, but everyone will have the right to receive a complete and thorough report on how his case is proceeding (even at the intermediate stage and even in response to a spoken appeal), and to express his attitude toward the quality of the verification. That is, there will be glasnost during the review of the statement.

[Correspondent] The cases that involve a thorough investigation usually take a long time, and, as a result, the persons making a statement suffer materially even in the event that the case is resolved in their favor. How will the law defend them in this situation?

[Reshetova] It used to be the case that we actually did not stipulate any compensation for psychological damages or the material expenses when reviewing a complaint. Now we are changing over to compensation for a new type of damages. This is something fundamentally new in legislation. In general I feel that it is more reasonable, when resolving conflicts, to rest upon material compensation. This imposes both a disciplinary and a sobering effect.

[Correspondent] But, unfortunately, the people making statements are not always right. How will the law act in this instance?

[Reshetova] If the statement has been made for purposes of slander, the expenses borne by the state or by the public agency, enterprise, or institution to verify the statements containing information that was known ahead of time to be false, must be exacted as a fine from the unscrupulous citizen. But if that occurred without any malicious intent (and that is proven), then in each instance this question will be resolved on an individual basis.

[Correspondent] You have just said that the most important thing is for the person to be as honest as possible and for him to appeal to the proper administrative office. But what will be the review process now for letters (statements, appeals, complaints) that have been sent, so to speak, "to the wrong address"—to the editorial offices of newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations? Obviously, no editorial office is capable of carrying out a journalistic investigation of every complaint,

and most of the letters are sent to the appropriate administrative office. The annual expenses incurred by TRUD alone to pay for the postal expenses and maintain a letters department come to more than 280,000 rubles. And if one adds to that the expenses incurred by all the editorial offices, it comes to millions!

[Reshetova] The mass media must not take the place of the state agencies. It would scarcely make sense to assume a task that is beyond one's capability and that, legally speaking, is sometimes also unresolvable. The draft of the law governing the press states that the internal procedure for the operation of editorial offices is determined by their rules. If, for example, a newspaper decides not to become an intermediate administrative office between the person and the department, not to become a "mail rerouting point," it must explain that to its readers. The editorial office is a creative collective, an organ of the press, rather than a legal or state institution. This must be understood by those who turn to the mass media. It would seem that only the editorial office can resolve the question of whether or not it is desirable for it to undertake the investigation of a particular letter. There must be no grievances about this matter.

[Correspondent] The work on the draft of the Law governing citizens' appeals has been proceeding for a long time, but still it has not yet been presented for the first reading, although hundreds of thousands of people are awaiting it. According to certain information, more than 5 million complaints are lying around unanswered in various administrative offices...

[Reshetova] We actually prepared thoroughly for the development of the new legislation. We acquainted ourselves with foreign experience. But it would not be completely correct to make any claims against our committee. We sent the draft of the law to USSR Supreme Soviet, Ministry of Justice, other union ministries, USSR Procuracy, and AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions], and now we are awaiting

official recommendations and comments. Conceptually, the draft of the law, in my opinion, is ready, and after corrections have been made, it can be presented to the deputies for discussion. Incidentally, this would considerably reduce the number of many of our minor disputes.

The law is needed very much. You would be appalled at the number of complaints that have to be reviewed. You mentioned 5 million, but I am afraid that the number is greater. In addition, there are people who write simultaneously to several offices. I had a conversation with a person who had sent his complaint to 80—yes, 80!—administrative offices... But very, very frequently, citizens' rights are indeed violated. Many of those who have suffered have subsequently become "professional" complainers only because, at the very beginning, the person who should have and could have resolved the question had acted not in accordance with the law.

[Correspondent] The draft of the law that was developed by the committee is extremely detailed. It contains 25 articles (whereas the Ukase contained 19). Won't this cause an increase in the amount of legal correspondence?

[Reshetova] This is what the crux of the situation is: if a labor dispute or an appeal addressed to a state institution is reviewed precisely and promptly, the person will have no reason to take the case to court. We are attempting specifically to assure that the Law governing citizens' appeals protects most of the people against the need to appeal to legislative agencies. You are right when you say that our courts are overloaded with various cases. I know that also from my work in the procuracy in Obninsk...

[Correspondent] Nataliya Yuryevna, you stated that you would like to become acquainted with our readers' opinions concerning the draft of the new law. How can they write to you about this, and at what address?

[Reshetova] The address is: Moscow, Prospekt Kalinina, 4. Committee for Questions of Glasnost and Citizens' Rights and Appeals. Deputy committee chairman N.Yu. Reshetova.

Baltic Unity Efforts Assessed

*90UN2289A Riga BALTIYSKOYE VREMYA
in Russian No 23, 18 Jun 90 p 1*

[Article by Aleksey Grigoryev: "The Second Baltic Assembly"]

[Text] Journalists who expected the brilliance or the scope of the First Tallinn [Assembly] from the Second Baltic Assembly were disappointed. The overall tone of the conference of delegates of Baltic countries popular movements was muffled and journalists ran after the celebrities—Landsbergis and Godmanis but the celebrities flashed by and hid themselves. The agenda was significant—it included issues of Baltic unity and relations of the Baltics and the USSR, the Baltics and democratic movements in the USSR, and also the Baltics in the context of European security. Nevertheless, the Assembly revealed one very important thing with regard to which there already cannot be any doubt whatsoever—the initiative of actions and even ideas has been transferred from the popular movements to the parliaments and governments of the Baltic countries.

The search for a new role has not been crowned with success for now. Everyone instinctively senses that the Popular Fronts and Sajudis are still needed but no one can plainly say—for what. We need to recognize that the political situation has radically changed. Furthermore, the accession to power only creates the preconditions for establishment of an independent, democratic, thriving Latvia but do not provide any guarantees per se. Just as the Baltic countries similar goals and even paths of development do not provide any guarantee of their unity per se. Unity demands an enormous amount of painstaking work and patience. Furthermore, any attempts by the Latvian Popular Front's new leadership to repeat what has been experienced or to use the Popular Front tactic of 1989 and the spring of 1990 are doomed to failure. The role of supporting the government has sense only in those moments when someone actually opposes that government but the time has not yet come to criticize the government. The Baltic governments, having just been formed, have the right to the presumption of innocence—but certainly not eternally.

The Popular Front has lost or partially lost its meaning as a powerful concentration of the people's will toward a single goal. Its goals must be changed and made more varied and somewhat more dispersed. It is time to shift to the provinces the revival that was concentrated in Riga and to help those NFL [Latvian People's Front] rayon organizations who as previously feel like they are in a besieged fortress.

And really it is precisely that situation in Daugavpils and also practically in all of Latgaliya. The scale of activity also must transfer to the rayon or even the communal level, that which they call the grass roots level in English. Then the Baltic Assemblies could also meet more often but already as meetings of rayon organizations or even departments at enterprises. To my great regret, I am not

an economist or a businessman and I cannot say how to direct the enormous energy concentrated in the popular movements toward revival of Latvia's economy.

The era of national awakening and democratization has begun with culture. With the normalization of the situation and with the return of people to a normal life without political electrification—and the time will come without fail—I hope the energy of revival will return to culture and education and that it will also remain there. The path to real Baltic unity lies through culture and the collaboration of schools, universities, and the main thing—vital human contact.

Baltic Military District Loyal to USSR Law

*90UN2322A Riga SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH
in Russian 5 Jun 90 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "In the Military Council of the Baltic Military District"]

[Text] Recently the leadership of the republics of the Soviet Baltic, having set a course for secession from the USSR, are carrying out active propagandistic and legislative activities directed at undermining the unity of our state and its defense capability and at infringing on the rights and personal dignity of servicemen, workers, and employees of the Soviet Army and members of their families.

Many of the laws which have been successfully adopted by the Supreme Soviets of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia contradict the Constitution and laws of the USSR. All of this not only complicates the social and political situation in the region but also has its practical expression in the illegal actions of the local organs of power, which hope to appropriate the right to possess the buildings, property, lands, and housing fund of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

In this regard the Military Council of the district informs the republic and local organs of power and all citizens that the personnel of the Baltic Military District are guided by edicts of the president of the USSR, laws adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, decrees of the Soviet government, and laws of the Union republics which do not contradict the USSR Constitution.

Latvia Paramilitary Leader on Group's Role

*90UN2327A Riga SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH
in Russian 22 Jun 90 p 2*

[Interview with Harald Rudzis, chairman of the Citizens Committee of the Northern Suburb of the City of Riga (Oktyabrskiy Rayon) and secretary of the Aizsargs Organization of Latvia, by Boris Bakhov; date and place not specified: "Aizsargs: 'Our Principle Is to Leave Party Affairs at the Threshold'"]

[Text] The Aizsargs organization is being restored in Latvia. The subject of our interview with Mr. Harald

Rudzis, chairman of the Citizens Committee of the Northern Suburb of the City of Riga (Oktyabrskiy Rayon) and secretary of the Aizsargs Organization of Latvia, is who the Aizsargs are and what they engage in.

[Bakhov] Mr. Rudzis, tell us in brief who the Aizsargs are.

[Rudzis] The Aizsargs Organization emerged in 1918 after the Bermont-Avalov bands were driven from Latvia, when old state institutions were destroyed but the new authorities still had not taken charge of legal order in the state. The very name "Aizsargs," which is translated as "protectors," describes the tasks which the organization set for itself. Briefly, they can be set forth as follows: defense of the people of Latvia and the Latvian state. Along with this, the Aizsargs engaged in cultural and educational activities, worked with young people, and took part in eliminating the consequences of natural disasters. There were naval and air force units within the structure of the armed formations of the Aizsargs. The organization was built on a voluntary basis, on the territorial principle, and on the principle of self-financing. This enabled them to rule out as much as possible the possibility of any influence by political parties or the state. The Aizsargs were disbanded immediately after the Soviet regime was established in Latvia in 1940. The new authorities did not need organizations which could not be manipulated at their desire.

[Bakhov] Proceeding from the above, we may perhaps liken the Aizsargs to national guard units which exist in many countries of the world, correct?

[Rudzis] Not quite. As I have already said, the Aizsargs were not involved only in maintaining legal order. Their activities were considerably more multifaceted.

[Bakhov] Do you consider yourselves the successors of the Aizsargs tradition?

[Rudzis] Yes, definitely. We are Aizsargs, and this says it all.

[Bakhov] This means that you set for yourselves the tasks of...

[Rudzis] ...defending the people and the Latvian state. I stress—the state rather than the government or a political system. We are prepared to recognize any government, regardless of its political orientation. The main point is that it has to be legitimate.

[Bakhov] What about the current government of Latvia?

[Rudzis] We do not recognize it, because it was elected under the Soviet occupation, which is continuing. We cannot be subordinated to such a government.

[Bakhov] What about cooperating with it?

[Rudzis] We cannot do this either. We maintain no contacts at all with the Supreme Soviet, the government, or the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

[Bakhov] Is this to say that you will not consent to such cooperation under any circumstances?

[Rudzis] To my mind, the only exception would be a situation when human lives are at stake such as, for example, during a natural disaster.

[Bakhov] What is the expected strength of your organization?

[Rudzis] We plan to create five regiments: Zemgale, Kurzeme, Vidzeme, Latgale, and Riga regiments, 1,000 strong each. At this time about 1,000 volunteers have signed up.

[Bakhov] Are you going to be armed?

[Rudzis] For now, we have no weapons at all. We will think about it only after Latvia becomes independent in the proper meaning of this word.

[Bakhov] Who can become an Aizsarg?

[Rudzis] Any—I stress—any citizen of Latvia may become an Aizsarg regardless of his nationality, religion, political convictions, or any other particulars. Latvian citizenship is the only condition. Under current circumstances, it means that a person who wishes to join us should register in a citizens committee. Of course, we do not admit people with a criminal record to our ranks. This should be qualified—I do not mean so-called "political articles" of the criminal code. Mentally ill persons, drug addicts, or alcoholics cannot become Aizsargs. The latter is easy to determine because the organization is built on the territorial principle. Everyone knows everyone else.

[Bakhov] Please, tell us who you are subordinated to.

[Rudzis] The Aizsargs are completely and exclusively subordinated to the competent representative of the people of Latvia—the Latvian Committee, which has within its structure a special committee for internal affairs.

[Bakhov] However, rumors are circulating among the Russian-speaking populace to the effect that the Aizsargs are the storm troops of the NFL [Latvian People's Front] and the DNNL [Latvian National Independence Movement]. To what degree is this true?

[Rudzis] There have been attempts to establish control over our organization, but we have put an end to them completely. At present we are not controlled by any political group, including the NFL and the DNNL. Our fundamental principle is to leave party affairs at the threshold. If someone attempts to violate this principle and take advantage of his membership in our organization for the benefit of his party, we will show him the door without hesitation.

[Bakhov] You do not recognize the current government of Latvia, and you distance yourselves from politics. What do you intend to do until, as you put it, a legitimate government is elected?

[Rudzis] We look at the current period as one of transition. During this period we will refrain from any vigorous actions. We will develop our structure, get involved in cultural activities, work with teenagers. A special organization will be created for them which will be called "Jaunsargs," "Young Protectors." We also have a women's organization. As much as our resources allow, we will maintain order at various rallies and other mass events. You know, the presence of even a few neat people wearing armbands makes the people disciplined. Do come to the rally devoted to the 50th anniversary of the occupation of Latvia by Soviet troops. You will see how we handle the task. (The interview took place two days before the rally in question. I had an opportunity to make sure that the words of my interlocutor were correct—Boris Bakhov.)

[Bakhov] Mr. Rudzis, here is my final question to which I would like an answer. The Aizsargs played an active part in the 1934 coup, when President Ulmanis disbanded the lawfully elected parliament and set up a dictatorial regime. How can this be reconciled with the principle of noninterference in political activities? What is your personal attitude toward this fact?

[Rudzis] You see, it is very hard to make a judgment regarding these events at present. Many years have passed; many historical facts have been distorted, or altogether passed over in silence. At present, I cannot give you a direct answer to this question.

[Bakhov] Thank you.

Formation of Latvian Defense Units

90UN2322B Riga SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH
in Russian 5 Jun 90 p 3

[Article by N. Sevidova under the rubric "Opinion of a Journalist": "Who Will Protect Whom?"]

[Text] So, formation of national self-defense detachments has begun in the republic. Incidentally, it began a year ago according to Georgiy Beskhlebnikov, the newly appointed deputy chief of staff of voluntary squads of Latvia and leader of a joint volunteer detachment of the NFL [People's Front of Latvia], in an interview with SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH. Apparently Vladlen Dozortsev, deputy of the Latvian Supreme Soviet, who asserted the opposite a few days ago, is poorly informed about the internal life of the NFL. The "Kartibas Sargi"—voluntary people's detachments—have long existed de facto and only now are being legalized by the government. The 15 May incident which happened so opportunely has served splendidly as the cause for legalizing these formations. The mass media (including my colleagues at MOLODOZHKA) have uniformly portrayed the events at the walls of the parliament as an

attempt at an army uprising. The slogan "Democracy is in danger!" has sanctified a doubtful novelty.

Now we can be at ease about the security of the government and the deputies and about the safety of important state facilities. (Although the militia had coped with this in a fashion until now.) They will be defended by a joint detachment of volunteers of indigenous nationality numbering about 5,000, with subunits by zone, under a unified command. With and without breaks from work and with appropriate material compensation, strong males of 18 years of age or more trained by instructors in the methods of conducting hand-to-hand combat will stand guard over the achievements of the reestablished republic and the interests of the citizens of Latvia. (True, some things about citizenship still are not clear—such as whom to defend from whom—but that will soon be cleared up.) Now the question of depoliticization of the organs of internal affairs is spreading rapidly. I am "for." It is just disturbing that simultaneously a new parallel structure is being created with a clearly expressed political orientation. Because admission to the people's detachments is going on under the control of the NFL.

By the way, that is the same way that the chiefs of the notorious DND's [Voluntary People's Squads] are now appointed, which undoubtedly also will be a viable organization after "new patriotic forces pour into them"—in the words of Beskhlebnikov. And in a couple of years when professional suitability depends almost completely on one's knowledge of the state language, a worthy relief will have already been prepared for those bureaucrats of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs who do not have the necessary qualifications.

And now let us imagine a fantastic situation: The parliamentary majority, representing, so to say, the ruling party, passes a law. Let us say that it is about antistate activities, and it drives any opposition into a corner. A government of a single nationality formed by the ruling party implements the law without reservation, and "patriotic" forces of a single nationality for the preservation of social order apply the law and disperse pickets and demonstrations and persecute those who think differently. This is a familiar scenario. Quite recently the politicized organs of the militia, the KGB, and public health obligingly carried out the political orders of another ruling party in the struggle against those who think differently, which was also sanctified by concern for the security of nationalities.

Yes, it is a familiar scenario. True, there is one difference: Today the political and ethnic situations in the republic are woven together inseparably. Political confrontation unavoidably grows into interethnic opposition. One already hears rumors (one hopes that they are groundless) that workers' self-defense squads are being created in factories with non-Latvian labor collectives. What next?

Nowhere have I mentioned that most evil word "fighters." I hope that it will never have currency in our republic.

Latvian Front Leaders on Diminished Status

90UN2327B Riga SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH
in Russian 19 Jun 90 p 1

[Report on interviews with Romualds Razuks, chairman of the board of the NFL Duma, and Dainis Ivans, deputy chairman of the Republic of Latvia Supreme Soviet and chairman of the People's Front of Latvia, by Olga Avdevich; date and place not specified: "Sajudis, the People's Front of Latvia, and the People's Front of Estonia Are Switching to Constructive Critical Opposition in Relations With Their Governments and Parliaments"]

[Text] On 16 June, the Second Baltic Assembly was held in Jurmala, in which representatives of the Lithuanian movement Sajudis, the NFL [People's Front of Latvia], and the NFE [People's Front of Estonia] took part.

In the course of the assembly special attention was given to the role of the people's movements in sociopolitical processes in the Baltic area. The people's movements of the Baltic republics are going through a period of weakness and confusion. The main political goal—gaining power by parliamentary means—has been achieved. Sajudis in Lithuania, and the People's Fronts in Latvia and Estonia have won elections and have secured majorities in their parliaments. Declarations of independence have been adopted. Parliaments and governments are working to secure independence.

Is the People's Front of Latvia necessary at present? Romualds Razuks, new chairman of the board of the NFL Duma, reviewed this issue in his presentation.

[Razuks] The NFL is indeed necessary because actually we do not have any independence at all. The sociopolitical system of the Republic of Latvia at present resembles a monument whose head has been changed, but it is impossible to predict what its old apparatus, the hands and feet, will do at a critical moment. The hand of Moscow still indicates our direction, and the old body of the new government is forced to bow in the direction indicated for the sake of oil, gas, and gasoline.

...It seems that the parliamentarians of our faction have not yet appreciated the threat to the independence of Latvia which is posed by the reduced activity of the NFL, by us not feeling the support of our parliament members on the issues of the NFL's work. Due to weaknesses in the work of the People's Front, the function of the NFL as the force of the political center is being weakened. In the course of this a vacuum is formed in the center of political life which respective political forces from the left and the right will attempt to fill, thus destabilizing the political situation in the republic.

...The election of active people to the soviets has left tremendous holes in the NFL, due to which it is very difficult for both the Duma and the board to work. Many people do not attend meetings because they are not in a position to handle double workloads. The NFL leadership should strictly separate itself from the members of parliament and replenish its ranks with hard-working individuals from among rank-and-file NFL members.

...Finally. I would like to address the main point. Having been carried away by statements on independence, we have lost touch with the everyday concerns of the people (to be sure, for objective reasons). Let us take a look at the NFL program. What tasks have been accomplished? We have registered no special achievements in either human rights, the national economy, social policy, the nationality issue, or education and science. Nothing has been done with regard to ecology—a sphere whose catastrophic condition makes it impossible to live normally and maintain the continuity of the people, because the old system which to this day has not been broken up has made it impossible for the NFL to actually implement its program.

What are the urgent tasks of today? They are:

- establishing relations between the NFL and the Republic of Latvia Supreme Soviet and the government from a position of constructive criticism;
- looking for common ground with potential NFL allies in the array of political forces in the republic;
- explaining the Independence Declaration and motives for the government's actions to non-Latvian audiences, enlisting for this purpose popular democrats from Russia.

Dainis Ivans took part in the proceedings of the assembly. At present he handles a double workload because he holds two positions of responsibility: the state position of deputy chairman of the Republic of Latvia Supreme Soviet, and the social position of chairman of the People's Front. According to the NFL Statute only a congress may relieve him of the post of chairman. Therefore, Dainis Ivans will be technically considered chairman until the next congress. We asked him several questions.

[Avdevich] The Baltic Assembly, the meetings of the Baltic Council, and contacts at the level of parliaments and governments are aimed at coordinating efforts to achieve independence. Still, the "Lithuanian variant" differs substantially from the Latvian or Estonian variants. To your mind, should the Baltic republics proceed along this path step for step, or should all of them find their own paths to the common goal, taking into account local conditions and peculiarities?

[Ivans] I believe that all republics should have their own domestic policies because our internal situations are very different.

[Avdevich] Under current circumstances, what role do you see for the People's Front in the public life of the republic?

[Ivans] We have gathered here for this assembly mainly in order to find uses and points for applying the energies of the people's movements rather than to set forth the variants of cooperation. We have to consider how the people's movements must act now that our leaders have become members of parliaments and governments and now that we have become the leading force in our states. I believe that this should be people's diplomacy.

I think that a certain amount of confusion is felt in the work of this assembly. At present, we should fill a vacuum which has appeared in our movement with new people who will be able to compete as equals with the current parliament and current deputies. The NFL should provide real support for the government because, in all honesty, it does not have real power. We have no army, no state security committees, or other institutions which the old apparatus has. All we have is the support of the people which is expressed through the People's Front. We will lose this organized support if we destroy the people's fronts or allow them to be dissolved. In this case, our power will not be worth anything at all.

[Avdevich] What is your vision of the future of the People's Front: as a party in a multiparty system or continuing as a people's movement?

[Ivans] I believe that the NFL should remain a broad-based people's movement. It may incorporate the features of a coalition party because, to my mind, we are under a delusion as far as the multiparty system is concerned. We do not have a single party which could become a serious enough force in the immediate future. The NFL is the only significant force. There also is the concept of creating the People's Front party on the basis of the NFL center. This could become a political nucleus which would not separate itself from the NFL movement in the process...

The issue of fighting to ensure the state independence of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia in the context of European security was also discussed at the assembly. Representatives of the people's movements of Russia and other republics invited to the assembly took part in discussing the topic "The Baltic Process and Democratic Movements in the USSR."

Participants in the assembly adopted several documents: the Resolution on the Baltic Countries and the Helsinki Process, the Resolution on Cooperation Between the People's Movements of the Baltic Countries, the Appeal to the Supreme Soviet of Russia to Resolve Interstate Relations with Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia in Keeping with the Principles of the 1920 International Treaties, the Resolution on the Continuing Occupation of the Baltic States by the USSR, the Resolution on the Blockade of Lithuania by the USSR, and the Resolution on People's Diplomacy.

The Baltic Assembly ended in a celebration on the coast in which national-cultural societies and folklore groups took part. The celebration culminated in the balloon event. Participants in the assembly and in the celebration and spectators released hundreds of hydrogen-inflated many-colored balloons which carried notes "Freedom to the Baltic Area!"

Latvian Komsomol Changes Name

90UN2322D Riga SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH
in Russian 13 Jun 90 p 1

[Article by Y. Meshkov: "The Name Is Only a Beginning"]

[Text] ...They will continue to call it the Komsomol for a long time to come—by habit—although after the conference it is officially called the "Council for Progress of the Youth of Latvia." The name has changed, but will the essence of the youth organization also change? For now it is clearly too soon to make any assumptions. But perhaps it is worth trying to state why the name changed. All the more because only four months ago at the congress of the Latvian Komsomol its delegates came to a fixed decision—not to change the name.

Sergey Shmelev, secretary of the Komsomol Committee of Riga Automobile Plant: "Today the LKSM [Leninist Communist Youth League] of Latvia is an officially unregistered youth parliament which includes several groups: An apparat, the rural youth, and an ideologically centrist part of the organization. Ideologically we are not a communist organization. We are also not a state organization. We have to free ourselves from names which do not reflect our essence. We have to become an independent organization for youth issues. I am proposing the name 'Progress of the Youth of Latvia'..."

Andrey Butenko, first secretary of the Bauska party raykom [rayon party committee] loyal to the CPSU platform and delegate to the 21st VLKSM [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] Congress: "It is no longer a 'Leninist' and 'Communist' Komsomol. It is a youth organization which should give priority to work with specific people without orienting itself toward some social system. I am in favor of 'Council for Progress of the Youth of Latvia'... It seems to me that the main reason for changing the name is not the incongruity between form and content but the desire to maintain the unity of the youth at any cost and not allow a split..."

It seems that practically all the delegates to the conference agreed that the name of the organization must genuinely change, but some of them proposed that it not be done so quickly. Igor Zotov, deputy secretary of the Komsomol committee of the Latvian Naval Steamship Line, talked about this in his speech and began to read from the tribune a draft decree of the conference which proposed, first, to organize a discussion of this question in the press, second, to conduct a conference for its discussion, and finally, to submit it to the next congress.

From the speech of Andrey Vorontsov, chairman of the Council of Coordinators of Latvian Communists "Third Way": "Our organization has arisen as an ideological protest against a split in the party. But it took place—not only along ideological but along nationalist lines. Your council has a special mission—to defend the rights of the youth. If you do not preserve its unity, there will be no one to defend the youth..."

"The leaders of the two communist parties have declared their support. In fact each has tried to subsume the youth council under his own platform. I propose a more radical path—a moratorium on the youth organization. Otherwise each party will receive the support of a small group of the youth and no one will win from that."

"Komsomol nonconformism" stopped being a rarity long ago and the central organs of the VLKSM have become accustomed to it. What was "Moscow's reaction" to the decision adopted at the conference?

A. Oleynikov, secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee on ideology: "Not long ago I would have reacted with suspicion toward such a reorganization. Now, thanks to you, the ideological blinders are falling from my eyes. The path proposed by the 21st VLKSM Congress is a path of compromises. Despite independence, you will be considered a subject of the federation. I do not want the Komsomol organizations of other republics to perceive the decisions of your conference as 'divorce proceedings.'"

These are the opinions which were heard at the republic Komsomol conference. We purposely did not go deeper into the procedural events of this assembly because we, journalists, and many of the delegates as well, could not understand what was being talked about when several contradictory proposals sounded simultaneously from various ends of the hall and when the conference became tied up in small nuances.

And one more thing. It is difficult to recall a Komsomol assembly of such a scale at which the percentage of those absent was so high. Only 203 attended out of 370 elected, and several more delegates were "lost" after the lunch break. However the organizers of the conference took a healthy risk when they decided to conduct it on the same day as the opening of the World Cup Soccer Championships...

Latvians Polled on Political Issues

90UN2289B Riga BALTIYSKOYE VREMYA
in Russian No 23, 18 Jun 90 p 2

[Article by Aldis Paulinsh: "What the Poll Demonstrated"]

[Text] A Latvian Association of Sociologists working group that is engaged in carrying out the "Social Harmony" program conducted a public opinion poll on the most timely issues in the Latvian Republic's political life.

Eight hundred thirty four adult residents of the Republic from seven cities and rayons participated in the poll. It can be demonstrated that this is an insufficient number in order to make conclusions about the opinion of the entire population. But we must point out that the poll's quality is determined not so much by the number polled as by the principles for selection of the poll's participants. A representative selection for public opinion research does not exceed two to three thousand even in countries with populations of many millions.

The poll was conducted during the period from 17 through 22 May. Based on our assumptions, the results are guaranteed to be 95 percent reliable.

Attitude Toward the May 4th Declaration of State Independence (%)

	Support	Do not Support	Hard To Say
Latvians	93	4	3
Individuals of Other Nationalities	49	42	9
Total	71	23	6

Previous polls were also evidence of the unanimity of Latvians on the independence issue and therefore there is no basis to make any statistical conclusions whatsoever. Answers of residents of other nationalities provide certain comparative possibilities. Among the Declaration's opponents (in contrast to those who support it) are more people who arrived for residence in Latvia in the postwar period, approximately 10 percent more employees, ITR [Engineering and Technical Personnel], and leaders of various levels, fewer—workers and peasants.

Residents' confidence in statesmen who directly participate in making important decisions for society is one of the primary conditions for successful resolution of economic and political issues. Many questions were devoted to this aspect.

Assessment of M.S. Gorbachev's Capabilities To Successfully Resolve the USSR's Political and Economic Problems (%)

	Capable	Not Capable	Hard To Say
Latvians	12	62	24
Individuals of Other Nationalities	41	31	25

Attitude Toward Latvian Supreme Soviet Factions (%)

	NFL [Latvian Popular Front] Faction		Ravnopraviye [Equal Rights] Faction	
	Support	Do not Support	Support	Do not Support
Latvians	90	6	7	66
Individuals of Other Nationalities	34	43	45	22

Assessment of the New Latvian Government (%)			
	It Will Be Able to Successfully Resolve the Republic's Problems	It Will Not Be Able To	Hard To Say
Latvians	75	5	17
Individuals of Other Nationalities	22	47	27

10 Latvian Political Figures Whom the Poll's Participants Trust Most of all (% of those answering; each respondent must have named no more than three names)

Latvians		Individuals of Other Nationalities	
A. Gorbunovs	90	A. Gorbunovs	55
D. Ivans	47	A. Rubiks	36
I. Godmanis	31	S. Dimanis	25
M. Vulfsosns	29	V. Alksnis	22
I. Bisers	23	A. Aleksejevs	13
I. Kezbers	14	D. Ivans	13
J. Bojars	8	I. Godmanis	12
A. Krastins	5	I. Bisers	12
E. Repse	5	J. Bojars	7
V. Skudra	4	A. Klaucens	4

Attitude Toward Various Socio-Political Organizations and Movements (Support %)

Latvians		Individuals of Other Nationalities	
NFL	89	National Cultural Societies	41
National Cultural Societies	70	KPL [Latvian Communist Party] - CPSU	35
DNNL [Latvian National Independence Movement]	68	OSTK [United Council of Labor Collectives]	34
Congress of Citizens	67	NFL	34
NKPL [Independent Communist Party of Latvia]	60	BSO [Balto-Slavic Society]	31
BSO	29	Interfront	30
OSTK	8	NKPL	19
TsDI [Center for Democratic Initiative]	7	Congress of Citizens	1

Democratic Movement "Third Path"	5	TsDI	15
KPL-CPSU	3	Democratic Movement "Third Path"	9

While assessing the state of interethnic relations, 55 percent of Latvians and 31 percent of individuals of other nationalities consider it to be calm and stable; 37 percent and 54 percent, respectively, view it as sufficiently tense. It is true that these indicators sooner characterize a reflection of social processes in the people's consciousness rather than the actual situation. Periodic studies of the last two years are evidence that factors of an emotional nature frequently impact the understanding of some process or other. Negative phenomena in the life of society are over dramatized, in turn, positive factors are perceived with exaggerated enthusiasm. We can certainly most precisely judge the actual situation in the sphere of interethnic relations according to the frequency of conflicts on an ethnic basis.

Have You Recently Had Occasion to Encounter Conflicts On an Ethnic Basis?

	November 1988		May 1990	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Latvians	48	50	8	86
Individuals of Other Nationalities	54	45	24	65

While comparing the resulting data with the results of a poll conducted a year and a half ago, it is obvious that the situation has noticeably changed and that the problem of ethnic conflicts in Latvia has lost its acuteness to a significant degree. At the same time, new factors are appearing in life that may serve as the subject of social studies. Thus, 20 percent of Latvians and 59 percent of representatives of other nationalities fear losing their jobs in the near future. Judging by the poll's results, these fears are characteristic of all social groups to the same degree, regardless of age, type of occupation, position occupied, or time of residence in Latvia.

The following indicators characterize the "Social feelings" of the population to a well known degree: 13 percent of Latvians and 32 percent of representatives of other nationalities are making reserves of food and other everyday commodities, fearing difficulties in supply; 1 percent of Latvians and 17 percent of representatives of other nationalities have decided to resettle to other republics.

In conclusion, we direct the reader's attention to the small survey of answers to questions concerning the most urgent events in the Republic.

Attitude Toward 15 May Political Strikes (%)

	Support	Do Not Support	Hard To Say
Latvians	4	90	6
Individuals of Other Nationalities	29	47	23

Just like with the question about the attitude toward the Declaration, there are 10 percent more workers and ITR and 20 percent more of those who were not born in Latvia among strike supporters (in contrast to opponents).

Should Latvian Young Men Serve in the Armed Forces of the USSR? (%)

	Yes	No	Hard To Say
Latvians	7	85	6
Individuals of Other Nationalities	48	31	16

Prestige of the Mass Media (%) (Poll participants were asked to name three of the most popular sources)

Latvians:		Individuals of Other Nationalities:	
1. Latvian TV	90	1. Republic Press in the Russian Language	46
2. Republic Press in the Latvian Language	76	2. Central TV	41
3. Foreign Radio	35	3. Latvian TV	33
4. Republic Press in the Russian Language	8	4. Foreign Radio	32
5. Central TV	7	5. All-Union Press	26
6. All-Union Press	4	6. Republic Press in the Latvian Language	20

Khayeyev Addresses Tajik Council of Ministers

90US0944A Dushanbe KOMMUNIST
TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 Apr 90 pp 1-2

[Report by Tajik Council of Ministers Chairman I. Kh. Khayeyev: "On Basic Directions for the Government's Upcoming Activities"]

[Text] Honored comrade deputies!

In the name of the republic's new Council of Ministers I thank you for the confidence you've shown and assure you that each member of the government is profoundly aware of the severity of our present socioeconomic problems and his personal responsibility for their logical resolution.

As you know, the recent years have been incredibly hard, and the current period is scarcely any easier. Bringing the economy out of stagnation has entailed destroying the administrative-command mechanism of administration and management, and the new mechanism has yet to be worked out in all its aspects. We still have to deal with a deformed structure of social production, imbalance in the economy, monetary conversion and finance, and an acute shortage of material and technical resources.

Given these conditions, the economy has been developing unstably, and therefore the growth rates for production and national income are extremely low, especially per capita in our republic, which has the highest rate of natural population growth in the country. The annual growth in the republic's gross national product for the most recent period of the twelfth five-year plan was 2.9 per cent, for industrial income 3.4 per cent, and for population 3 per cent. That is, the people's very low standard of living was barely maintained.

Let us take the housing problem as an example. In the four years of the current five-year plan, 34 per cent more new housing has been made available than in the corresponding period of the last five-year plan; nearly a million and a half square meters of living space more. If in the last five-year plan only 320 hectares altogether was given over to individual housing construction, then 8,000 hectares have for the four years of the current five-year plan! This enabled us to add 968,400 square meters of housing in 1989 alone. But the problem remains as critical as ever. Because of the expanding birthrate, tens of thousands of family require fundamental improvement in their housing conditions.

For the same reason there remains a high demand for day care centers, schools, and clinics, although a substantially larger number of them have been put into operation: for the period under comparison, 34 per cent more day care centers; 47 per cent more schools; and 2.2 times as many clinics.

To all this we must add the actual current unemployment. The increase in jobs does not meet the population's employment requirements. In addition, there are today more than 7,000 unfilled jobs, which speaks to poor job training and orientation for young people.

Due to the factors cited, the increase in labor resources for the four years of the five-year plan comes to 260,000 people, but only 155,000 are employed or in school. Of all those not participating in social production, 286,000, or 90 per cent, are women taking care of their homes and children. Social tension has also been exacerbated by most people's low real income, mounting inflation, and chronic shortages of many foods and other essential goods.

Nevertheless, it would be wrong to judge the socioeconomic situation in the republic out of hand, to see it only in black, overemphasizing its negative tendencies. It would be wrong not to point out that in a relatively short period—after all the creation of the new economic mechanism began only in 1987, that is, all of two years ago—much that is positive has been started, instilling hope for the republic's escape from its stagnant condition. Already many branches of the industrial sphere have shifted to economic accountability [khozaschet] and self-financing. New forms of management have begun to take more vigorous root. There has been a regeneration of cooperation. And all this helps to increase the national income and the rate of growth of production. Despite all the difficulties, in the four years of the current five-year plan the aggregate social product has exceeded the corresponding period of the last five-year plan by 16.8 per cent and the industrial national income by 15.9 per cent. That is to say, it has surpassed the rate of population growth, if only by a little.

In short, we need to look at the realities of the situation as it has developed and of the processes that have been going on and then remember that we are only just starting out on this path. I believe that bolstering everything positive and speeding up the perestroika of industrial relations and the realization of other radical measures aimed at economic reform in the name of the all-around improvement in people's lives is the most important upcoming direction in the government's activities.

Literally starting on the first day the government should expand its work in the passage and execution—bearing in mind local conditions—of republic laws on property, land, leasing, and other newly passed legislation, which bears enormous constructive potential. It should work toward completing the draft concept for self-government and self-financing for the Tajik SSR. The government is prepared to introduce it for examination by the permanent commissions of the republic's Supreme Soviet for confirmation at the next session.

One of the new government's basic tasks is to create favorable conditions for the development of all zones and rayons of the republic and for the gradual alignment of their socioeconomic levels. But this requires painstaking consideration of both local and common interests and opportunities as well as widespread cooperation and mutual aid. Judge for yourself: how could the marginal mountain and foothill rayons of the republic pull themselves up by their own powers and resources without cooperation from the more developed regions and without subsidies from the republic and national budgets?

They couldn't. And in precisely the same way, our republic could not attain a standard of living worthy of modern man outside the unitary economic complex of the country, without the extension and intensifications of our connections, with the economy of the union republics on a qualitatively new and mutually beneficial footing, without cooperation and mutual aid among all the peoples of the USSR, depending only on its own forces and resources. As proof I'll cite this fact: the value of the production exported from the republic totals 2,359 million rubles in national prices, in world prices—2,360 million. Whereas we import 3,492 million rubles' worth in union, or 3,490 in world prices, that is, either way, imports exceed exports by more than 1.1 billion rubles.

This refutes the opinion widely held nowadays that the republic can resolve its painful problems on its own resources alone. In the first place, many of these are either very limited or else totally lacking. Secondly, what is produced and exported will not cover all our credit requirements. Last year, for example, the value of our exports of cotton fiber in accepted state purchase prices came to 700 million rubles, or, if we calculate in world prices, \$345.8 million.

It is another matter that we export production primarily in the form of raw materials, the prices for which are

much lower than for manufactured articles. The government plans to correct this situation, primarily on the basis of a thoroughgoing structural perestroika of our economy, which will oblige us in the future not to allow any encroachment on the republic's interests in the process of cooperation with the union organs and with other regions of the country and will also actively resist any attempts to weaken the integrity of the Soviet economy.

In the republic the production of neither the means of production nor the means of consumption have undergone any real development. Therefore one of our most important tasks consists of seeing to a sensible balancing of the development of both groups of production—with a definite orientation toward producing manufactured goods, especially consumer goods. This will require substantial investments. Thus, in order to bring the conversion of cotton fiber only for thread and fabric to 50 per cent of the overall quantity, we will need to invest over 1.7 billion rubles.

But it is vitally important that this problem be resolved, and the government will have to take this up logically and persistently, reexamining simultaneously the politics and geography of the distribution of productive forces.

New production capacities will be being created above all in the economically undeveloped and marginal rayons, for this is the most realistic way to overcome their backwardness. Organization of the conversion of raw materials at their point of production also bears great significance, if only because it will cut back on the significant losses and expenses involved in transport.

The government refuses to build industrial giants but will go about developing a network of middle-sized and small enterprises, which in addition to the aforementioned will allow it to react more fluidly to the demands of the market. There are plans for opening branches not only of light, food, and local industrial enterprises but also of heavy industrial enterprises, including those functioning in other regions of the country and abroad and putting out complex household equipment—electrical technology and other labor- and research-intensive branches of industry.

Among the various issues in the development of our productive forces one of the most important is the technical retooling of our basic industrial stock. Priority will be given to the technical reequipment of the agroindustrial complex, as well as to light, local, and food industries, up to and including the purchase of advanced equipment and technology abroad. It is toward these goals that we should be directing the hard currency earned by the republic's enterprises.

It should be said that some leaders of enterprises and organizations are permitting hard currency to be virtually squandered, using it for prestige purposes as opposed to productive-social aims. In this regard, obviously, it makes sense to concentrate, with the approval of

the labor collectives, all our hard currency receipts in order to purchase the new equipment they need abroad.

Changes are now going on in all spheres of the economy working toward satisfying social needs, and our job is to hasten these changes, for the government is determined to conduct a strong social policy.

Comrade deputies! As I noted above, most critical of all is the housing program. In order to advance it appreciably, we must add no fewer than 12.3 million square meters of housing in the upcoming five-year plan, as opposed to 7.6 million square meters in the current five-year plan, using all sources of financing. By doing so the rate of individual housing construction will increase significantly. We plan to add 6 million square meters in the upcoming period, increasing correspondingly as well the sale to builders of building materials and the issuing of bank loans, partially covered, moreover, by the enterprises and organizations.

Also among the first-line concerns of the government will be the issue of satisfying the population's needs for consumer goods and services. In the period 1986-89, the production of nonindustrial goods exceeded the goal of the five-year plan, and growth came to 15.7 per cent, or 260.3 million rubles. Even so, this was clearly not enough to normalize the situation in the consumer market.

Supplementary measures must be taken to provide the population with consumer goods. Along with the introduction of new capacities, work is intensifying on a fuller utilization of internal reserves and opportunities for the republic's enterprises and organizations to increase their output of consumer goods, including at subsidiaries of national enterprises. This year we already envisage increasing the production of nonfood goods over last year by 20 per cent, or 4.3 per cent more than the entire past period of the 12th five-year plan.

This is only a start, though. In order to satisfy fully the demand for consumer goods, there are plans to increase their output in 1995 as against the current year by more than 1 billion rubles. In other words, to bring it up from 3,482,000 rubles to 4,505,000 rubles.

Measures are also being taken to expand paid services to the population. For the current five-year plan their volume grew by a factor of 1.6, calculated per capita of population it grew by 22 rubles 50 kopeks. But this is also only a first step. We still must create a true service industry. Annual growth in its volume should be at least 13-15 per cent. Naturally, with a constant expansion of the number and improvement in the quality of services rendered.

All spheres of services to the population will receive further development: transport, communications, and public works. The level of electrification and gasification of populated locations and their equipping with water and sewer systems will rise, which is one of the basic

factors in strengthening health care for people and raising the labor effectiveness and productivity.

Health care, especially the issues of maternity and pediatric care, are being and will continue to be given priority in the conduct of social policy. This is a very serious problem for the republic. In order to solve it, we will have to ensure significant development in the material-technical base. It is a matter of expanding the scale of construction and reconstruction of treatment and preventive care institutions, equipping them with modern medical equipment, and developing pharmaceuticals based on the rich resources of medicinal herbs and other necessary raw material available in the republic.

At the present time we are working on the question of significantly increasing investment in health care. We are going to have to search out both allocations and ways and means to assimilate them. There is the idea that to do this we need to work more actively to pull in funds from the enterprise and organization social development budgets, as is being done, for example, in the system of the Tajik State Agro-industrial Committee, where the Kurgan-Tyubinskiy, Tursunzadevskiy, Kanibadamskiy, Bustonskiy, and Parkharskiy cotton-treating plants were allocated 1.2 million hard-currency rubles for the purpose of acquiring medical equipment for the republic's hospitals and clinics. Much is being done in this regard as well by the labor collectives of the Tadzhikskiy aluminum and Vakhshskiy nitric-fertilizer plants.

Here we should say something about the fact that physical fitness and sports ought to become a fixed element of health care. Their role is especially important for our republic, where the average age of the population is 22-23 years. As yet we have been unable to create modern sports centers in all the towns, settlements, and kishlaks. But we need to make creative use of our natural and climatic conditions. It really is a paradox: 93 per cent of the territory of Tadzhikistan is mountains, but hikers and mountain climbers are few and far between. Mountain tourism is poorly developed, although this could become a robust source of hard currency. And something else: bicyclists come here from all over the country to train. Why not turn this sport into mass recreation for the population?

In short, we have many resources for developing physical fitness and sports that do not require any significant capital expenditures, and the government will do everything possible to support their broad utilization.

Speaking about social policy, I believe it is essential to emphasize the issue of raising the material security of such population groups as pensioners, invalids, young families, families with many children, and student youth. As you know, the national government has passed several decrees on this question, which went into force on 1 January of this year. Thanks to this, the material situation of more than 231,000 people in Tadzhikistan has improved somewhat, their monthly income increasing by 4.5 million rubles.

Currently we are studying the republic's opportunities for improving the situation of women and of maternity and pediatric care and for strengthening the family; a search is under way for the necessary supplementary appropriations.

Some concrete steps are already being taken. From the republic budget this year, an additional nearly 4.6 million rubles have been earmarked to raise stipends for VUZ and technical school students and to reimburse those from low-income families for rent. We are working on the question of simultaneous payment of stipends and subsidies to women continuing their studies during maternity leave, as well as the question of organizing free hot food for elementary school children, which would cost 30-40 million rubles annually.

Improving the material daily existence of low-income families must command the whole society's center of attention, it must become the concern of every organ of power and administration, of every enterprise and organization, which, working in the new economic conditions, have the ability to create special funds. We already have this sort of experience in the republic, and it deserves as much encouragement and furtherance as possible.

Resolving all our full-blown social problems is going to take large financial resources. Each issue is running an account of billions of rubles, which can only be found if we achieve steady growth in productivity for the economy. This is the chief condition for the successful realization of social policy, a fact of which each citizen must be aware.

Comrade deputies! I would like to dwell especially on the questions of solving the food problem. People are suffering most of all from the shortage of numerous important types of foods, even though no other sector of the economy has been the object of as many efforts or as many means to bring it out of its crisis. In the four years of the five-year plan, 2,234,000 rubles have been channeled from all financing sources into the development of branches of the agro-industrial complex—31 per cent more than for the corresponding period of the 11th five-year plan.

But the return has been significantly lower than anticipated. The average annual volume of gross agricultural production increased over the 11th five-year plan by 6.6 per cent, whereas an increase of 12-14 per cent had been predicted. The four-year quotas for the production of meat and milk, vegetables and fruit, grapes and potatoes were not met. As a result, several indexes of per capita food consumption fell even lower.

Proceeding from this point, the new government must obtain in the shortest possible time a steady increase in the growth rate of food production that exceeds the growth rate of the population. For the upcoming period we have set ourselves the task of bringing the annual yearly production of grains and grain-legumes to no less than 400,000 tons, as against 330,000 tons in the current

five-year plan, 335,000 tons of potatoes, as against 212,000 tons, 780,000 tons of vegetables (now 560,000), 250,000 tons of melons, as against 153,000 tons, 310,000 tons of grapes (now 179,000 tons), 136,000 tons of meat, as against 114,000, and 707,000 tons of milk, as opposed to the present 585,000 tons.

I must note, however, that even with the planned growth in our own production of 18-20 per cent, the per capita consumption of meat and milk cannot be raised without input from national supplies. The national government is treating this question with understanding and will seek out an opportunity to resolve it. Already this year supplies of meat to the republic have increased by 30 per cent.

To achieve the goals we have set, we must bring about a radical improvement in production relations and a fundamental perestroika of the economic mechanism in the countryside, while bringing the interests of the peasantry to the forefront. There are already national laws on land and property. Drafts of such laws that take into account the conditions in our republic have already been drawn up and presented to the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR. Based on these, we need to give the peasants a chance to manage independently. Henceforward the most diverse forms of property ownership and disposal will be in effect—kolkhoz-sovkhoz, rent, company-combine, and individual, none of which should be seen as standing in opposition to any other.

In this respect we are going to have to reorganize the administration of the agro-industrial complex by the end of the year to bring it into line with the changes in economic relations and extension of the rights of local soviets and their increased responsibility for supplying food to the population of the territory and their deliveries to the republic's reserves. What are the basic directions for the actual work?

First, we need to improve the structure of area sown and its rational utilization as well as to lower gradually the production of raw cotton, stabilizing it in the years to come at a level of 800,000 tons in order to institute cotton-lucerne crop rotation at all cotton farms and cultivate feed crops and vegetables on the freed area.

Second, we must work consistently to develop industrial horticulture and viticulture, as well as nut-growing plantations, over an area of 11,500 hectares and complete a base for cultivating early potatoes in the suburban zone and late potatoes in the foothill and mountain zones. Altogether, these programs entail freeing up over 100,000 hectares of land, and to do so in a cooperative manner—organizing new farms, including cooperatives, and constructing procurement-marketing and processing enterprises, warehouses, and storage facilities.

Also envisaged is a gradual revival of resettled villages and putting the lands and goods belonging to them into circulation. The basis for this has been laid, and work is now going to intensify.

Third: we have to increase livestock production and its profitability. The basic task here, in addition to speeding up the development of field and pasturable feed production, is to improve drastically our zootechnical, breeding, and veterinary work, the low level of which has caused so much production to be lost.

Fourth: we must concentrate a significant portion of our resources on creating a base for the storage and processing of agricultural production, above all at the point of production. This is one of the key problems of the republic's agro-industrial complex, because under the present system of transport, processing, and storage, up to 25-30 per cent of what the countryside cultivates does not reach the consumer. The peasants suffer a great loss as a result. The problem of storehouses for fruit and vegetable production has to be largely resolved within a five-year period, not later, which clearly will involve returning to the "City-Country" program.

Much can be done as well by Tadzhikistan's consumer cooperative, which can significantly extend its net of seasonal and year-round receiving-procurement points, refrigerated storehouses, and processing plants and enterprises.

Right now, citizens' private auxiliary farms produce 46 per cent of the meat and poultry produced overall in the republic, more than half the milk and melons, 57 per cent of the fruit, 39 per cent of the vegetables, and 34 per cent of the potatoes. By making timely purchases from the population of surpluses from this production, the consumer cooperative should be able to put together the necessary mix by concluding preliminary contracts.

Fifth: we have to strengthen and expand, in accordance with the approved program, the material-technical base for converting branches, to which it is planned to direct 250 million rubles for capital investments—nearly twice as much as during the current five-year plan.

Sixth: we must ensure the further development of land improvement, having directed in connection with the Aral problem our fundamental efforts at putting in water-saving irrigation technology and extending the number of anti-erosion, countryside-defensive, and coastal-reinforcing works.

At the current time, we have all of 0.11 hectares of irrigated plowed fields per capita, which is much less than in other Central Asian republics. In order to maintain even this low level, given the high rate of population growth, we have to add annually at least 8,000-1,000 hectares of new lands. But I must note that capital investment from the center for these purposes is decreasing steadily. We must allocate funds from the budget of the republic and the farms themselves.

One other fundamental trend in the implementation of agrarian policy is overcoming major shortfalls in the social development of the countryside. A special program has been worked out that envisages improving the

provision to rural families of modern housing, communal-household services, and medical, cultural, and other types of services. The plan is to increase by 50 per cent the volumes of water supply and gasification works for the villages, and a series of concrete measures are going to be passed for road construction.

In short, it is a matter of a fundamental perestroika of the social infrastructure of the countryside and of the living conditions for the peasant and the conditions of his work. With this purpose, we have restored the Ministry of Rural Construction and inter-kolkhoz construction organizations. Only constant concern for rural laborers will permit us to significantly alter in a short period of time the tense situation in the consumer market over food and many other mass-demand goods.

Comrades! Interrelated with solving the problems of satisfying the consumer market are the issues of restoring health and stability to the republic's financial position. The deficit in the state budget is almost 406 million rubles, the chief reason for which is the growth in expenditures, which in 1989, for example, grew in comparison with 1985 by 723 million rubles, or by 42 per cent. But these are expenditures that cannot be deferred—mostly for such social undertakings as health reform, general and higher education, a minimal improvement in pensions, increased assistance to children in low-income families. An additional 138 million rubles was allocated to school reform alone.

In addition, there have been significant expenditures involved in dealing with the aftermath of earthquakes and other natural disasters, the loss from which in these four years has amounted to 726 million rubles. The situation with respect to monetary circulation has become extremely acute, due above all to the increase in the population's revenues not buttressed by payments for goods. Last year, those incomes exceeded expectations by 436 million rubles.

Over these four years of the five-year plan the rate of growth in salaries was supposed to have come to 109 per cent, whereas it actually came to 117 per cent. This came about because many enterprises and organizations, having acquired the right to dispose of their own salary funds, lost the economically sound connection between payment for labor and that labor's productivity, violating an important requirement of the state enterprise law.

The cooperatives have an unprecedentedly high allocation for labor that is virtually independent of productivity. Not to belittle their role in the development of the economy, but it is impossible not to see that many cooperatives are oriented not toward long-term tasks but toward achieving immediate profit and extracting revenues. This is an obvious distortion, a violation of the objective laws of economics.

The economy has as yet been unable to compensate the high growth in incomes for the population with the production of goods and services, and this has fueled

inflation, which has been accompanied by abuses of the system of trade, flourishing speculation, and a renewal of the shadow economy. An irreconcilable fight is being unleashed against such phenomena. Testimony to this is the ukase of the presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet recently passed at the government's representation on strengthening responsibility for abuses in trade, speculation, and unearned revenues.

The government program for the financial restoration of the economy, along with a significant increase in the output of goods and the volume of services, envisages stopping the dissipation of capital investments across numerous building sites, a strengthened economic regime for all resources, a sharp decrease in all types of nonproductive expenditures, and the liquidation of such economic phenomena, inadmissible under the new conditions, as unprofitable enterprises and organizations.

The problem of unprofitability has been engendered by a tendency to level out and maintain poorly functioning collectives at the expense of high functioning ones. Now a firm barrier is being erected against these tendencies. The plan for undertakings approved in October 1986 envisages the organization of two- and three-shift jobs, the enlargement of construction organizations, the transfer of individual enterprises to leasing by labor collectives and cooperatives, and either the transfer of unprofitable sovkhozes to ministries and departments as subsidiary productions or their liquidation and leasing of their land.

As a result of the partial implementation of the proposed measures, the number of unprofitable enterprises and organizations under the republic's Council of Ministers has been curtailed by 79.4 per cent as against 1985, and losses by nearly 89 per cent. But the problem is still great, last year comprising 53 enterprises and 16.5 million rubles. This must be the last year for this phenomenon.

In the upcoming period the government has been called upon not only to stabilize the financial situation but also to overcome the budget deficit. Ways to resolve this problem will be worked out and presented for consideration by the Supreme Soviet with a draft plan for the republic's socioeconomic development and its budget for 1991.

Here I should point out that in connection with the necessity to begin shifting the market economy over to the principles of a planned market economy in 1991, rather than in 1993, as was planned previously, the principles of the plan work have changed substantially, above all the composition and focus of the plans for the socioeconomic development of the republic, oblasts, cities, and rayons.

From now on the plan will be a concrete program for the perestroika of the economy in conformity with the conditions of the market and of territorial self-government and self-financing. The first part of the plans

proposes defining micro-indexes with qualitative parameters for specific areas—foodstuffs, consumer goods, housing construction, health care development, ecology, and so forth.

The second part of the plan will cover economic regulators—the system of prices and tariffs, taxes, benefits, credit rates, norms for amortization and other deductions. The chief source of investment will be the budgets of the enterprises and organizations. A tax in kind will be introduced for agricultural production.

Henceforth, yearly plans will be prepared by the government and presented to the republic's Supreme Soviet for consideration as a compilation of recommendations to the enterprises and organizations rather than as directives. The transfer to a planned-market economy demands a speed-up in the implementation of reforms in wholesale, retail, and market prices. There is much work to be done on preparing suggestions for compensating for the expenses of the population, especially its low-income categories. I hope the government will find the permanent organs of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet sympathetic on this issue, so that through joint efforts we can carefully, in the interests of all society and each one of its members, work out the needed legislative acts.

Now about investment policy. Here too the new government faces extremely complicated tasks, for considering our financial situation and other realities, investment growth during the next five-year plan will be limited. At the same time it is essential to ensure outstanding growth in all types of capital investment in order to strengthen the material-technical base of the construction complex and the socio-cultural sphere, to make the agro-industrial complex a priority, and to implement a fundamental reconstruction of those branches of industry that deal directly with people.

All this clearly will require a strict approach to formulating our investment program. We will have to cancel or postpone certain objectives and concentrate our basic forces and resources on start-up and priority sites and sharply curtail incomplete construction.

We build slowly, chiefly because of insufficient capacities in the building and building materials industries, their unequal distribution among the regions of the republic. We have to take care of this before we can solve any of our socioeconomic problems.

Specific work in this direction has already been done. If in 1985 69 million rubles in capital investments were made to construction's productive base, then in 1989 the amount was 91 million, for an increase of 32 per cent. But the rate of growth in the capacities of the building and building materials industries will have to pick up. The production of prefabricated reinforced concrete is slated to increase by 33 per cent, of wall materials and joinery nearly to double, of metal and nonmetal construction materials to increase by 50 per cent, of porous fillers to increase by 77 per cent, and of facing materials almost to triple.

We will also have to increase our capacities in the production of sanitation equipment and other building system goods. Implementing this program will require more than half a billion rubles of capital investment, which will be very hard to find without the national government's crucial assistance. But under no circumstances should we put all our hopes in the national government. We ourselves need to seek out means and reserves, being especially sure to make full use of the resources and capacities we do possess, not permitting construction delays, which tie up capital investment, developing and realizing opportunities for implementing mutually beneficial exchanges in kind with other regions of the country and barter deals with foreign firms.

One of the most important reserves for expanding the base of the construction complex is speeded up development in the production of local building materials. The passivity manifested thus far in this matter is now especially intolerable. Does it really make sense to haul sand and crushed stone from Dushanbe to Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Oblast or lime to Gorno-Badakhshanskaya AO and Kulyabskiy Oblast? Don't they have rocks there?

Talks have been going on for three years about building small-capacity brick factories on farms, but due to the absence of the necessary authority exercised by the ispolkoms of the local soviets, the state agro-industrial committee, and the state committee for construction, the matter has progressed slowly—only six factories have been started up, and those with an incomplete technological cycle. We can't go on working like this. I shall repeat one more time: until we get rid of our outdated material-technical base for capital construction, the republic cannot resolve any of its pressing socioeconomic problems.

I think the honored deputies will agree with this framing of the issue, and will support the process under way to improve the administration of the construction complex. At the base of this process lies broad decentralization, the goal of which is to activate initiative and at the same time give the local organs of power the authority to put together plans for capital construction and their execution in reasonable timeframes and with acceptable quality controls.

Comrade deputies! One of our real problems is overcoming scientific, technical, and technological backwardness in the basic branches of the economy. For this we plan to shift from state planning of the development of science and technology to state-public regulation of the process and to work out a set of measures of an economic nature designed to ensure the coordination of science and production.

The activities of scientific research and design organizations must be based on economic accountability, orders must be filled on a contractual and competitive basis, and temporary working collectives must form to solve concrete tasks.

Despite all the financial difficulties, we have to seek out the means to develop modern science and technology, for today without them it is impossible to raise the level of either production or culture or of education and morality.

Speeding up scientific-technical progress, as we know, depends wholly on job training, which, in turn, is based on the entire system of training and educating the generations coming up. Therefore these questions will remain at the center of the government's attention. Our task is to activate the implementation of reform in general and in higher education, to strengthen its material-technical base in accordance with modern requirements, to make real improvements in students' study and living conditions, to create opportunities for bringing out their abilities and talents. There is a plan to organize a republic fund for the support of gifted youth.

We must pay special attention to the issues of professional-technical education, since highly qualified workers are needed to inculcate achievements in science and technology and the development planned of research-intensive production, as well as to raise sharply the quality of production and construction. It is this correlation between the work force and the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution that will become the determining criterion in job training. Therefore classrooms, lecture halls, and laboratories must be equipped with modern technology and equipment.

Much work remains to be done in altering the structure of the work force. In this respect I feel that job training, in VUZes and training schools both, must be based on the actual needs of the republic. No longer can we allow the overproduction of some and the shortage of others; this is also a contributing factor to social tension. Therefore, we are going to place a contract system at the basis of the new structure, that is, job training will respond to the requirements of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations, and the ispolkoms of local soviets, which have to proceed from their real needs for specialists and qualified workers in view of their own perspectives for development.

We need a thoroughly thought out and well put together program for the rational utilization of our labor resources, and work on one that goes as far as the year 2005, broken up into stages, is nearing completion. The first stage—up to 1995—is the most difficult, for it is during this period that we will have to take the most cardinal measures to lower the level of unemployment and lay the foundations for a speedier resolution of this extremely critical problem.

The average annual growth in the working-age population at the present stage has been calculated as 351,000 people, but realistically, taking into account the boundaries of development in agriculture, we will be able, according to the same calculations, to bring 313,000 people into labor and study. At the same time, the number of women occupied with child care will increase

to more than 100,000, and they, like the unemployed, must also be given specific social guarantees.

The issue, as you see, is not a simple one. We're still going to have to rack our brains over it. And by way of a first step toward a more rational utilization of our labor resources and toward ensuring citizens social guarantees, the government intends to create in the republic—its rayons, oblasts, and cities—a specialized service, the chief tasks of which will be to keep track of job openings throughout the entire territory of the republic, to register the unemployed and render them the necessary assistance in study and job placement, and to arrange for retraining workers who have been let go. It will be a kind of job exchange. The details of its organization will be worked out with consideration for foreign experience, and after it is complete we will introduce a corresponding draft law for consideration by the Supreme Soviet.

In recent years, one of the government's most important task has become environmental protection. The passage of effective measures for its successful resolution is going to be a fundamental direction for the government's activities. Paramount attention will be paid to the issues of cleaning up polluted territories, sharply decreasing and eventually completely curtailing hazardous waste disposal, the ultimate goal being to eliminate all contradictions between economic and ecological interests.

In bringing about the development of our productive forces, we are obligated to take into account not only economic indicators but also ecological requirements, or, in other words, to introduce preventive ecological measures.

In short, the consistent resolution of the ecological problems the republic faces will be the focus of all our productive, technical, and intellectual potential, including academic, VUZ, and branch science.

Briefly about our foreign economic activities. In recent years they have become unusually active, and the government is going to be developing and intensifying them, ensuring the broadest possible collaboration with foreign partners in production, science, technology, and culture. Priority, in our opinion, should go to the given stage of collaboration in the area of the production of consumer goods—from refining to the final product based on advanced foreign equipment and technology.

An important place is taken up by work toward developing collaboration in the area of construction and job training abroad, not only in academic institutions but in enterprises and organizations as well. We envisage expanding the border trade and increasing significantly the number and volume of barter deals. In connection with this a reexamination of many national legislative acts that limit republics' independence in foreign economic affairs is in order, and we will undertake one.

A strategic line will be the republic's participation as a sovereign government in various international intergovernmental organizations. Especial importance will be ascribed to strengthening ties with our compatriots residing in foreign countries. With the introduction of new entry and exit procedures for the USSR, the republic will concern itself with its own citizens temporarily residing and working abroad.

Honored comrade deputies! I would like to emphasize especially that the government is going to tie economic transformation and accomplishment in the material sphere in a limited way to reviving our people's spiritual legacy and the further growth of our culture. The so-called backward approach that was once taken toward solving this problem led to the loss of many human ties, which had a negative effect both on public life and on the work of the state and on interethnic relations.

Recently voices have been heard to the effect that we, they say, are economically and spiritually deprived. Perhaps there is grounds for this as far as the economy goes, but as for our spirit, that I cannot agree with.

Let us recall: no sooner had the wounds of the Great Patriotic War healed than the republic, inviting guests from all over the world, celebrated the anniversary of its glorious son Abuabduullo Rudaki and erected a monument to the poet. Then there were, again with the participation of the international community, the two anniversaries of Abuali ibn Sino and the two anniversaries of Abdurakhman Dzhami, the gala celebration of the centennial of the birth of Sadridin Ayni and Abulkasim Lakhuti, the anniversary of Bobodzhan Gafurov, Mirzo Tursun-zade, Shotemur, and soon we will be celebrating 1,400 years since the birth of Borbad and the thousand-year anniversary of Firdousi's SHAKHNAME.

Let us also recall that many works of our modern writers and poets have appeared on the national and world arena, that the talent of Malika Sabirova has sparkled on the Tajik stage and appeared on the best stages of the world, that Tadzhikistan's cinematographers have been awarded prestigious international prizes, and our kolkhoz folklore ensembles have won firsts and placed in international exhibitions in Poland and Spain.

These facts alone speak to the fact that there can be no question of any spiritual deprivation.

The government is going to be doing everything necessary for the further development of literature and art, to strengthen the material base of culture, the press, and other mass media, to devote special attention to young talent, and any other useful initiatives, any practical suggestions for enriching our society's spiritual potential, will receive its unconditional support.

As you know, a state language law has been passed and has gone into effect in the republic. The government,

taking into consideration people's desires and real conditions, is going to take steps to speed up the implementation of those measures worked out in accordance with those conditions.

I feel it is my duty to note, however, that reinstating the state functions of the Tajik language should not lead us to underestimating the study of the Russian language as a means of interethnic communication and knowledge of the spiritual culture and scientific-technical achievements of the peoples of the USSR.

One of the undertakings planned is expanding the list of foreign languages taught in the schools, technical schools, and VUZes. This is important for the republic's more active participation in international relations, including the international division of labor and in its world market.

Comrades!

To implement its activities, the government will be in close contact with the permanent organs of the republic's Supreme Soviet, the oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies, and their ispolkoms. In doing so an increasingly larger circle of functions will be being transferred to the localities, which will mean the resolution of pressing problems by socioeconomically representative and executive organs of power, both central and local, as well as each labor collective and each individual.

Today, in all spheres of activity, in every area, we need a higher degree of organization and conscious discipline than ever before.

Drawing lessons from the tragic events of February in Dushanbe, the government is strengthening the enforcement of its policy to defend the rights of each citizen to peaceful, creative labor and a peaceful life, and it will steadfastly ensure the rule of law and order.

In setting forth the basic directions in the upcoming activities of the government I have been instructed to form, I naturally hope that they will receive the support of the people's deputies. The newly formed Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR is going to analyze carefully all the comments and desires expressed and take them into account in its practical work.

1990 Lenin Prizes

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers have supported the proposal of the USSR Lenin and State Prize Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR Council of Ministers on awarding the 1990 Lenin Prizes.

Prizes have been awarded to:

Valentin Afanasyevich Koptyug, academician, director of the Novosibirsk Organic Chemistry Institute of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Vladimir Aleksandrovich Barkhash, doctor of chemistry, lead scientific associate; Vitaliy Davidovich Shteyngarts

and Vyacheslav Gennadyevich Shubin, doctors of chemistry, laboratory heads, associates of the same institute—for basic research in the structure and reaction capabilities of carbocations;

Dmitriy Georgiyevich Knorre, academician, director of the Novosibirsk Institution of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Nina Ivanovna Grineva, doctor of chemistry, laboratory director of the Scientific Research Institute for Experimental Hematology and Biotechnology of the All-Union Hematological Research Center; Rudolf Iosifovich Salganik, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, deputy director of the Institute of Cytology and Genetics of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Zoya Alekseyevna Shabarova, doctor of chemistry, professor of M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University—for basic research on the addressed modification of genetic structures;

Vladimir Semenovich Pugachev, academician, advisor to the board of directors of the Institute for Problems of Computer Technology [informatika] of the USSR Academy of Sciences—for works in the statistical theory of the processes of administration.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers have supported the proposal of the USSR Lenin and State Prize Committee for Literature, Art, and Architecture of the USSR Council of Ministers on conferring the 1990 Lenin Prizes.

Prizes have been awarded to:

Kaysyn Shuvayevich Kuliyeu, people's poet of Kabardino-Balkariya (posthumously), for his outstanding contribution to Soviet multiethnic literature, for his artistic uniqueness, and for his development of folk traditions in the spiritual life of socialist society;

Andrey Arsenyevich Tarkovskiy, people's artist of the USSR, film director (posthumously), for his outstanding contribution to the development of the film art, for his innovative works, which have facilitated the affirmation of common human values and ideas of humanism.

Tajik Marriage, Family Code Changed Due to Language Law

90US0999A Dushanbe *KOMMUNIST*

TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 May 90 p 1

["Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic Law on Introducing Changes and Additions to the Tajik SSR Marriage and Family Code"]

[Text] In accordance with the Tajik SSR Language Law and for the purposes of refining legislation on marriage and family in the Tajik SSR, the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet decrees the following:

to introduce into the Tajik SSR Marriage and Family Code ratified by the Tajik SSR Law of 19 June 1969 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA

TADZHIKSKOY SSR, 1969, No 12, Article 102; 1976, No 19, Article 244; 1980, No 18, Article 216; 1982, No 7, Article 51; 1984, No 4, Article 40, No 16, Article 168, No 23, Article 224; 1985, No 5, Article 54, No 23, Article 230; 1987, No 5, Article 76; 1990, No 5, Article 42) the following changes and additions:

1. To add to Article 55, Part 2, the following wording:

"At the mother's wish, the child's last name may be formed from the root of her last name with the addition of one of the suffixes indicated in Article 57 of this Code."

2. To add to Article 56, Part 2, the following wording:

"At the parents' wish, the children's patronymic may be formed from the father's first name with the addition of one of the suffixes 'zod,' 'zoda,' 'y,' 'pur,' or 'dukht' or the elements 'puri' or 'dukhti,' or with the father's first name following the child's first name."

3. To add to Article 57, Part 2, the following wording:

"At the parents' wish, the children's last name may be formed from the father's first name, from the root of his last name with the addition of one of the suffixes 'zoda,' 'zod,' 'y,' 'iy,' 'iyen,' 'pur,' 'dukht' or the elements 'puri,' 'dukhti,' or after the child's first name or the father's first name the addition of the root of his last name. When the last names of the parents are different, the child is given the last name taken from the root of the last name of the father or mother or from the father's first name, as the parents agree, or when the parents do not agree, in the manner established in the first part of this article."

4. To add to Article 176 after the words "village and kishlak soviets of people's deputies" the words "a marriage may also be registered at houses of marriage."

5. To add to Article 177, Part 2, after the words "registration of a birth" the words "determination of paternity."

6. To add to Article 194 after the words "informed of the state of health" the words "which, at the wish of those entering into marriage, may be confirmed by a medical exam."

7. To change the wording of Article 206, Part 2, to the following:

"It is permitted to change the place of birth of a child being adopted, as well at his date of birth, but not by more than 6 months, to insure the secrecy of the adoption if the adoptive parents so desire."

8. To add to Article 208 after the words "acts of civil status" the words "in the ispolkoms of village and kishlak soviets of people's deputies."

9. In Article 210 to replace the words "organs to record civil status documents" [civil registry organs] with the words "departments (bureaus) to record civil status documents and ispolkoms of village and kishlak soviets of people's deputies."

*K. Makhkamov, chairman,
Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet
24 April 1990, Dushanbe.*

Tajik Supreme Soviet Confirms Various Law Changes

*90US0999B Dushanbe KOMMUNIST
TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 May 90 p 1*

["Tajik SSR Law on Ratification of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Ukases on the Introduction of Changes and Additions to Certain Tajik SSR Legislative Acts"]

[Text] The Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet decrees to ratify the following Ukases of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet:

—of 28 December 1989 "On the Introduction of Changes and Additions to the Tajik SSR Criminal Procedure Code";

—of 23 February 1990 "On the Introduction of Changes to the Tajik SSR Marriage and Family Code";

—of 29 March 1990 "On the Introduction of Changes and Additions to the Tajik SSR Criminal Procedure Code";

—of 29 March 1990 "On Regulation of the Work of Video Salons, Video Halls, and Video Bars";

—of 29 March 1990 "On the Introduction of Changes and Additions to the Tajik SSR Criminal Code";

—on 29 March 1990 "On Increased Accountability for Abuses in Trade and Speculation," by adding to Article 170³ of the Tajik SSR Criminal Code a Note which reads as follows:

"Note 2: Goods stored for long times in advance-delivery zone stores and in stores with barter trade (for suppliers of agricultural products) cannot be classified as improperly held back from sale."

*K. Makhkamov, chairman,
Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet
24 April 1990, Dushanbe.*

Law on Status of Tajik People's Deputies Published

*90US0999C Dushanbe KOMMUNIST
TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 12 May 90 pp 1-2*

["Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic Law on the Status of People's Deputies in the Tajik SSR"]

[Text] In the Tajik SSR the people exercise state power through the soviets in the person of the deputies freely elected to them. The deputies are fully empowered and responsible representatives of the people who are called upon to express and defend social interests in the soviets on the basis of their trust, to manage the affairs of state

and socioeconomic development, and to direct and monitor the work of the state apparatus.

The deputies act as the leading force of people's self-government in Soviet society. All-out concern for the voters' needs, the people's well-being, reinforcement of Soviet democracy, and harmony of interests of individuals, social groups, classes, nations, and the society as a whole is the immutable principle of deputy activity.

The purpose of this Law is to fix the foundations of the status of all people's deputies in the Tajik SSR, their most important powers and guarantees of deputy activity, and the responsibility of deputies to the voters and to create the necessary conditions for effective deputy work.

I. General Points

Article 1. The Participation of the Deputy in Exercising State Power

The exercise by the soviet of people's deputies of state power is based on the initiative and active participation of each deputy in its work.

In participating in the work of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of people's deputies and their organs, the deputies decide extremely important issues of state, economic, and sociocultural construction, pass laws and other decisions of the soviets, and monitor the work of state organs, enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

In their activity the deputies are guided by the interests of the people and express and defend the interests of their voters as well as take into account the economic, cultural, national, and other features of the republic, autonomous oblast, or administrative-territorial formation on whose territory the deputies exercise their powers.

The deputy structures his work in accordance with the laws of the USSR and the Tajik SSR as well as on the basis of the decisions of the corresponding soviets of people's deputies and the mandates of the voters and tries to insure fulfillment of his preelection program.

Article 2. Legislation on the Powers of Deputies

The powers of the people's deputies of the Tajik SSR and the local Tajik SSR soviets of people's deputies are defined by this Law on the basis of the USSR Constitution and the Tajik SSR Constitution.

Article 3. The Origin and Term of the Deputy's Powers

In accordance with the USSR Constitution and the Tajik SSR Constitution, the deputy receives his powers as a result of his election to the soviet from the voters of the district on the basis of universal, equal, and direct voting rights with secret balloting.

The deputy's powers begin from the day of his election as people's deputy of the Tajik SSR or the appropriate local

soviet of people's deputies. The Mandate Commission elected by the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviet of people's deputies verifies the powers of the deputies. At the request of the Mandate Commission, the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviet of people's deputies adopt a decision to recognize the deputies' powers and in case of a violation of the law on elections—to recognize elections of certain deputies as invalid.

The deputy's powers end on the day that the new contingent of people's deputies of the Tajik SSR and of local soviets of peoples deputies is elected.

Article 4. Combining Deputy Activity with the Performance of Production or Other Work Duties

As a rule the deputy carries out his powers without breaking off production or other work activity.

Article 5. The Deputy's Relations with Voters and the Deputy's Accountability and Responsibility to Them

The deputy maintains ties with the voters and with collectives and social organizations which nominated him as a candidate for deputy, as well as with collectives of other enterprises, institutions, organizations, and state and social organs located on the territory of his election district.

The voters deliver mandates to their deputies.

The deputy is responsible to the voters and subordinate to them.

A deputy who proves to be unworthy of the voters' trust may be recalled in the manner established by law.

Article 6. The Deputy's Relations with the Soviet and Its Organs

As a member of the collective representative organ of state power, the deputy has all the rights which enable him to actively participate in the activity of the soviet and the standing commissions and other organs formed by it, bears responsibility to the soviet, and fulfills the instructions of the soviet and its organs.

The soviet has the right to hear deputies' reports on their work in the soviet and on their performance of the decisions and instructions of the soviet and its organs.

If the deputies do not fulfill their duties in the soviet or if they violate the established working rules of the representative organ or the demands of deputy etiquette, the question of the deputy's behavior can be examined by the soviet or by the appropriate commission of the soviet.

The presidiums and executive and administrative organs of the corresponding soviets of people's deputies provide the deputies with the necessary help in their work; inform the deputies of the activity of the soviet and its organs, progress in fulfilling the plans of economic and social development, realization of voter mandates, and

measures adopted in accordance with the deputies' critical comments and suggestions; and help the deputies study Soviet laws, the experience of the soviet's work, and public opinion.

Article 7. Defending the Rights, Honor, and Dignity of the Deputies

The Tajik SSR guarantees each deputy conditions to exercise his powers freely and effectively and defends his rights, honor, and dignity.

Persons who infringe on a deputy's honor or dignity are subject to administrative or criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

Officials of state and social organs, enterprises, institutions, and organizations who do not fulfill their obligations to the deputy, impede his work, knowingly give him false information, or violate the guarantees of deputy activity are subject to disciplinary accountability, even discharge from their post or administrative or criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

Article 8. Premature Suspension of the Deputy's Powers by Decision of the Soviet

The deputy's powers are suspended prematurely by decision of the soviet taken in connection with the election or appointment of a deputy to a post where occupying the post is by law incompatible with exercising deputy powers or in connection with a guilty verdict of a court which has taken legal effect in relation to a person who is a deputy, as well as when a deputy loses his USSR citizenship.

The deputy's powers may be suspended prematurely by decision of the soviet when the deputy personally declares he is retiring in view of circumstances which prevent him from exercising his powers or for other personal reasons.

II. The Deputy's Activity in the Soviet

Article 9. The Deputy's Participation in Soviet Sessions

Extremely important issues regarding the conduct of the corresponding representative organ of state power are discussed and decided at sessions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of people's deputies on the basis of collective and free discussion.

The deputy is obliged to be present at the sessions of the soviet and the meetings of its organs to which he has been elected a member and to participate actively in their work. If the deputy cannot be present at the meeting or session, he reports this to the presidium of the soviet or its chairman, as appropriate.

The presidiums of the soviets of people's deputies, and in city (cities of rayon subordination), settlement, and kishlak soviets—their chairmen, inform the deputy of the time and place the session of the soviet is to be

convened and about issues introduced for their discussion and provide him with all the necessary materials on these issues in advance and in the time prescribed by regulations of the corresponding soviets.

Article 10. The Deputy's Rights at the Session of the Soviet

A Tajik SSR people's deputy and a deputy of the local soviet of people's deputies enjoy the right to vote on all issues examined at the session of the corresponding soviet.

The deputy has the following rights:

—to elect and be elected to the soviet organs; to propose issues for the soviet to examine; to introduce proposals and comments on the agenda and the procedure for examining and substance of the issues under discussion; to introduce drafts of a decision and amendments to it; to express his opinion on the personnel make-up of the organs being created by the soviet and on the candidates for official posts elected, appointed, or ratified by the soviet; to participate in debates, make queries, and ask questions; to give grounds for his proposals and reasons for his votes and to give information; to propose that sessions of the Supreme Soviet and of the local soviets of people's deputies listen to reports or information of any organ or official accountable to or controlled by the soviet.

The deputy may give the presiding official the text of his speech, proposals, or comments on an issue under discussion at the session so they may be included in the session's protocol.

The procedure for implementing these rights is determined by the current law and regulations of the corresponding soviet.

Article 11. The Deputy's Right To Call for a Vote of Confidence on the Make-up of Organs Formed or Elected by the Soviet and on Officials

In accordance with the laws of the Tajik SSR, the deputy has the right to call for a vote of confidence on the make-up of organs formed or elected by the soviet or officials elected, appointed, or ratified by it.

Article 12. The Right of Legislative Initiative of the Tajik SSR People's Deputies

The Tajik SSR people's deputy has the right of legislative initiative in the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The right of legislative initiative is exercised in the manner established by the laws of the Tajik SSR.

Article 13. Deputy Queries

The deputy query is a demand made at the soviet session for state organs and officials to provide an official explanation or state a position on issues of social significance.

At the sessions of the Supreme Soviet, a Tajik SSR people's deputy has the right to make a query of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, the chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, or managers of other state organs formed or elected by the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet people's deputy also has the right to make a query of the managers of enterprises, institutions, or organizations of Union subordination located on the republic's territory on issues related to the republic's jurisdiction.

A deputy of the local soviet has the right to make a query of the presidium of the soviet, the chairman of the soviet, the executive committee, or the managers of its departments and administrations as well as of the managers of enterprises, institutions, or organizations located on the soviet's territory on issues related to the corresponding soviet's jurisdiction.

The query may be made by a deputy or a group of deputies in written or verbal form. A query made in written form may be publicized at the session of the soviet.

The state organ or official of whom the query is made is obliged to give a verbal or written response to the demand at the session of the soviet in the period of time and in the manner established by the laws of the Tajik SSR. The query, the response to it, and the decision made by the soviet on the basis of the results of studying the issue are published.

The soviet has the right to oblige a state organ or official to make a report on the fulfillment of the decision on the deputy's query by the deadline established by the soviet.

Article 14. The Procedure for Examining Proposals and Comments of Deputies Introduced at the Session of the Soviet

The proposals and comments made by the deputies at the session of the soviet or given in written form to the presiding officer at the session are examined by the soviet and its commissions or sent to the appropriate state and social organs or officials for examination.

The state and social organs as well as the officials to whom the deputies' proposals and comments made at the session of the soviet are sent are obliged to examine these proposals and comments within a month and advise the deputy directly as well as the corresponding presidium or chairman of the soviet, council of ministers, or executive committee of the soviet of the results.

The appropriate presidium of the soviet, council of ministers, or executive committee of the soviet monitors the examination and realization of the deputies' proposals and comments.

Article 15. The Deputy's Participation in the Work of the Soviet Organs

A deputy who is a member of the presidium of the soviet, a standing commission, or other soviet organs has the right to introduce any issues or proposals for examination by these organs and participate in preparing them for examination, in discussing them, and in adopting decisions on them, as well as in organizing the realization of the decisions of the soviet and its organs and monitoring their fulfillment.

A deputy who does not agree with the decision of the soviet organ of which he is a member has the right to state his viewpoint at the session of the soviet or give it in written form to the presiding officer.

A Tajik SSR people's deputy who is not a member of the standing commission may participate in the standing commission's meeting with the right of a voice but no vote.

The deputy has the right to speak in standing and temporary deputy groups formed in the soviet and to leave them freely.

Article 16. The Deputy's Participation in Verifying the Work of State and Social Organs, Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations

At the request of the soviet or its organs, the deputy may participate in verifying the work of state and social organs, institutions, and organizations located on the soviet's territory on issues relating to the soviet's jurisdiction; study the necessary documents; and conduct a deputy investigation. The deputy informs the soviet or its organs as well as the appropriate state or social organs, enterprises, institutions, or organizations of the results of the check and when necessary introduces proposals on improving their work, eliminating the shortcomings revealed, annulling illegal decisions, or bringing persons guilty of violating state discipline or legality to responsibility.

The deputy has the right to open in the soviet and its organs the issue of the need to verify the work of state or social organs, enterprises, institutions, or organizations located on the soviet's territory and of conducting an investigation on any issue in the manner established by law.

III. Deputy Activity in the Election District

Article 17. The Deputy's Rights in Connection with Work in the Election District

The deputies have the following rights in their election districts:

—to participate in examining any issues relating to the fundamental interests of citizens in election districts

in organs of state management and social organizations; these organs and organizations are obliged to inform the deputies of the examination of these questions in a timely manner;

—to verify at their own initiative, when necessary enlisting the public and people's controllers, information made known to them from statements of citizens, organizations, and other sources concerning violations of the laws and the rights and lawful interests of citizens and organizations and manifestations of bureaucratism, to obtain the information necessary for this, and to demand that the appropriate organs or officials eliminate the violations that are revealed.

—to conduct district voter meetings and meetings with labor collectives; to participate in meetings of social self-government organs, meetings of the soviet and management aktivs and labor collectives, and neighborhood citizens' meetings.

The deputy has top priority to speak on issues of his deputy activity on local radio and television and in the local press. The materials presented by the deputy for publication cannot be edited without his consent.

Article 18. The Deputy's Duties in Connection with Work in the Election District

The deputy is obliged to do the following in his election district:

—to inform the population of the work of the Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of people's deputies and the fulfillment of plans and programs of economic and social development, of decisions of the soviets, and of voter mandates, as well as of his own preelection programs, regularly;

—to participate in organizing and monitoring the execution of the laws and decisions of the soviet and its organs;

—to study public opinion and the needs and expectations of the population, to report on them to the soviet and its organs, and to make proposals and take other measures to satisfy them;

—to help develop various forms of self-government and the social activism of citizens and to recruit them in managing state and social affairs.

Article 19. The Examination by the Deputy of Proposals, Petitions, and Complaints of Citizens

The deputy examines proposals, petitions, and complaints of voters which come to him and takes measures to resolve them correctly and in good time; he regularly holds receiving hours for voters in populated points in his election district. He has the right to invite officials of state and social organs, enterprises, institutions, and organizations located in the election district territory to participate in the receiving hours for citizens.

The deputy studies the reasons for the complaints and makes his own proposals to the Supreme Soviet, the local soviet of people's deputies, other state and social organs, enterprises, institutions, or organizations.

The deputy has the right to monitor the study of the proposals, petitions, and complaints which he sent in the state and social organs, enterprises, institutions, and organizations located in the soviet's territory and to participate personally in studying them. The officials of state and social organs and organizations are obliged to give the deputy help in his monitoring activity.

Article 20. The Deputy's Reports to the Voters

A Tajik SSR people's deputy periodically but at least once a year, and the deputy of the local soviet at least twice a year, is obliged to give a report on his work and progress in fulfilling the preelection program and mandates and on the work of the soviet and those of its organs to which he was elected to voters and collectives who nominated him as a candidate for deputy. A deputy may also make a report at the request of the voters in the manner established by Tajik SSR laws.

The deputy's reports are given at meetings of voters convened for that purpose.

The meeting at which the deputy's report is heard adopts a decision which contains voters' proposals and comments to the deputy, and this decision is brought to the attention of the district's voters.

Article 21. Assistance to the Deputy in Giving Reports and Holding Meetings with Voters

Meetings of voters so that deputies can give reports and can meet with them are convened by the presidiums of the soviets, the councils of labor collectives, and the organs of social self-government.

The necessary conditions are provided for the deputy to give the report and hold meetings with voters. For these purposes the presidium or the executive committee of the corresponding soviet and the administration and social organizations of enterprises, institutions, and organizations allocate space and inform citizens of the time and place the deputy's report will be given, the time and place of his meetings with voters and of the deputy's receiving hours for citizens, and at the invitation of the deputy send official representatives to participate in the receiving hours and meetings as well as take other measures to help the deputy in his work locally.

Reference and information materials needed for the reports and speeches are given to the deputy at his request by the presidium of the soviet, the executive committee of that soviet whose deputy he is, or the presidiums or executive committees of the soviets located on the election district territory, as appropriate.

Article 22. The Deputy's Participation in the Work of Lower-Ranking Soviets

A deputy has the right to participate with a voice but no vote in meetings of lower-ranking soviets and their organs on the territory of the soviet to which he has been elected.

Article 23. Addresses by a Deputy

The deputy has the right to address all state and social organs, enterprises, institutions, and organizations and officials on issues related to deputy activity and take part in examining the questions posed. These organs and officials are obliged to give the deputy a response to his statement immediately or, when additional study or follow-up is required, within no more than one month.

Deputy addresses on the most important issues, including the necessity of taking, changing, or invalidating a decision of the corresponding organ, may be studied by the presidiums of soviets, the executive committees of soviets, the staffs of ministries or state committees and departments, or the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, as appropriate. The deputy must be informed of the day of the examination in advance.

Article 24. The Deputy's Right To Be Received Without Delay by Officials

On issues of deputy activity the deputy enjoys the right to visit state and social organs, enterprises, institutions, and organizations on the soviet's territory without delay, as well as the right to be received by their managers and other officials without delay.

The procedure for deputies to visit organizations whose activity involves state or other secrets safeguarded by law is established by law.

Article 25. The Deputy's Right To Demand that Violations of Laws Be Eliminated

When a deputy finds violations of laws or legally protected citizens' interests or other violations of legality, as a representative of state power he has the right to demand on the spot that the violation cease and in necessary cases, demand that the appropriate organs or officials stop these violations. The fact of a violation may be fixed in the protocol compiled by the deputy or at his demand—by the representative of the appropriate law enforcement or control organ.

The officials of state and social organs or the administration of enterprises, institutions, or organizations, as well as militia employees to whom the deputy makes the demand are obliged to take immediate measures to eliminate the violation and, when necessary, to bring those guilty to responsibility with the deputy subsequently giving information on the case. If measures are not taken, officials bear disciplinary or criminal responsibility in the manner established by law.

Article 26. Deputy Groups

For joint work in election districts and labor collectives, deputies may join together into deputy groups by mutual consent to exercise their powers.

IV. Organization of Work with Voter Mandates**Article 27. Voter Mandates to Deputies**

Mandates are the instructions adopted during meetings with candidates for people's deputy by meetings or conferences which represent the district voters.

Instructions whose realization is in the jurisdiction of the corresponding republic or local organs are considered voter mandates to Tajik SSR people's deputies.

A candidate for deputy has the right not to accept a proposal made by a meeting or conference of voters as a mandate if it contradicts his preelection program.

Article 28. Preparations for and Adoption of Decisions on Mandates

The generalization and preliminary study of mandates to people's deputies of the Tajik SSR and local soviets of people's deputies is carried out by the presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers or the presidiums and executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies, as appropriate, with consideration of the proposals and comments of standing commissions of the soviets of people's deputies.

The soviets of people's deputies reach decisions on adopting mandates for realization. The soviet has the right to adopt a substantiated decision on the feasibility of fulfilling particular mandates.

The soviets of people's deputies take the mandates into account when formulating plans of economic and social development and compiling the budget as well as when preparing decisions on other issues. Measures to realize them are singled out in plans and the budget in a special section.

Article 29. Organization of Fulfillment of Mandates

The Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and other state and social organs fulfill mandates accepted for realization by the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet; the executive and administrative and other local organs of local soviets of people's deputies fulfill mandates accepted for realization by the local soviets of people's deputies.

Proposals contained in mandates for candidates not elected during the election of deputies are sent to the appropriate organs and officials for examination and the adoption of measures.

The Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet monitors the fulfillment of mandates given to Tajik SSR people's deputies; the corresponding soviets of people's deputies monitor the fulfillment of those given to deputies of local soviets of people's deputies.

Executive and administrative organs report to the soviets of people's deputies on progress in fulfilling decisions based on mandates at least once a year.

Article 30. The People's Deputy's Participation in Work with Mandates

People's deputies participate in developing and discussing measures to realize mandates and monitor their fulfillment and regularly inform voters of progress in fulfilling the mandates.

Article 31. Glasnost in Work with Mandates

The decisions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of people's deputies adopted on the basis of mandates must be published.

The mass information media cover progress in fulfilling voter mandates.

V. Main Guarantees of Deputy Activity

Article 32. Providing Conditions for the Deputy to Exercise His Powers

The soviet and other state and social organs, enterprises, institutions, and organizations and their officials provide conditions for the deputy to exercise his powers.

The presidium of the soviet and the executive committee of the soviet provide the opportunity for the deputy to use space for participating in the work of the Supreme Soviet or the local soviet of people's deputies, their standing commissions, and deputy groups, as well as the library resources and archives of the soviet, means of communication, and the electronic and computer, organizational, copying, and printing equipment which the soviet has. Enterprises, institutions, and organizations located on the local soviet's territory help the soviet use the electronic and computer, organizational, copying, and printing equipment which they have to carry out deputy activity.

State and social organs, enterprises, institutions, and organizations help people's deputies do the following:

—when carrying out deputy activity help organize their travel around the election district, provide transportation for them, and provide them with hotels on a top-priority basis. When necessary Tajik SSR people's deputies doing regular work in the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet are granted official living space for the entire term.

Article 33. Exemption of the Deputy from Production or Official Work Duties and Compensation for Expenses Related to Deputy Activity

The deputy is exempted from performing production or official work duties with compensation for his expenses related to deputy activity using the capital of the corresponding republic or local budget during sessions of the Supreme Soviet or the local soviet of people's deputies.

A Tajik SSR people's deputy has the right to be exempted from fulfilling production or official work duties during the time the deputy needs to carry out deputy activity.

The Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet determines the cases and procedure for compensating Tajik SSR people's deputies for expenses related to exercising deputy powers as well as the procedure for granting vacations to Tajik SSR people's deputies who are doing regular work in the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 34. The Deputy's Right To Receive Information and Consultation. Legal Aid for the Deputy

The presidium of the soviet and the executive committee of the soviet provide the deputy with documents adopted by the Supreme Soviet or the local soviet of people's deputies, official publications, and information materials of the soviet and its organs.

At the deputy's request state and social organs and the administrations of enterprises, institutions, and organizations located on the soviet's territory are obliged to provide him with consulting specialists on issues involving deputy activity and the information he needs without delay or, when that is not possible, within a month.

The presidium of the soviet, the executive committee of the soviet, and the administrations of enterprises, organizations, and scientific, educational, and legal institutions provide the deputy with aid on legal issues which arise in his deputy activity.

Article 35. The Deputy's Right To Travel Free of Charge

On the republic's territory a Tajik SSR people's deputy enjoys the right to travel free of charge on all domestic railway, motor vehicle, and air communications and on all types of urban passenger transport (with the exception of taxis).

A deputy of the soviet of people's deputies of an oblast, rayon, city, urban rayon, settlement, or kishlak enjoys the right to travel free of charge on motor vehicle transport of republic subordination and on all types of urban passenger transport (with the exception of taxis) on the territory of the oblast, rayon, city, settlement, or kishlak soviet, as appropriate; a deputy of the soviet of people's deputies of an autonomous oblast and of the oblast soviet may so travel on railroad and air communications as well.

The Tajik SSR Council of Ministers determines the procedure and conditions for travel free of charge by people's deputies of the Tajik SSR and local soviets of people's deputies and the procedure for settling accounts with transport organizations related to this, as well as conditions for deputies to use personal vehicle transport in connection with carrying out deputy activity.

Article 36. Protecting the Deputy's Labor Rights and the Rights of a Deputy Who Is a Serviceman

A deputy cannot be discharged from work at an enterprise, institution, or organization or from actual military service or be expelled from a kolkhoz (or other cooperative) or educational institution, or transferred to a lower-paying job (or demoted) as disciplinary punishment without the preliminary consent of the soviet.

A deputy exempted from production or official work duties as a result of being elected to a soviet or its organs is offered his former job (or office) or when that is not available, another equivalent job (or office) when his term of office runs out.

The time the deputy spends working in the soviet and its organs is counted in the overall and uninterrupted term of service and the term of service by specialization.

Article 37. Deputy Immunity of Tajik SSR People's Deputies

A Tajik SSR people's deputy may not be brought to criminal responsibility, arrested, or subjected to administrative penalty measures imposed by the court without the consent of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

Criminal proceedings can be instituted against a Tajik SSR people's deputy only by a Tajik SSR procurator and under the jurisdiction of the Tajik SSR Supreme Court.

Article 38. Deputy Immunity of Deputies of Local Soviets of People's Deputies

A deputy of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast Soviet may not be brought to criminal responsibility, arrested, or subjected to administrative penalties imposed by the court on the oblast's territory as well as on the republic's entire territory without the consent of the soviet to which he has been elected.

A deputy of the oblast, rayon, city, rayon in a city, settlement, or kishlak soviet of people's deputies cannot be brought to criminal responsibility, arrested, or subjected to administrative penalties imposed by the court on the territory of the corresponding soviet without the consent of the corresponding soviet.

The procedure for instituting criminal proceedings against a deputy of the local soviet of people's deputies is determined by legislation of the USSR and the Tajik SSR.

Article 39. The Procedure for Obtaining the Consent of the Soviet to Bring a Deputy to Responsibility

In order to obtain the consent of the soviet to bring a deputy to criminal responsibility, arrest him, or impose an administrative penalty on him, the corresponding procurator presents the soviet with a report. It may also be presented by a higher-ranking procurator.

The report is made before the the deputy is criminally charged, sanction is given for his arrest, or a case involving an administrative violation is turned over to the court.

A higher-ranking procurator may recall a report submitted to receive consent to bring a deputy to responsibility which has been presented to the soviet by a lower-ranking procurator.

The soviet examines the procurator's report within a month at most and may request from the procurator additional materials necessary to resolve the issue presented in the report. The soviet adopts a reasoned decision and in three days informs the procurator of it. When there are appropriate grounds the soviet may revise its decision. The deputy has the right to participate in the soviet's examination of the issue of his deputy immunity.

When the higher-ranking procurator does not agree with the decision of the local soviet of people's deputies, he has the right to enter a report to his higher-ranking soviet to annul the decision and pass the issue on to the lower soviet for a second examination. The rayon or city procurator also has the right to go to the rayon or city soviet, as appropriate, with a report on annulling the decision of the kishlak, settlement, or city (city of rayon subordination) soviet and return the issue for a second examination. If the soviet confirms the initial decision, the substance of the issue may be decided by the Dushanbe city or oblast soviet of people's deputies or the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, as appropriate, after a report of the procurator of the city of Dushanbe, the oblast, or the republic.

If the procurator's report presented on the basis envisioned by this article is not examined by the soviet of people's deputies in one month, the higher-ranking soviet takes measures based on the report of the corresponding or higher-ranking procurator to insure its immediate examination.

The procurator who made the report to the soviet is obliged to inform the soviet which assented to bringing the deputy to responsibility or to his arrest of the results of the investigation or the examination of the case within three days from the end of the proceeding.

Receiving consent to bring a deputy of a local soviet of people's deputies to criminal responsibility, to arrest him, or to apply administrative penalties imposed by the court is not necessary if the crime or administrative violation committed by the deputy is outside the territory of that soviet to which he has been elected. In those cases where the deputy of the local soviet of people's deputies is on the territory of the soviet to which he has been elected at the moment the issue of bringing him to criminal responsibility, arresting him, or taking administrative penalty measures imposed by the court against him, consent is obtained in the manner established by this article.

Article 40. The Deputy Identification Card and the Deputy Badge

The deputy has a deputy identification card and a deputy badge which are issued to him after the soviet recognizes the deputy's powers. The deputy identification card and the deputy badge are used while the deputy is in office.

If the deputy's powers are suspended prematurely, the identification card and the deputy badge are returned to the soviet which issued them.

Statutes on the identification cards and badges of people's deputies as well as samples of identification cards and badges for Tajik SSR people's deputies and deputies of local soviets of people's deputies are ratified by the presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

*K. Makhkamov, chairman,
Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.
24 April 1990. Dushanbe.*

Turkmen Becomes Official Republic Language

*90US1023A Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in
Russian 27 May 90 pp 1-2*

[Text of language law signed in Ashkhabad on 24 May 1990 by S. Niyazov, chairman, Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet: "The Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic Law on Language"]

[Text] The language is one of the definitive factors in the national distinctiveness of peoples, the nation's intrinsic symbol. The Turkmen language is the language of the Turkmen SSR's native population and an overwhelming majority of its citizens, and is one of the most ancient Turkic languages, in which outstanding cultural treasures and written monuments have been created.

All matters associated with ensuring the development, use, and protection of the Turkmen language are within the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic's purview. This law accords state language status to the Turkmen language throughout Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic territory for purposes of furthering the overall development of the Turkmen people's intellectual creativity and guaranteeing the language's sovereign-state future. The lending of state status to the Turkmen language establishes a foundation for the protection and overall development of the Turkmen language and literature.

The Turkmen SSR Law on Language is in accordance with provisions of the USSR Law "On Languages of the USSR Peoples." The Russian language is recognized as the official language of the USSR, and is used as a means of interethnic communication.

This law provides legal guarantees for the free development and use of Turkmen as the Turkmen SSR state language and the Russian language as a means of interethnic communication, as well as the languages of the other peoples living within the republic's confines.

The Law on Languages does not regulate the use of languages in everyday life, in interpersonal communication, in armed forces establishments and organizations, or in the conduct of religious activity and the performance of religious rites.

Title I. General Provisions

Article 1. The Turkmen language shall be the state language of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Turkmen SSR shall effectuate the Turkmen language's state protection, and shall see to its development in every possible way and its active use in state organs and public organizations, in the economy, in public education, culture, science and technology, in the services and mass information fields, and in other areas of public life.

The according of state language status to the Turkmen language shall not infringe on the constitutional rights of citizens of other nationalities living in the Turkmen SSR to use the language of their nationality.

Article 2. The state and Russian languages shall be the languages of interethnic communication in the Turkmen SSR.

Article 3. The Turkmen SSR shall create conditions for free use and development of the languages of the peoples living within the republic's confines. The Turkmen SSR shall provide for its citizens' study of the state language, and shall see to the development of national-Russian and Russian-national bilingualism and multilingualism.

The Turkmen SSR shall promote the meeting of the spiritual, cultural, and linguistic needs of Turkmen living beyond the republic's confines.

Title II. Citizens' Rights and Guarantees in the Choice of Language

Article 4. In the Turkmen SSR, every citizen shall have the right to make written requests and complaints on all matters to the organs of state government and administration, to state and public institutions and organizations, to the courts, and to the procuracy, and receive a response to these, in the state language or another language acceptable to both parties.

Article 5. The workers of state governmental and administrative organs and public organizations, as well as those of law enforcement agencies, health care and public education institutions, culture, trade and the services field, transportation, and social security and housing and community administration, who must regularly deal with citizens of different nationalities in their performance of duty, must be able to use the state and Russian languages to the extent necessary to perform their occupational duties.

In rayons of dense ethnic-group residence, these workers also must be able to use the local population's native language to the same extent.

This article shall become effective no later than 1 January 1996.

A list of these occupations, as well as the extent of language knowledge for each worker group, shall be established in the manner prescribed by the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers.

The Turkmen SSR [TSSR] Council of Ministers shall present its proposals no later than 1 January 1991.

Title III. The Language in the Activity of State Governmental and Administrative Organs, Public Organizations, and Enterprises

Article 6. In state governmental and administrative organs and public organizations in the Turkmen SSR, business transactions shall be conducted in the state language. The governmental and administrative organs' acts shall be adopted in the state language and published in the state and Russian languages.

Congresses, sessions, conferences, plenums, meetings, assemblies, and councils shall be conducted in the state language. Persons unable to use the state language shall be provided with interpretation into the Russian language or, to the extent of its feasibility, into another language. Speakers shall have the right to choose the language for their presentations. The documents and decisions of these proceedings shall be finalized in the state language.

The working language for international, All-Union, and interrepublic proceedings conducted in the Turkmen SSR, as well as the matter of interpretation, shall be prescribed by the organization committee for these.

Local organs of state government and administration, and public organizations, having majority membership of another nationality may also use the majority's native language along with the state language.

This article shall become effective no later than 1 July 1999.

Article 7. At enterprises and in institutions and organizations located within Turkmen SSR confines, business transactions shall be conducted in the state language.

At enterprises and in institutions and organizations wherein a majority of the workers is unable to use the state language, business transactions shall be conducted in Russian, or in the other language that is the language of the majority. At the same time, the material and other conditions for study of the Turkmen language and gradual conversion of the business transactions into the state language shall be created.

This article shall become effective no later than 1 January 1998.

Article 8. The accounting/statistical and financial documentation at enterprises and in institutions and organizations, and in the Turkmen SSR's ministries, republic

departments, and public organizations and their systems' organs shall be done in the state and Russian languages, but reporting and financial documents destined propose something else. Although there was nothing reprehensible in it.

Last January K. Rakov, chief engineer of the VNIIZhT [All-Union Railroad Transport Scientific Research Institute] and three other specialists visited India, which had expressed interest in the technology for repairing railcars at the Yasinovataya and Krasnoarmeysk depots on the Donetsk Railroad. According to the negotiation results, the VNIIZhT was committed, in particular, to send India working plans in the English language, as the partners require.

You see what is happening to us. Even the scientists are compelled to learn. Interpreters alone cannot manage this work.

There is also reason to inform readers about the first session of the Soviet-American Commission on Cooperation in Transportation Science and Technology. It was held last fall. The basic directions for working together were defined more precisely here. In particular, this concerned the selection and training of locomotive engineers, the technology for maintaining continuous welded railway track, rail flaw detection, monitoring of bridge condition, and high-speed passenger services.

The last topic was discussed recently at a symposium of the American High-Speed Traffic Association held in Texas. The Soviet delegation was led by Deputy Minister G. Fadeyev. In a note prepared for the name of the minister, instructions from Nikolay Semenovitch in which he orders that the public be acquainted with this matter were of interest. We hope that this will be done before long.

We believe that the facts we have cited are sufficient to understand why the Ministry of Railways is sending people abroad. We have not held anything back, all the same—we decided to tell about one more position in the plan. It was worded this way: providing assistance to the supplier firm General Electric Signal in implementing the "Saturn" project. This means that the Soviet side will adapt the British system of dispatch control to our conditions. For those who do not know about this, let us say that it is the innovation which is being introduced on the Moscow-Kalinin section.

It seems to us that this approach to foreign technology can be considered the most acceptable. The formula of go, see, buy, and install, as experience shows, is very questionable. Especially if our technical and organizational features and the level of personnel training are taken into account. And if the equipment installed nowadays runs into many tens of billions of rubles, one of the reasons is that we have disregarded our reality.

And this is the reality in the sector: "Because of the prolonged development of new rolling stock and track machinery by industry, the systematic deficiency in the

delivery of rails and switches, and the imbalance in the repair base and infrastructure of railroad transport, the technical level of the main Soviet railroad facilities is lagging up to a generation behind the advanced level in other countries." We took this lengthy sentence from a report by the VNIIZhT. We have no grounds to question the scientists' conclusion. Both the specialists and ordinary citizens see that this exists. That is why it is so difficult for everything new to force its way through: it is alien to the outdated technologies and production relationships which accompany them.

Now all that remains is to tell about the people who travel about the world. Cooks from station restaurants go for so-called gastronomical weeks. Physicians in TsKB-4 [Central Design Office] have been receiving on-the-job training in France—they have been mastering the ultrasonic apparatus for disintegrating calculi. Fortunately, we have purchased this equipment.

There is a Ministry of Railways directive on developing youth tourism by rail between the FRG and the USSR (on preferential terms, naturally). In the foreign business trips plan, someone considered it necessary to include familiarization with rest and medical treatment at Romanian health resorts, and someone considered it necessary to include familiarization with the organization of railroad transport museums in Yugoslavia. The American millionaire (Fuqua) is financing a trip to the United States for V. Logunov, the chief of the Container Transport and Commercial Work Main Administration. The joint venture "Sovfinamtrans" is sending its personnel for on-the-job training in Finland. E. Poslavskaya and L. Kochetkova, staffers in the Central Accounting and Finances Main Administration, have gone to the FRG for the same purpose. Professor R. Grigorchuk of the MIIT [Moscow Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers], a doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, has been lecturing in Bonn at the Max Planck International Mathematics Institute and the local university.

Functionaries show up most often among those who travel to conferences and meetings. Representatives of the army of ordinary persons, without whose direct participation changes are inconceivable in the sector, very seldom travel to them. It is not for us to suggest whom should be sent and where. We would hope only that a foreign trip does not remain an adjunct to a management position.

Ukrainian CP Auditing Commission Report

90UN2287A Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
21 Jun 90 p 2

[Ukrainian CP Auditing Commission Report by Commission Chairman A.I. Kovinko: "Ukrainian CP Auditing Commission Report to the 28th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress: Reporter—Commission Chairman A.I. Kovinko"]

[Text] Dear delegates!

The Ukrainian CP Auditing Commission organized its work during the period covered while considering the dynamic socio-political processes that are occurring in the Party and in the country.

Sixty one people were elected to the Auditing Commission at the 27th Ukrainian CP Congress. The Auditing Commission coordinated its activities with oblast Party organization auditing commissions.

Primary efforts were concentrated on carrying out monitoring of the execution of the Party budget and compliance with staff and financial discipline in Party organs and Party institutions. Each commission member had a specific assignment. We constantly considered issues of party dues, processing and review procedures for workers letters, documents, and statements in Central Committee departments and Party obkoms, and matters in Party committees. Work results for each six-month period were examined at Auditing Commission meetings that took place during reporting period 13. A number of materials were sent for consideration of the Central Committee Secretariat and Party obkoms, and oblast Party committee auditing commissions for action.

Primary attention was paid to monitoring earnings coming into the Party budget and their proper expenditure. Audits of Ukrainian CP Central Committee financial management activities, administration of affairs of subdepartmental management, and Central Committee staff cashiers were conducted once every six months for this purpose. The audits showed that Party assets were safeguarded on the whole.

The profit portion of the Party budget (nearly 75 percent of income) consists of earnings from Party membership dues and deductions from Party publishing house profits—75-78 million rubles.

The overwhelming majority of Party members and candidates pay their dues in accordance with CPSU Central Committee Regulations. However, quite a few communists did not pay dues on their full earnings for various reasons. This trend has particularly increased in recent months. Thus, in the first quarter of this year, the number of Party members in the republic who owe dues increased almost three times in contrast with the situation on January 1, 1990.

We think it is necessary to inform the delegates that during the last five years there have been a whole series of cases of Party organization secretaries appropriating membership dues. Last year, 15,000 rubles were appropriated in eight cases. In particular, former Donetsk Oblast Yenakiyevskiy Mine and Zakarpatiya Oblast Vinogradovskiy Shoe Factory Partkom first secretaries did this. The money has been returned to the Party cashier and the guilty parties have been punished. During recent months, these were not the only cases when secretaries of leading Party organizations have not deposited membership dues in saving banks for a prolonged period of time.

At the same time, individual gorkoms, Party raykoms, and leading Party organizations themselves resorted to violations instead of increasing organizational and educational work to strengthen the standards of Party life. We need to make the appropriate conclusions from this. Party committees must be more demanding when approaching communists who are not complying with Party discipline. This standard must also be strengthened in the CPSU Charter.

The Ukrainian Communist Party has its own printing base. They are the Radyanska Ukraina Publishing House and Printing Combine and 16 oblast publishing houses with printing works. During the period covered, work was conducted to develop and consolidate the Party printing house's technical support facilities. Off-set printing technology has been introduced for certain periodical and artistic publications which allowed us to increase the circulation of printed material by 30 percent over the last four years and to improve its quality somewhat. Furthermore, we must state that there are poor printing facilities at a number of Party publishing houses and working conditions and journalists' technical equipment are unsatisfactory.

In the Ukrainian Communist Party, the Party's own resources are used as reimbursements for all expenditures for maintenance of Party organs, their conduct of organizational, propaganda, and political work, personnel training, and for management and other activities without any grants whatsoever from the State budget.

Sixty five to eighty eight percent of the Party budget's total expenditures are directed toward financing local Party committee and Party institution activities and development of their support facilities. In 1989, 156.7 million rubles were expended for maintenance of Party obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and for full-time leading Party organization workers. Ukrainian CP Central Committee estimated expenditures totaled 6.7 million rubles of which 5.9 million rubles or 4.4 percent of total expenditures for Party organ maintenance was for maintenance of the Central Committee staff.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee handed down a decision on allocation of 1989 Party budget resources for the needs of leading Party organizations in the amount of three percent of Party membership dues income. This totaled 6.6 million rubles throughout the Ukrainian Communist Party of which only 4.2 million rubles or 63 percent was utilized. Leading Party organizations had 2.1 million rubles that remained unspent: Kiev—285,000 rubles or 54 percent of the allocated sum; Sumy Oblast—56 percent; and, Odessa Oblast—53 percent.

A number of leading Party organizations directed a part of their resources for assistance and incentives for Party activists and for charitable acts. Over 880,000 rubles altogether were expended for these purposes. We can understand these activities. But right now, under new conditions, when we are planning to extend the right to

leading Party organizations to expend up to 50 percent of dues for their own needs, we need a detailed workup of the budget at the Central Committee level, and for each Party obkom, gorkom, raykom, and leading Party organization. I consider it necessary to report to the conference delegates that the assets which are being allocated in accordance with the Party budget, both in the Central Committee and in Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, are being expended in accordance with approved appropriations and for special purposes. Steps are also being taken to reduce expenditures. Last year, we spent 10.4 million rubles less than approved appropriations of which five million rubles were not expended on wage funds as a result of not fully manning Party committee staffs.

This year part of the floor space in Party committee and institution buildings was released due to a reduction of Republic Party organ staffs. This permitted improvement of employee working conditions and a reduction of expenditures for building maintenance. The number of office automobiles was reduced and some of them were transferred to cost accounting. Fleet renewal is being carried out by using cheaper and more economical makes of automobiles.

Furthermore during the course of inspections, shortcomings were noted in expenditures of resources for office, postal and telegraph expenses, telephone maintenance, and intercity telephone calls.

I need to say that, in 1988-1989, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee examined construction plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan and deleted 47 new construction projects costing nearly 83 million rubles. They are the Luganskoye Obkom and Yevpatoriya Gorkom buildings, expansion of the Kharkov Party Obkom building, and others. A decision was made to begin new construction in the future only for newly formed Party committees and Party institutions, those who do not have facilities, and also to replace buildings that are in disrepair.

During the period being covered, a number of Party institution buildings were transferred to other organizations free of charge. In particular, in 1988, the Lvov Party Obkom's new facility was transferred to public health organs and buildings of three Party raykoms were transferred to Kerch. We think that the cost of these buildings, as a rule, should be reimbursed in the Party budget.

The Ukrainian CP Auditing Commission carried out monitoring of the state of work with citizens letters and statements in Central Committee departments, at newspaper editorial offices, and at oblast, city, and rayon Party committees. Nearly 200,000 letters arrived at the Central Committee and there were over 39,000 visitors to the reception area, and 123,000 people were received at Central Committee departments during the period being covered. Secretaries and Ukrainian CP Central Committee staff workers constantly conducted citizen receptions in the reception area and Ukrainian CP

Central Committee members and candidates for membership conducted citizen receptions during the pre-congress period.

Letters to the Central Committee reflect worker anxiety about the course of perestroika, dissatisfaction with its practical results, and a longing for consolidation of society and heightened discipline. A large number of letters concern ethnic problems. But the majority of letters and appeals are requests of a personal nature that are first of all associated with issues whose resolution is within the jurisdiction of trade unions and economic organs. People are particularly troubled by slow resolution of accumulated socio-economic problems, first of all those that affect provision of housing and food, the state of medical services, and the complicated ecological situation.

The significant arrival of collective complaints and statements—more than 17,000 or 8.5 percent of total letters received—at the Central Committee also attracts attention. There are almost just as many repeat appeals. The prestige of our Party also in many ways depends on straightening out this exclusively important sphere.

More than 150 memoranda and reports were prepared based on a Central Committee department analysis of citizens letters and verbal appeals during the inter-congress period and were examined in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. Reports on work with citizens letters and verbal appeals to Khmel'nik Oblast and Ukrainian SSR Mintrans [Ministry of Transportation] communists and leaders were presented in the Central Committee.

The most important letters were considered by Central Committee secretaries. Other letters were considered by Ukrainian CP Central Committee departments. A significant number of them were verified with a trip to the location. Letters were examined in the Central Committee staff within prescribed time periods and answers about results and steps taken were submitted to petitioners in a timely manner. The Auditing Commission directly examined a number of letters. The authors were given explanations during personal meetings and written responses on the issues broached.

However, cases of superficial, inattentive consideration of complaints and statements occurred in a number of instances. For example, during 1988-1989 a number of letters arrived at the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee about serious discrepancies in work style and methods and misuse of duty position by Kherson Oblast Tsyurupinskiy Party Raykom First Secretary Comrade I.Ye. Kurakov. Several critical articles regarding this subject were published in *RADYANSKA UKRAINA AND SILSKI VISTI* Newspapers. The facts presented in the letters were confirmed when verified. In January 1990, this issue was discussed at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Secretariat. The Party obkom first secretary was severely

reprimanded for a superficial approach to the assessment of shortcomings in work and for the abuses permitted by former Tsyurupinskiy Party Raykom First Secretary Comrade I.Ye. Kurakov.

Incidentally, the situation worsened with a proper, businesslike reaction of communists and leaders to objective criticism in the mass media.

I must stress that consistent intensification of democratization and glasnost and the increase of social direction of citizens appeals persistently require a search for new approaches to processing letters and organizing personal receptions for workers. It is possible that appropriate provisions also must be included in the CPSU Charter.

Comrade delegates! The political situation today requires more specific and decisive actions from Party organizations in all directions of intra-Party life and audits are an integral part of it. However, we also see substantial shortcomings when we compare the level of audit activities with the demands of perestroika. We have not succeeded in freeing ourselves from outmoded approaches in our work. At times, Party adherence to principle in the assessment of some phenomena and the skill to professionally approach the examination of affairs have been missing. The Auditing Commission has not sharply placed issues about shortcomings discovered before the Central Committee Secretariat. There was not sufficient glasnost in the commission's work.

The majority of the Auditing Commission's meetings, both republic, oblast, city, and rayon, are being conducted before the appropriate Party committee plenums start working or immediately after they finish. I must also admit that not all members of our commission worked aggressively and with interest.

I will frankly say that even the position of the auditing commissions themselves in our Party did not promote their aggressiveness and effectiveness. We propose that the congress examine the issue to establish a Ukrainian CP Auditing Commission and not an audit monitoring commission as the CPSU Central Committee proposes. From our point of view, a full-time chairman must head it to whom a definite number of skilled workers must be subordinate.

I am certain that the Party congress will thoroughly discuss the audit work from top to bottom under new conditions of CPSU and Ukrainian CP activities. This will help to activate Auditing Commission participation to solve tasks facing the Ukrainian Communist Party.

Ukrainian CP Mandate Commission Report

*90UN2287B Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
21 Jun 90 p 2*

[Ukrainian CP Mandate Commission Report by Reporter Commission Chairman N.F. Strela: "Ukrainian Communist Party 28th Congress Mandate Commission Report by Reporter Commission Chairman N.F. Strela"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The Mandate Commission examined 28th Ukrainian CP Congress delegate election results and appropriate documents submitted by conferences of oblast and Kiev City Party organizations and military districts and formations. The Central Election Commission's conclusions were also taken into consideration.

Delegate elections to the 28th Ukrainian CP Congress were conducted on a broad democratic basis and leading Party organizations and rank and file communists were enlisted at all stages.

Oblast and Kiev City Party organizations independently determined the method for conducting delegate elections. The territorial production principle was used during establishment of districts. While considering Party organizations opinions and desires and the specific features of local conditions in the Republic, 1,174 single seat and 135 multi-seat districts were formed including Chernovitskiy [Electoral District] which included the entire oblast Party organization.

Electoral commissions that organized and conducted the campaign to elect delegates to the Ukrainian CP Congress were formed for the first time in accordance with the decisions of Central Committee Plenums and Party obkoms and they rendered organizational and methodological assistance to district and rayon commissions.

In the context of total democratization of internal Party life, leading organizations obtained the priority right to nominate candidates for delegate and they took advantage of it everywhere while combining this with the discussion of CPSU and Ukrainian CP Pre-Congress Program Documents.

Candidates for delegate were given mandates and assignments to defend the interests of leading Party organizations at the congress and to conduct a line toward strengthening Party discipline, stabilizing the moral and political situation in the Republic, and accelerating the resolution of acute social issues. In many cases, lists of candidates for delegate and also elected delegates were printed in local newspapers.

The elections were conducted under alternative, competitive conditions and provided communists the opportunity for unhindered expression of their will. Altogether, nearly 6,400 candidates were nominated or an average of four per seat. An absolute majority of delegates (95 percent) were elected on an alternative basis.

All of this undoubtedly will promote an increase of the Party's prestige and further growth of the activities of communists and was perceived positively by the workers.

Democratic election procedures and participation of the lowest elements of the Party in them gives the broad mass of communists the basis to assert that preference has been assigned to authoritative and competent people who are capable of expressing the will and defending the

interests of Party organizations that made them delegates to the Ukrainian Communist Party's highest organ. They are communists who, with all the variation of their opinions and approaches to the solution of political and socio-economic problems, occupy a constructive position and are striving to advance the cause of the Party's renewal through specific work.

Delegate elections occurred in accordance with procedures and standards of representation prescribed by the March (1990) Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum—one delegate per 2,000 Party members. According to the election results, the delegates who are present here garnered the required number of votes of district communists or of oblast Party conference delegates. In many cases, runoff elections were held throughout districts. Delegates were elected at oblast Party conferences to the 92 seats that remained vacant after district elections. Election results were compiled at Party conferences in all oblasts and in Kiev.

At the same time, in our opinion, the delegate election mechanism requires further improvement throughout the districts. In particular, there were quite a few questions with regard to the formation of Party districts and low activity of communists at meetings and during voting was observed in a number of locations. Undoubtedly the fact that the election campaign was conducted in a very short time period had an impact on its entire course.

Having verified the documents submitted, the Mandate Commission recognized as valid the authority of all 1,696 delegates elected to the 28th Ukrainian CP Congress. Today, 19 delegates are absent.

The commission disseminates the following information to the congress delegates: 1,527 or 90 percent were elected delegates to the congress for the first time; 70 delegates were directly elected at major leading Party organizations where the number of communists corresponded to the representation standard. Six hundred fifty nine rayon and city Party organizations are represented at the congress which is 94 percent of their total number.

Among the delegates are 204 workers and 119 collective farmers which totals 12 and 7 percent of all delegates, respectively. Among the delegates, 37 percent work in industry, transportation, construction, or communications. Eleven percent work in agriculture and nearly 10 percent are representatives of culture, science, education, public health, or the press; nine percent are leaders of industrial, transportation, construction, or communications enterprises; six percent are chairmen of kolkhozes or directors of sovkhozes; eight percent are engineering workers; and, seven percent are agricultural experts.

Among the delegates, five percent are servicemen who have been elected from military unit and formation

Party organizations deployed on the territory of the Republic. Six delegates are Great Patriotic War participants.

Among the congress delegates, 1,335 (79 percent) are members of Party committees, audit or audit monitoring commissions of rayon, city, or oblast Party organizations, including 43 (2.5 percent) Party obkom secretaries, 316 (19 percent) Party gorkom or raykom secretaries, and 338 (20 percent) secretaries of leading or shop Party organizations or Party group organizations.

One hundred ninety (11 percent) government organ workers were elected to the congress and 9 (0.5 percent) trade union or Komsomol organization workers were elected.

One hundred sixteen or seven percent of the total number of delegates are women.

Among congress delegates are representatives of 18 nationalities and peoples. They include Ukrainians—1,171 (69 percent), Russians—472 (28 percent), and 53 delegates are of other nationalities.

Thirty three young communists were elected, that is, delegates up to 30 years of age. Delegates from 41 to 50 years of age make up the greatest ratio (44 percent) and there are 27 people who are over 60 years of age.

Four delegates joined the Communist Party's ranks during the Great Patriotic War and the remaining delegates joined during the postwar period, including 44, or 3 percent, during the last five years.

Eighty five percent of the delegates have a higher education and 15 percent have a middle education. Among the delegates are eight academicians or corresponding members of the USSR or Ukrainian SSR Academies of Sciences, 30 doctors, and 95 candidates of sciences.

Among the delegates are 31 USSR People's Deputies, 85 Ukrainian SSR People's Deputies, and 797 (47 percent) local Soviet people's deputies.

Two Heroes of the Soviet Union and five Heroes of Socialist Labor were elected delegates.

USSR orders and medals have been awarded to 1,025 delegates to the 28th Ukrainian CP Congress. Twenty eight delegates are Laureates of Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR or Republic State Prizes.

The Mandate Commission proposes that the congress approve this report.

'Confrontation' Between Political Forces Marks Ukrainian Parliament Sessions

*90UN2334A Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English
No 23, 17-24 Jun 90 p 6*

[Article by Vladimir Kolinko: "Stormy Debates in the Ukrainian Parliament"]

[Text] Leaving her post as Chairman of the Presidium of the Ukraine's Supreme Soviet to no applause, Valentina Shevchenko still managed to leave her mark. After the elections ousting her as a deputy to the Ukrainian parliament, she still had time to sign two significant decrees: on removing the internal affairs agencies from under the control of local Soviets and on increasing the apparatus of the republican Supreme Soviet. The first decree was a peculiar answer to oppositioners who had gained the majority in the local Soviets of some western regions of the Ukraine. As a result of the second decree, the apparatus of the Ukraine's Supreme Soviet gained over 100 new Party functionaries in May. Thus the Party, losing battles at meetings, has replaced these verbal fiascos with effective actions. Witness the elections of the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine.

The Democratic bloc—the popular Ukrainian movement Rukh, the Ukrainian Memorial society, members of the Ukrainian Republican Party, the "greens," and certain Communists who do not recognize the CPSU Central Committee platform and the principles of democratic centralism—won a little over 25 per cent of the vote in the Ukrainian parliament. The remaining 75 per cent, Party functionaries, leading cadres of various levels as well as "representatives" of the working class from the main industrial districts of the Republic, oppose the radicals.

Given such a distribution of forces, a struggle would seem senseless. The minority opposition cannot push through its own decisions. Despite this, the opposition is continuing to fight for people's hearts and minds. The election of the Chairman of the Ukraine's Supreme Soviet was also marked by this confrontation. Ten people participated in this struggle, the results of which were predetermined. Among them were Vladimir Ivashko, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukraine's Communist Party; Ivan Saliy, a district Party leader; Vladimir Grinyov, a scientist from Kharkov; Academician Igor Yukhnovsky, poet Ivan Drach, Mikhailo Goryn, head of the secretariat of Rukh; Levko Lukyanenko, Chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Party; writer Vladimir Yavorivsky; poet Dmitro Pavlychko; and Vyacheslav Chernovil, Chairman of the Lvov Regional Soviet. Three of the candidates were former political prisoners. Mikhailo Goryn, Vyacheslav Chernovil and Levko Lukyanenko spent a combined total of 40 years in prisons and in camps. Of course, they had no chance of winning the chairmanship. Nevertheless, they took part in the struggle for the sake of propagating their ideas—because glasnost is a very relative notion. The official press does not publish statements by the opposition. But here the discussion was broadcast live over radio and TV. After two days of discussions, all the Democratic bloc candidates withdrew their candidatures, explaining that they disagreed with the resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic on the possibility of combining the posts of Chairman of the Ukraine's Supreme Soviet and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukraine's Communist Party. The

voting took place on Monday, 4 June. The Democratic bloc—nearly 25 per cent of all deputies—refused to participate.

Vladimir Ivashko was elected Chairman of the Ukraine's Supreme Soviet by majority vote.

Debates From Uzbek 22d CP Congress

90US1099A Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian
8 Jun 90 p 2

[Debates on the Political Report of the Central Committee and the Report of the Auditing Commission of the Uzbek CP at the 22d Uzbek CP Congress]

[Excerpts] **Vanguard Role of Party Stressed by Sh.R. Mirsaidov, Chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers**

In the course of preparing for the 28th CPSU Congress, a campaign of not only criticism but also slander of the party has gotten underway. Yes, we openly recognize that errors in party leadership existed not only in the past, but also included the period of perestroika. A clear strategic line was not elaborated to renew society, and inconsistency and skidderishness were and are present particularly in the area of economic policy. Regardless of this, we consider it incorrect and politically harmful to accuse the entire party generally. From an analysis of the factors leading the country and the republic to the crisis situation, we can see that it was not the party as a whole which was to blame but rather certain leaders both in the center and on the spot.

The party has always had and does have communists who are thoughtful, honest, selfless and ready to overcome any hardships for the sake of the good of others. Precisely they at present are the main motivating force in the renewal of the party. A clear example of this is the activities of the Uzbek CP Central Committee which have won, particularly recently, the trust of the people, while during this same period the authority of the CPSU Central Committee has steadily declined. I absolutely do not agree also with the assertions that socialism has outlived itself and that the society created by us is a blind-alley model.

If this were the case, then where would we have gotten highly profitable enterprises and millionaire kolkhozes where social and cultural services are well developed, wages are high, and there are additional payments for pensions and increases for highly productive labor. Such collectives are not isolated but rather exist in all areas and sectors of the economy. The republic has many such examples. Where the leaders are real communists and organizers there are good results.

An inseparable part in the general plan for the renewal of the republic Communist Party, as was pointed out in the report, is to provide the true political and economic sovereignty of Uzbekistan. Here economic independence is fundamental, as without this there will never be any real sovereignty. For achieving this, the government

is not endeavoring to put its interests in opposition to the interests of the other republics and the nation as a whole but rather views this as free self-determination on the basis of mutually advantageous treaties as part of a renewed federation.

Moreover, the pending transition to market relations is inconceivable in leaving the former state distribution functions to the Union government, and without granting the republics the right of disposing of their own products.

We can no longer allow the arbitrariness, the uncontrolled mismanagement and squandering of our riches by the Union ministries and departments. The government feels that the renewed Uzbek Constitution should reinforce our right to halt or forbid the action of enforceable enactments by the Union departments, if these run counter to the republic's interests. The time has come to demand a rectification of the mistakes and eliminate the discriminatory legislative enactments against Uzbekistan instead of "beseeching" or "wresting" from the center what actually belongs to the republic.

In light of the practical implementation of the tasks set in the Political Report to the Congress and Government we must accelerate the structural transformation of the national economic sectors and activate work in eliminating the raw material focus of the economy. For these purposes, we have begun to work out the questions of developing small-and medium-sized enterprises in the republic employing advanced world technology, with the attracting of foreign capital, and we plan to produce a broad assortment of consumer goods, including motor vehicles, video tape recorders, television sets, radio tape recorders and many other types of complex consumer appliances which are new for us. We must more rapidly utilize the capability of chemical production for producing end product.

Such a posing of the question will make it possible to sharply reduce the republic's dependence upon the importing of consumer goods from other regions.

The transition to a market economy also requires the adjusting of the government program approved by the First Session of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet. This is necessitated by the fact that not all the republics have the same conditions for converting to the market, and we have different start-up conditions, structures of agricultural and industrial production, national traditions, way of life and standard of living. For this reason, we must have our own general plan for converting to the market considering our particular features and opportunities.

After the publishing of the national government's report, passions and emotions over the transition to a market economy reached the highest pitch. This problem concerns everyone without exception, each family, each member of society. For this reason, our main task is to ensure the social protection of the population, particularly during the transitional period. With the current state of affairs, the people will not accept a rise in prices.

All of this was also reflected in the course of the report and election campaign in the republic party organizations. We do not have the right not to consider the opinion of the people and the communists. Precisely these circumstances and most importantly the defense of the interests of Uzbekistan's inhabitants caused us to send off a telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the national government and express our view on the forced transition of the economy to market relations. For this reason, we fully approve and support the proposals for the adopting of a resolution by the 22d Uzbek CP Congress on the given question.

In knowing the inconsistency in the decisions taken by the central bodies in carrying out the economic reform during the years of perestroika, the republic government has worked out extensive measures to prepare the economy for functioning under the conditions of market relations and ensure its stability in the transitional period. In addition to those which were mentioned in the report, particular attention has been given to solving the problems and working out guarantees for maintaining normal living conditions of the public. The real level of income and expenditures has been set for the groups of the population as recommended considering the changes in prices, the minimum subsistence standard of living, the amounts of compensation related to the consequences of inflation, and particularly for such socially unprotected groups as pensioners, disabled, large families and other strata of the population having fixed incomes.

The speaker took up in detail the important question of the social restructuring of the countryside. He stated that a gas and water supply program had been completed and will be submitted for extensive discussion and this provides for a multiple increase in the pace of work. At present, we can report to the Congress that if the rate of central gas supply for the countryside in 1989 reached a level of 700 km, the opportunity has been sought out to bring it in 1990 up to 1,700 km.

For improving the supply of drinking water, during the years of the 13th Five-Year Plan we intend to build around 24,000 km of water lines, or 4-fold than in the previous five-year plan. By 1994, this will make it possible to completely solve the problem of drinking water supply in Karakalpakia and Khorezm Oblast and which are in the most threatening economic state as well as fundamentally improve water supply for the public in the entire remaining region.

The allocating of land to the public posed new tasks for the government in supplying the workers with building materials, loans, seed, fertilizers and everything necessary for developing the private farm. Along with this, we must profoundly think through the questions of supplying an entire social infrastructure for the newly organized areas of individual construction.

In the aim of raising the standard of living of the public, we are refocusing investment policy of both the agroindustrial complex and the entire republic on developing the social infrastructure in the countryside. The first steps have already been taken in this area.

With a full sense of responsibility, let us state that the government will not leave the villagers alone with their complex and hard-to-resolve problems and will find the necessary sources and resources for rectifying the existing intolerable situation.

The Council of Ministers is clearly aware of what must be done to raise the entire economy for realizing the ultimate goal of increasing the people's prosperity. However, here the efforts of just the members of the government alone are not enough. We need the help and support of the entire aktiv of the republic, the enterprises, organizations and farms and the participation of everyone who considers himself a patriot of the republic.

We are placing particular hopes on the communist deputies, the real leaders of the people who are capable of leading others. And while it is still too early to speak about the republic deputy corps, we can with regret state that for now there has not been the proper activeness in our general work on the part of the USSR people's deputies and particularly by the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the committee members. We think that if this passivity is maintained further, then the voters have the right to draw their own conclusions.

Role of Turkestan Military District Examined by I.V. Fuzhenko, Commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District

According to the unanimous opinion of the delegates from the Red Banner Turkestan Military District, the report made at the Congress has mainly and basically been aimed at the future of the Uzbek Communist Party as the vanguard force of the entire Uzbek people in carrying out the complex tasks of instituting authentic sovereignty and economic independence for the republic within the context of a renewed Soviet federation.

We are all witnesses that this course has found a response and support among many strata of the Uzbekistan population. These processes also instill confidence in the Turkestan military that the republic will find a solution to the questions related to maintaining dependable defense capability, to the patriotic and international indoctrination of the public and the youth and preparing them for army service.

The results of the winter training period show that the district troops, on the basis of a transition to quality priorities, have made certain headway in raising the level of combat readiness, in improving the quality of combat skills, strengthening discipline and educating internationalism.

We consider equally important the fact that under the conditions of the heightening of the sociopolitical and

interethnic situation and the growing political instability in a number of the nation's regions, the Turkestan military has been able to keep the troop collectives monolithic and united, and strengthen the confidence of the servicemen that the policy chosen by the party of perestroyka is correct.

At present, I report to the 22d Uzbek CP Congress that the district communists and all the personnel support the open letter from the CPSU Central Committee. In our ranks there are no hesitators, those who would doubt the ability of the CPSU to lead the nation out of crisis and toward a humane democratic socialism.

You should be assured that the Turkestan military in this complex situation in the nation and in the world is ready to defend our motherland and defend socialism in our nation. We note with satisfaction the great aid and support from the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the party committees and as a whole the republic communists in carrying out the responsible tasks confronting the district troops.

One cannot help but see the fact that in the republic there has been no support or spread of the antisocialist, antiarmy, nationalistic and separatist ideas, slogans and appeals. The attempts by authors of individual articles and, in particular, in the Komsomol newspapers and in the newspaper UZBEKISTON ADABIYETI NA SANATI to speculate on the army problems and impose on society a strong negative attitude toward army service in the republic have encountered condemnation among many strata of the public and have caused indignation and anger in the ranks of the military.

At present, as never before, we must have a strong moral and political unity and a consolidation of all the republic forces headed by our party bodies and by our Central Committee Buro. The district troops are ready for such work and we will do everything within our power to strengthen the stability of the situation and maintain peace and quiet.

At present we are solving not simple problems. And it is essential that our problems be addressed not only by the republic leadership but primarily by the local party bodies and each communist. The question of preparing the youth for service in the army is particularly acute. It must be said directly that there have been serious flaws in this matter. On the spot an efficient system has not come into being for training the inductee youth, the physical plant has not been properly improved, while at the same time they have begun to overlook the questions of morality, the spiritual side of the youth, and less attention has been paid to military patriotic indoctrination.

Recently pacifist attitudes have become widespread in a number of regions of the republic. In all times and in any country of the world, the man in shoulderboards has been the support of society, its hope, its conscience and its honor. Precisely he instilled confidence in the life of the people and gave them the possibility of working

without fear and raising children. In any nation and at all times the people have been concerned for their army and for its defenders.

At present, patriotism is going through a very complex testing of its strength. The weak-spirited are leaving the party ranks. Let them go, and let their remain the dedicated persons, those who are ready to fight for our ideas.

There are great flaws in the physical training and the medical servicing of our youth. According to the results of the 1989 induction, many draftees were judged unfit for army service.

How is our Ministry of Health working? How are these tasks being carried out? How many times we have all heard about this work at various forums and meetings, but the work is not making headway and for now they are merely raising questions and problems. Everyone has problems and they must be solved within the limits of the held position.

Crime is rising steadily among the youth, and there is a growing number of young persons who abuse alcoholic beverages and drugs, who are unemployed and refuse induction. It is painful to give this figure, but in Uzbekistan, in 1989, the refusal of young persons to serve rose by 4.5-fold in comparison with 1986. As of today, in just Tashkent and Tashkent Oblast, 2,539 persons have not reported to the induction centers.

The service of the republic inductees does not always go smoothly. In 1989, some 443 men deserted from among our young men serving in the Armed Forces. In the first half of this year, it was already 212 men.

In any nation of the world and even thousands of years ago, desertion was viewed as a disgrace for the family, for the village and for the city. How are we dealing with these questions now? Certain leaders have even met with the deserters and provided them with monetary aid.

On our behalf, we are taking every measure to oppose the attempts to undermine the people's trust in the army and to spread the grains of doubt as to the ability of the commanders and the political workers to defend the rights and dignity of the young persons. We are hoping upon the understanding and support for our efforts in this area.

One other question: Why do we show such a bad attitude toward the educators of the future personnel of our Armed Forces? On the territory of Uzbekistan alone, over 2,000 of our officers and warrant officers ["praporshchik"] do not have apartments. They did not come here of their own will, they also have the right to live normally and raise children.... But we are not creating any conditions for them. And so the best officer personnel are submitting their requests to retire and they are leaving the Armed Forces.

We must remember that the people who cease to be concerned for their army make themselves unprotected.

Public Health Problems Aired by K.T. Rizayev, Uzbek Deputy Minister of Health and Chief of the Main Health Administration of the Tashkent Gorispolkom

At present, it is clear that our times are a time of consolidation for the healthy party forces, of elaborating its strategy and tactics under the conditions of a nascent multiparty system and the actual winning of authority for the communists on the path of the renewal of the party and society, on the path of rethinking the Leninist ideals of people's power.

We are convinced that the Uzbek CP is completely loyal to this path. At present, it is the sole social force capable of transforming republic life. The workers of Uzbekistan are aware of this.

But we must add to the party's authority, we must work more responsibly and usefully under the new conditions and consolidate the Leninist party forces on the national scale. We must not allow the party to split and by the common efforts of the communists we must work out a strategy for renewal in the Platform of the CPSU Central Committee.

The neglecting of the needs and aspirations of the people, the flaunting of Leninist standards of party life and of sovereign socioeconomic construction in the republic have brought us down to the threshold of moral and material vegetating. But our party remains and, I am confident, will remain the vanguard—and not out of any constitutional declaration but out of its historical essence—the leading and driving force of society and it along with the truly popular, democratic power will cure the failings of our society.

As a physician I must speak of the most superficial flaws of our ailing public health. The reasons for the vegetating of the sector "below the poverty line" lie in those same negative phenomena which have afflicted all social processes. One of these is planning according to the residual principle. Certainly it is a disgrace that for a decade now the plans for the construction of medical facilities have only been one-half carried out. For example, in the republic's capital, during the current year there are plans to build 19 of our facilities. But only 60 percent of the work has been carried out on 9 projects and on the remainder nothing has been done at all. And what can be said about the "profound reason"? Our projects are not advantageous for the construction workers.

They are endeavoring to solve the problem by turning over public health needs the buildings of the raykoms, executive committees and dormitories but these are predominantly decrepit and in any event both in terms of layout and sanitary requirements are unfit for treating persons and preventing illnesses.

According to the reports of the Ministry of Health and its local bodies (of course, under the pressure of the party apparatus of previous years) for decades we did not have any hepatitis, anemia among thousands of mothers or dystrophy among the tens of thousands of children, and

in the mothers' milk we "did not find" any toxic chemicals with which we have poisoned the fields and with which scores of industrial enterprises still destroy the environment. Infant mortality was considered minimal and our young men, without any doubts as to their health, were dispatched for army service.

All of this was a lie. But there must not be lies for the sake of feigned well-being. During the period of glasnost, we have disclosed our problems. It has turned out that the mortality rate for children under the age of one has been the highest in the nation with 38 per thousands births and in certain rayons, even up to 45. For this indicator, we have long since "overtaken" the recent colonial nations of Africa. Last year alone in just Tashkent, around 50 fellows were sent back from the army because of their health. Some had nervous disorders while others, it turned out, had been sent to the army with a heart defect. Who was to blame? It was we, the physicians, who blindly obeyed the orders of the military commissariats and fulfilled the "recruit plans." There will be no more of this. At present, the best practitioners and medical scientists are working in the induction commissions and are doing everything to follow the law and morality in recruiting young men into the army.

Fundamental measures are needed to improve the health of children and mothers and for ameliorating our entire society. But we are still working with our grandfathers' equipment and in "adapted" quarters. Modern equipment, integrated medical lines and officer "find" their buildings in the republic still from instructions issuing from the offices of the USSR Minister of Health. Seemingly from there, they have a better view of our rayon and oblast needs for various equipment. Are we really incapable of understanding where the equipment should be installed—in Karsha or Bukhara, in Tashkent or Yangiyul?

As for now, there is nothing to install. The stated demand for medical equipment is only half-satisfied.

What is the supply of the republic with medicines? This is on the level of 70-80 percent. Here is something for the communists of our own pharmaceutical enterprises to be concerned with.

We are gaining experience in having the state face the needs of public health. An example of this is the decision of the republic president and government to allocate 5 million foreign exchange rubles for organizing joint enterprises to combat viral hepatitis with scientists and business circles from Seattle.

The Ukase of the Uzbek President concerning additional benefits for mothers with large families and mothers suffering from anemia is practical steps to strengthen the health of our people.

We are confident that this is how other health problems will be fundamentally solved with the economic independence of the republic.

The giants of industry pollute the environment virtually with impunity. We still have not organized the output and sale of high-quality children's food for large families.

And is not the training of medical personnel a problem? Why do the young men and women of many republics study medicine and practice in the developed industrial countries, but this has still not become available for the Uzbek youth? Why are modern mobile emergency and resuscitation facilities a wonder for us?

It is impossible to save at the expense of the health of people. We cannot save at the expense of the people's future, otherwise all the possible rescue and charity funds will be senseless.

The health problems require state concern and party responsibility in solving them. Nor should an exception be made for concern for the training of medical and scientific personnel, for their everyday life and well-being, for material remuneration for their labor which is aimed at the health and the well-being of millions.

Uzbek CP Roundtable Discussion on Multiparty System, Economy

*90US1012B Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian
18 May 90 p 2*

[Roundtable discussion: "Through Dialog to Consolidation—The Discussion Platform: We discuss the Draft Platform of the CPSU CC for the 23rd Party Congress"]

[Text] At the PRAVDA VOSTOKA "Business Meetings Table"

The process of renewing our society is not without conflict, and obstacles are encountered. It is not surprising that the debates on the draft platform of the CPSU Central Committee for the 23rd congress are more and more frequently singling out those aspects of the restructuring which were only recently left in the background.

How is the republic's Communist Party to function in the possible multiparty system and to achieve its highest goal of bringing harmony to international relations? What else will have to be overcome on the path to the federation's renewal? How should one interpret today's principle of nations' right to self-determination, and does the draft platform meet today's demands in the area of economic policy? These questions were discussed at a roundtable discussion at the Institute of Party History under Uzbekistan's Communist Party Central Committee. The following took part: Candidate of Philosophy M. Khalmukhamedov, institute director; Doctor of History R. Nurullin, deputy director; Doctor of History P. Khamdamov, deputy director; Doctor of Economics A. Kasymov, section head; Candidate of History I. Rasulev, senior scientific associate; Candidate of Philosophy B. Vakhidov, senior scientific associate.

PRAVDA VOSTOKA was represented at the roundtable by M. Sadvakasov, head of the Party Life Department, and commentator G. Klyatskiy.

Up the Steep Ladder to a Multiparty System

[M. Khalmukhamedov] Today, the draft platform stresses, the CPSU is a real political force contributing in every way to the society's democratization and acting as consolidator on the scale of the enormous, diversified nation. The preelection program of Uzbekistan's Communist Party Central Committee also focused on the human being, social problems and the consolidation of healthy forces in the republic. In this respect it is continuing, as it were, the policy being implemented by the CPSU.

[Correspondent] The draft platform acknowledges the multiparty system as a reality. Comment on that premise, using Uzbekistan as an example.

[M. Khalmukhamedov] For now I see no political force other than the Uzbek Communist Party. There are the Birlik and Erk and certain other unofficial movements, but they do not constitute a force which could offer an alternative to the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. The Communists are prepared to cooperate with all movements which operate within the law, occupy socialist positions, direct their efforts toward further improving the economic and social situation of the workers and are resolving those pressing problems which have accumulated in our republic. It is the job of the republic party organization to assure the republic's economic independence, to see that it is the master of all we possess and is not subject to the whims of central ministries and departments. We lived the other way for a long time.

[P. Khamdamov] Only recently one could see posters with a crossed-out number 6 in reports on the Vremya program. The debate was about Article 6 of the Constitution of the USSR, which secured the CPSU's guiding role in the society. There are none of these posters today. The party itself saw fit to submit this issue to the USSR Congress of People's Deputies and is doing everything possible to create conditions conducive to the development of democracy in the society and to ensure pluralism of opinions. The multiparty issue is a complex and difficult one, which generates diverse opinions in party circles, among scientists and in the public. I believe we need to take a singular historical approach. Leftist social revolutionaries were members of the government, headed by Lenin, during the first years of Soviet power. The first All-Russian congresses of soviets had a multiparty makeup. It is a great pleasure to read the shorthand records of those congresses today. There were debate and real political struggle.

[P. Kim] The draft platform states the following: "The CPSU rejects the negative, dogmatic stereotyping of other parties" and "does not rule out the possibility of establishing parties." In my opinion, it would therefore be expedient to include in the draft platform a point on the need to study and apply historical experience with

the functioning of a multiparty system before and after the victory of Great October and during the period when Soviet power was being established and consolidated. Experience with the policy of relations between the area's Bolsheviks and right-wing and leftist Social Revolutionaries, Mensheviks, Jadids, Suro-i-Islamia and Suro-i-Ulema. What did they have in common with the Bolsheviks, and what separated them?

[P. Khamdamov] Today, as we move toward "socialism with a human face," the democratization of our society is accompanied by the emergence of the first sociopolitical associations of citizens. They are of diverse sociopolitical bents and are active in many areas of Russia, the Baltic republics, Georgia and Moldavia. The situation is somewhat different here in Central Asia. It seems to me that the idea expressed in the draft platform of the CPSU Central Committee that certain conditions are required in order to switch to a multiparty system is very important here. First of all, the level of the society's democratization, the democratic nature of the formation, the functioning of state and public institutions and the steady development of the restructuring processes are of crucial importance. I want to direct special attention to the need to enhance the political sophistication of the masses. It should be frankly stated that the level is not very high here. We must shape and develop democratic traditions, which were for certain reasons severed for us or frequently never existed at all. In short, as I have already stated, this is a very difficult and complex process, and the party must demonstrate its leading role with specific actions.

[I. Rasulev] A monopoly of power means a monopoly of responsibility, does it not?

[P. Khamdamov] It seems to me that in order for the party organizations to exercise their leading role, we need to enhance the scientific basis of the party's functioning, meaning that the party organizations should forecast the long-term development of events. In the second place, it is essential for the scientific subdivisions to provide the party organizations with scientific recommendations based on in-depth analysis of specific situation in each region. It is highly important to conduct sociological studies more extensively. In Uzbekistan, unfortunately, they are conducted rarely and are uncoordinated and frequently on a primitive level. In addition, we need scientific recommendations for the political campaigns we are to conduct. The establishment of a multiparty system will obviously raise questions about the party's participation in preelection campaigns, taking into account the realities which are already materializing. The recommendations of scientists are needed in this matter as well.

[I. Rasulev] You mentioned the role and place of party organizations in the party's renewal. Today one frequently hears it said that we must alter the organizational structures of the party organizations. Specifically, an interview with an advisor to the Department for Party Organizational Development and Personnel Work of the

CPSU Central Committee proposed removing the party organizations from the factories, the ministries and departments and having only territorial organizations. What are your feelings about this problem?

[P. Khamdamov] I feel me that sometime in the future the problem will be resolved in precisely this way. In the future. I do not believe the problem will be resolved so rapidly, however.

[A. Kasymov] I am also opposed to the existence of party elements in such organizations as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the procuracy and the KGB. But what if their workers become members of parties other than the Communist Party? Our society is heading in that direction. Let the members of those parties and our Communist Party unite somewhere outside those organizations. Not on the basis of production affiliation but territorially. They can influence people based on the platform of their parties.

[M. Khalmukhamedov] To establish or not to establish! There are Communists in both the KGB and the Ministry of Defense. They can resolve this problem themselves. We must not place restrictions upon them, forbidding a soldier or an officer from being a member of the CPSU. If we have democracy, you see, if we have a law-governed state, every individual has the right to join any party he wants to join. Let us therefore not be under the thumb of those who want the army to be outside the party.

[Correspondent] It is realistic to expect the presence of members of various parties in any of the society's organizations. In a department the same as in the parliament. Is this not the future development of our political system? Are we to go against the democratic principles which we ourselves advocate? Everyone defends his position in those conditions in which he happens to be. Not being permitted to be a representative of one party in the organizations of other parties is another matter.

[M. Khalmukhamedov] There could be members of a democratic party among the military, for example. Whether they are Communists is not important. The main thing is to ensure our nation's security, preserve it and consolidate the healthy forces. There may very well be debate. I see no cause for concern there.

[R. Nurullin] The establishment of party organizations based on the territorial-production principle is the traditional way the party has been organized. I believe that its preservation will only be beneficial. With respect to the emergence of other parties, groups and movements, this is perfectly natural. We are slightly behind other regions of the nation in this area, to be sure, but then the possibility is not ruled out that other organizations will emerge alongside the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, with their own charters and programs. We are moving toward a multiparty system. The Communist Party of Uzbekistan is a part of the CPSU, and the processes

occurring in the nation will unquestionably grip our party organization as well. We must be ready for that.

For Federation, But Not in the "Autonomy" Juice

[Correspondent] National relations occupy a special place in the draft platform. And this is obviously not by chance. There have been cases in our history when the national question moved to the fore in the nation's sociopolitical life. We are living through such a time today. The draft stresses the fact that the fate of the restructuring and the nation's future depend to an enormous degree upon how international relations develop. These words reflect not just the party's concern but also its alarm for the nation's fate.

[R. Nurullin] A great deal is written in the press about the need to expand the rights of the Union republics and about the renewal of the federation. This issue is widely debated in the discussion of the draft platform of the CPSU Central Committee. There is less discussion in the press, however, about problems pertaining to the status of nations and ethnic groups residing in republics other than their own. There are approximately 60 million such people. According to the 1989 census 15.3 per cent of the Uzbeks reside in other republics. Uzbeks are presently intensively developing Siberia, the Far East other areas.

[Correspondent] We feel that it is important for all people residing outside their own republics to retain all the rights of citizens of the USSR.

[R. Nurullin] Soviet citizens should feel at home at any place in the nation. This is the highest goal of all the party's work to harmonize international relations. This is a very important point. A great deal of attention is given to this matter in the platform which we are discussing today. It stresses the idea that while providing broad possibilities for a nation which is called a republic, we must not infringe upon the interests of the indigenous population. It too must be given ever increasing authority to develop its national culture, to participate in state and party organs, and so forth.

[B. Vakhidov] I want to direct your attention to the fifth section of the draft, which deals with the problem of drastically reforming the Soviet Federation and enhancing the role and the legal status of national autonomy. The matter of striking the optimal balance between the rights of Union republics and the USSR as a whole is brought to the fore. There are proposals for expanding the rights of republics, consolidating and giving real substance to their sovereignty. It means that the republics will receive the right to use their own discretion in deciding all matters of their life, with the exception of those which they voluntarily relinquish to the USSR. At the same time the Union center retains all the authority essential for accomplishing the federation's common tasks.

[R. Nurullin] Yes, it is planned to increase the independence and sovereignty of the autonomous republics. It seems to me, however, that we should not stop there. The

fact is that no matter how much we increase the rights of those republics, they will continue to have autonomous status.

Take the Bashkir ASSR and the Tatar ASSR, autonomous republics which considerably surpass a number of Union republics in population and economic level but still have the status of autonomous republics. An autonomous republic always has fewer rights and fewer possibilities for development. For many years representatives of various autonomous republics have therefore raised the issue of reviewing their status. They do not enjoy equal rights.

[P. Khamdamov] That thought obviously needs to be completed. We know from history that national statehood has developed constantly for many peoples. Autonomous oblasts have developed into autonomous republics, autonomous republics into Union republics. This process occurred in the 20s and 30s. An ossified structure then developed.

[R. Nurullin] That is true. And those republics which did not become Union republics at that time have stewed in their own "autonomous" juice, so to speak, for many decades. We therefore need to improve not only the form of our national statehood but also the actual statehood of certain nations and ethnic groups as their social, economic and cultural development proceeds, because this is a living process, a living organism.

[M. Khalmukhamedov] It is not a matter of converting the autonomous republics into Union republics. It is a matter of substance. The autonomous republic must have sovereign rights. Let it remain autonomous, but it must have sovereign rights. It should not always have to go to central establishments and resolve matters through someone else. And if it is represented somewhere, it should be represented in accordance with the situation it occupies. Look at the Bashkir ASSR, which refines 50 million tons of oil annually at its own refineries. That is a large state, but it has autonomous rights. I believe that we need to provide real sovereignty so that such an autonomous formation has no restrictions. Whether it be as a Union republic or something else is another matter. The main thing is to expand the sovereignty itself. While expanding the sovereignty, however, we must not forget about the interests of the Union, the interests of socialism.

[B. Vakhidov] In my opinion, the platform has yet another shortcoming in this section. There are no clear-cut arguments or substantiation for self-determination in the contemporary situation. Just what does the right of nations to self-determination constitute in the current situation? This question is coming up today because it is frequently identified only with the right to separation and actually confused with sovereignty, and with a one-sided understanding of the latter. Some of the people view this principle with caution and fear that it will not solidify unity but play a divisive role. The opinion exists that each republic should not just convert

to economic accountability but should actually become economically and politically separate, establishing its own monetary unit, customs and army, republic citizenship, residence qualifications, and so forth. In my opinion, the platform defines national self-determination in terms from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

I believe that life itself is giving more flexible substance today to the understanding of the rights of nations. This is nothing other than self-determination in the area of international relations. Self-determination within the framework of a single nation but in various areas: in nation-state relations, culture, the language, national customs and traditions, and so forth.

[Correspondent] Is it realistic in general in the present situation to expect to create mechanisms which would turn the principle of self-determination into something efficacious and not just a pronouncement? If so, then on what practical basis could self-determination be realized here?

[B. Vakhidov] I believe that the conversion of the republics to regional economic accountability and self-financing presently being discussed could serve as more than a purely economic stimulus. From the standpoint of the national life it could become the specific material substance filling out the principle of national self-determination at the republic level. I feel that, despite all sorts of conflicts and difficulties, this is a realistic alternative—the only one for now—to the potential possibility of the unwarranted violation of the republics' rights and the principles of their self-government basis.

Can the Politician and the Economist Wear the Same Hat?

[P. Kim] Section V, "Toward a New Federation," states the following: "Real sovereignty for the republics is impossible without their economic independence." It must be pointed out that economic independence for our republic—and for all the republics of Central Asia—is impossible without establishing economic relations with the Union based on equality. The economic relations which have developed over decades between the Union and the Uzbek SSR and which are based on the principle whereby the Union specializes in the processing of cotton, while Uzbekistan supplies the raw material, will not permit the republic to achieve economic independence. Cotton holds the potential for the republic's development. The way out of the economic crisis is therefore to make efficient use of the raw material and to increase the percentage processed locally. This matter was brought up back at the 10th Congress of the RKP (b) [Russian Communist party (of Bolsheviks)] at the suggestion of a congress commission during the drawing up of the resolution "The Party's Current Tasks in the National Question." Chaired by V.I. Lenin, the congress decided that it would be expedient to establish industry in the outlying areas by moving the factories to the

sources of the raw material: a textile industry in Turkestan. These measures of the congress provided, in the first place, for developing the economy and, in the second place, for establishing a working-class element out of the native peoples. This approach to the matter of developing the economy conforms to Lenin's believe that industry must be efficiently distributed.

I believe that the following should be added to the draft platform: "The CPSU and the Soviet Government will take steps to equalize the socioeconomic levels of the Central Asian republics." This inequality existed 70 years ago and still exists today. We are therefore beginning the implementation of the basic points contained in the platform on a far from equal footing, at different starting lines.

[Correspondent] Does this mean that the draft platform for the 28th congress does not meet contemporary requirements with respect to Uzbekistan in the area of economic policy?

[I. Rasulev] Let us not draw hasty conclusions. Let us ask ourselves two key questions. The first: Why, after 5 years of the restructuring process, has the nation's social and economic situation worsened? The second (and perhaps the most important): By what methods and means can we halt the growth of negative developments in the society and stabilize the economic situation? What is the party's role in this process? Naturally, when the question is put this way it is easy to recognize that the party is simply not in a position to take on the resolution of these problems. In the draft platform, however, one senses a desire to do the impossible—that is, for the party to exert an influence upon all areas of the nation's sociopolitical, social and economic life. But it is the moral and political duty of the ruling party first to work out and then recommend to its people the best way out of the critical impasse. In my opinion, however, the draft does not offer any long-term or immediate measures for radically reforming the economy. At the same time we understand perfectly well that the growing inflation, flourishing corruption and the underground economy can frustrate the implementation of such a radical reform which is stretched out over too long a period.

It has to be said, painfully, that in the contemporary situation the party is not demonstrating the necessary qualities of a political leader and political vanguard of the workers. We are constantly behind in assessing the events occurring in the nation, and one senses hesitancy in our actions and lack of cohesiveness in our decision-making.

[Correspondent] What, in your opinion, is the primary thing the draft platform should reflect?

[I. Rasulev] Things have developed in such a way that the main and determining feature of our economic system is its functioning as a direct extension of the institution of political power. And it has been considered perfectly natural that policy and ideology must be above economics. In other words, such classical concepts as

“base” and “superstructure,” which every schoolboy knows, have been artificially switched. We must also take into account the fact that practically all power, both political and economic, is concentrated most rigidly in the nomenklatura, or, as the publicists like to call it, the “partocracy.” And this power is ideologized to the maximum. It therefore seems to me that the platform of the CPSU itself must define the criteria and, most important, regulate the intervention of politics into economic affairs and work out legal and prudent limits for this.

[A. Kasymov] The party’s economic strategy today must be based on conversion to the market and market relations. Furthermore, this can come only from an aware selection and understanding of the need to overcome those difficulties which are inevitable on this path.

[I. Rasulev] Let us return to the draft platform. It states that the system of distribution by command must be replaced by a planned market economy. What does this mean? There must be either the one or the other. But what they are offering us is more like another attempt to occupy two positions at once—to combine into one approaches which are incompatible from the standpoint of their functioning and effectiveness. The stress should be on a long-range approach to a market economy. And this, in turn, involves forming a branching market infrastructure: commodity and fund exchange, commercial, informational and analysis centers equipped with computers, and so forth.

[B. Vakhidov] But what will this mean for large families, pensioners, the disable and students—that is, for those people whose incomes today are below the subsistence wage? According to official data, around 9 million people are below this line in our republic alone.

[I. Rasulev] The draft platform contains only a declaration of the need for centralized regulation of matters pertaining to the social protection of people. If, however, the draft platform—which, incidentally, is called “Toward Humane, Democratic Socialism”—were to place at the forefront concern for the Soviet people, then it would probably be necessary to work out a unified economic system designed actually to compensate the population for price increases and protect the workers from the ruinous effects of inflation.

[M. Khalmukhamedov] Today, at a time when we are talking so much about renewing the Soviet Federation on a fundamentally new basis, paramount importance must be assigned to the achievement of economic sovereignty for the Union republics. Furthermore, it was specially pointed out at the 19th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and at the first session of the republic’s renewed parliament that the existence of economic independence is the first step, absolutely essential, toward removing the republic from the crisis and improving the people’s welfare.

[I. Rasulev] But this brings up a large number of problems. How do we get a balanced combination of the

interests of a unified national economic complex and economic accountability for territories, and the formation of an All-Union market with unhampered selection of partners and goods as the realization of the concept of establishing real economic integration of the republics? In short, it is a matter of working out a new type of international economic relations in the USSR. Returning to our republic as an example, the switching of the economy onto an independent path is directly tied to the tasks involved in creating and developing a national element of the industrial working class. The resolution of this problem, a key one for the republic, would in turn eliminate a large number of problems involved in resolving the problem of employment and job security for members of the indigenous population, eliminating unemployment, improving the branch structure of the national economy and, ultimately, improving morale in the republic.

[A. Kasymov] Incidentally, the problem of restoring national working class elements is an urgent one for all the republics without exception. Russians make up 38 per cent of the industrial workers in the RSFSR, for example; Kazakhs, 14 per cent in the Kazakh SSR; Georgians and Moldavians, 22 per cent in their republics; Latvians, 27 per cent in Latvia; Estonians, 24 per cent in Estonia; Uzbeks, 19 per cent in the Uzbek SSR.

[I. Rasulev] These highly important matters are not properly reflected in the draft platform of the CPSU Central Committee, however, primarily from the standpoint of the main problem: What role will the renewed party itself, its directing organs and lower levels have in the complex contemporary restructuring processes.

[A. Kasymov] In connection with this I would like to mention a matter pertaining to the functions and the reorganization of our party apparatus. It emerged during the first years of Soviet power and restoration of the national economy and was formed in the beginning strictly according to function. In subsequent years it actually duplicated components of the national economic complex, even in the names of its departments. The reorganization of the party apparatus currently being conducted in accordance with decisions coming out of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference is one of the most sweeping and radical in the party’s entire history. It can fully guarantee that the errors of the past will not be repeated in the situation of renewal of the party’s Leninist concept. The matter of revising functions, forms and methods in the conduct of party policy and the performance by the party committees of their direct political, organizational and indoctrinational tasks is coming to the fore. The slow advancement in this area of the restructuring of the apparatus poses one of the main tasks in view of the fact that a fundamental change is not yet being effected in its functioning.

The roundtable participants brought up diverse problems pertaining to the draft platform. We selected only the most acute topics from the discussion. Even this dialog reveals

the profound concern of the scientists with the development of events in the nation, however, and with the processes occurring in the party, and a desire to consolidate the efforts of all segments of the society for the sake of the nation's future and that of the CPSU itself.

Uzbek Council of Ministers Passes Resolution on Military Service

90US0998 Tashkent KOMSOMOLETS
UZBEKISTANA in Russian 17 May 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Uzbek Council of Ministers: The Uzbek Council of Ministers Has Adopted a Decree on the Induction of Citizens for Active Military Service"]

[Text] The Karakalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblispolkoms, the Tashkent Gorispolkom and the leaders of the enterprises, institutions and organizations have been instructed to ensure the fulfillment of the USSR Law on Universal Military Service.

It has been taken into consideration that by the decision of the USSR Ministry of Defense, in carrying out the call-up in the spring of 1990, there is to be an increase in the contingent for call-up for combat units from Uzbekistan and respectively the contingent for call-up has been reduced for the military construction detachments of the USSR Ministry of Defense. The military construction workers inducted from the public will serve in the Red Banner Turkestan Military District.

The Karakalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblispolkoms and the Tashkent Gorispolkom are to pay particular attention to setting up special commissions with the involvement of the people's deputies and representatives of the social organizations in their membership for becoming acquainted with the conditions for service of the personnel called up from Uzbekistan into the military construction detachments, regardless of their disposition. From the results of the work, when necessary, the commissions will submit proposals to the Uzbek Supreme Soviet and the Uzbek Council of Ministers on the possibility of the further service by personnel called up from the republic in the designated troop units.

The republic Council of Ministers has instructed the executive committees of the soviets together with the military commissariats and the public health bodies to provide high-quality selection for members of the induction commissions. Their membership is to include USSR and Uzbek people's deputies as well as deputies from the local soviets.

The induction commissions, the decree emphasizes, should pay particular attention to providing skilled medical certification of the inductees and strict observance of regulations concerning the providing of deferment from induction in accord with the law.

The decree notes the necessity of creating normal routine conditions for the inductees and for their relatives at the induction (assembly) points. Under agreement with the enterprises and public organizations, their representatives will accompany the troop trains with inductees.

Maximum attention and concern must be shown in receiving the servicemen dismissed from active military service and measures taken to provide jobs considering their specialty prior to induction and the one acquired during the period of service in the army.

Commentary on the Decree

You have been acquainted with an important decree which has just been adopted by the republic Council of Ministers.

During these spring days, thousands of young men, our sons and brothers will be returning home having honestly carried out their duty to the motherland. During their time of military service, they have grown strong physically, they have gained knowledge and experience, many have obtained a specialty and the best have been admitted to the party.

It is very important that the leaders of the soviet bodies, the enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses as well as the parents show attention to finding jobs for them and using them in accord with the specialty obtained in the army, create good housing conditions for them and assist in gaining admission to institutions of learning.

It is to be hoped that young energy from yesterday's servicemen, their experience and knowledge will bring tangible benefit to the labor collectives in improving production operations, in bettering the moral and psychological situation at the enterprises and institutions and bring tranquility and prosperity in the family.

In the spring the next induction has also been begun for active regular service. This is being carried out in a difficult time for the republic and for the entire nation. In line with the increase in the antiarmy attitudes, the question is being posed evermore acutely: Does our nation need armed defense? The answer is certain, yes, it does. For a person responsible for the destiny of the motherland and for a patriot, such a question has never existed and it does not exist now.

There is the different question of what are the conditions of this service, and can the parents be reassured about their sons who have gone into the army?

Regardless of the measures which are being taken, the army, unfortunately, still has many problems in providing proper amenities for the servicemen; in a number of subunits military discipline has weakened. The negative factors existing in the life and routine of the men, the instances of hazing, humiliating and the death of servicemen cause tension among the public and

antiarmy attitudes. The state bodies, the public organizations and the mass information media in the republic more and more frequently have received letters about serious shortcomings in organizing military service.

The Uzbek President, the Uzbek Supreme Soviet and the republic government, the people's deputies and the representatives of the social organizations have repeatedly raised the questions related to the call-up of young men from Uzbekistan into the army, particularly into the construction units, to the nation's President, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers as well as the permanent committees of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The republic government has seen to it that in the spring of the current year, the contingents have been increased for call-up into combat units and respectively the call-up for the military construction detachments has been reduced.

The young men from Uzbekistan will serve in construction detachments in the Red Banner Turkestan Military District.

Extensive organizational work has to be done in line with the call-up of the young men to active military service.

The soviet bodies and the leaders of the enterprises, institutions and organizations have been instructed to ensure the fulfillment of the USSR Law on Universal Military Service and provide aid to the military commissariats in the prompt reporting of the inductees to the induction districts. The necessary amount of technical workers and transport is to be assigned to them for the time of the call-up.

There have been numerous complaints from citizens against the public health bodies which do not always provide a highly-skilled medical certification of the inductees and there have been instances of sending to the units young men who have health problems and in line with this greater responsibility now rests on the leaders of the public health bodies for the high-quality induction of young men into the troops.

Individual leaders of enterprises, organizations, institutions and schools together with the military commissariats do not always organize festive send-offs of the inductees with orders issued on behalf of the labor collectives, the parents, the war and labor veterans and the internationalist soldiers. Sponsorship ties are not established or maintained with the troop units where men called up from the republic are serving. The decree provides a fundamental improvement in this work and recognizes the advisability of having the executive committees of the soviets, with the agreement of the enterprises and social organizations, to use their representatives for accompanying the troop trains with the draftees to the place of service.

Special commissions involving the people's deputies and representatives from the social organizations will be set up to become familiar with the service conditions of men in the military construction detachments. This will make it possible to strengthen the ties with the troop collectives

and promptly respond to the eliminating of negative phenomena and will help to improve the quality of service.

The leaders of the internal affairs and trade bodies are confronted with the task at the induction and assembly points and departure areas for the inductees to ensure high discipline and order and at these points organize the operation of buffets, tearooms, messes and trade in consumer necessities.

The organized call-up of the young men for active military service is a responsible task for all the republic soviet bodies and social organizations.

Agreement Between Uzbek, Kazakh Oblasts Signed

*90US1012A Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian
23 May 90 p 1*

[Report by UzTAG correspondent T. Alimov: "Cooperation Is Growing Stronger"]

[Text] During the current period, a difficult one for the national economy, it is especially important to develop friendly relations among neighboring republics. By agreement between Uzbek SSR President I.A. Karimov and Kazakh SSR President N.A. Nazarbayev a document has been signed on cooperation between Uzbekistan's Tashkent Oblast and Kazakhstan's Chimkent Oblast. It was signed by S. Saidaliyev and M. Karbayev, chairmen of the Tashkent and Chimkent oblast ispolkoms.

Under the agreement the two oblasts exchange know-how in the economic, social, scientific and technical and cultural fields. It is planned to enhance labor contacts among related enterprises of the cities and rayons. This will make it possible to set up joint enterprises, organize the training of cadres, constantly exchange specialists, raise the level of industrial and agricultural production and increase trade volumes. Commodity turnover will grow. Chimkent Oblast will increase deliveries of meat and meat and dairy products to the city and oblast of Tashkent. Tashkent Oblast, in turn, will ship more fruits, cucurbits, potatoes and other vegetables to the Tashkent population.

The agreement calls for setting up a specialized farm in Saryagacheskiy Rayon for raising early vegetables and potatoes to supply both oblasts.

In Chimkent Oblast it is planned to build a plant to produce bricks out of local raw materials, with the equipment installed by the Tashkent people. An enterprise will be set up in Tashkent Oblast for the production of fur coats and other fur products, with the Chimkent people supplying the raw materials.

Conditions are being established for the broad exchange of know-how between scientific institutions and design organizations, and workers in culture, public education and health. Ties are being expanded in the fields of art and sports, and joint measures will be implemented to set up vacation facilities for children.

The agreement states that party and soviet organs, Komsomol and trade union organizations and ideological establishments must work harder to indoctrinate the workers in a spirit of internationalism and respect for the

traditions and customs of our peoples. Target dates have been set for implementing the measures outlined in the agreement. It covers a period of 5 years and took effect on 18 May, the day it was signed.

Latvian Balto-Slavic Movement's Goals

90UN2322E Riga SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH in
Russian 13 Jun 90 p 3

[Declaration of the organizational conference of the Balto-Slavic movement: "A Democratic Latvia"]

[Text] We, the participants of the organizational conference of the Balto-Slavic movement, evaluating the sociopolitical situation in Latvia, believe that it is possible to predict three stages in the process of democratization in Latvia:

- 1) the ethnic awakening of the Latvian people and social activation of a significant portion of Latvian society based on a growth of ethnic self-awareness and accompanied by division along ethnic lines;
- 2) society's realization of the fundamental value of all of Latvia's residents, as well as of common dangers, and the formation on this basis of an all-Latvian unity and patriotism;
- 3) consolidation of this unity in a self-regulating economic mechanism, property relations, and structures of political power and civil society in Latvia.

We believe that Latvia's society today finds itself at the stage of transition from the first stage of democratization to the second. This transition demands that we all repudiate old and new illusions and put forward new value markers and political concepts.

Such a path of sociopolitical development is not an exclusive and unavoidable one. Either a turn toward authoritarian development and to utopian ideas of building an "ethnically pure" state or a return to the priority of class values is possible.

We declare our decision to begin preparations for the creation of a sociopolitical organization, the Balto-Slavic Movement, whose activities will be based on the following fundamental principles:

- We understand the Balto-Slavic ideology to be not so much an ideology of the defense of the nationalist interests of a certain ethnic group (or groups) of Latvia as an ideology of cooperation and harmony of interests. The essence of our movement will be activity that is on a consolidational, not confrontational, level. The basic content of this activity will be the design and implementation of solutions to specific sociopolitical problems in the spirit of interethnic cooperation and civil harmony;
- We acknowledge and support the idea of the independence of Latvia, and we declare our loyalty to the Declaration on the Restoration of the Independence of the Republic of Latvia as well as our readiness to take part in the process of building an independent, democratic Latvia;
- At the same time we believe that the People's Front of Latvia and the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of

Latvia are not paying enough attention to the interests of the non-Latvian residents of Latvia and consequently do not take them into account in their own concepts and practical activities (because of an absence of sociopolitical organizations able to recognize and formulate these interests as well as, often, because of an unwillingness to take these interests into account). We see a number of specific problems in the realms of education, culture, language, and organization of the mass media, and we consider the threat of widespread ethnic protectionism to be a real one;

- We consider Latvia to be our Homeland and do not consent to the status of guest on this land. We propose that the pledge of national harmony in Latvia will be the equal participation of people of all nationalities in the social and cultural as well as economic and political life of the republic, and we are convinced that this equal participation by itself will not be a threat to the existence and development of the Latvian nation;
- We are sympathetic and understanding to the idea of the moral priority of a system of Christian values before ethnic and class values, and we believe that respect not only for Christianity but also for other religions is necessary;
- We categorically reject the conviction that loyalty to socialist ideals and gains is a vitally important requirement of all Russian or other ethnic groups of Latvia. Acknowledging the right of any person to share any political conviction, we do not consider the communist ideology to be Russian or of any other ethnic ideology. At the same time we deeply sympathize with the vital tragedy of people who are laboring honestly for the sake of realizing utopian ideals.

We invite all who agree with our views irrespective of nationality, religious convictions, and membership in any other parties and social organizations to take part in our movement. We may be reached:

In Riga—at telephone number 612350 from 1800 to 2100 on weekdays;

In Liepaja—at telephone number 57993, Loshak, Aleksandr Anatolyevich;

In Daugavpils—at telephone number 43551, Vacilyeva, Yevgeniya Yefimovna.

Members of the organizational committee of the movement:

Igor Afanasyev, scientific associate

Vladimir Bepalko, scientific associate

Yevgeniya Vasilyeva, librarian;

Sergey Vasilyev, jurist;

Oleg Ilyenkov, teacher;

Tatyana Kalninya, producer;

Eduard Liepins, philosopher;
Aleksandr Loshak, man of letters;
Dmitriy Nekrasov, programmer;
Sergey Safronov, economist;
Pavel Tyurin, psychologist

Nikolay Uvarov, artist;
Galina Tsaune, teacher;
Boris Tsilevich, mathematician;
Alesandr Maltsev, philosopher.

Latvian KGB Action on Anonymous Letters
*90UN2322C Riga SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH in
Russian 9 Jun 90 p 2*

[Article from the KGB press center: "In the Committee for State Security"]

[Text] In the course of the last two years information has often appeared in the official publications of the republic press and on television about leaflets of an insulting, slanderous, and inflammatory nature and letters addressed to representatives of various state and social organizations containing threats of physical violence. Usually documents of this type are anonymous, or if they are signed it is, as a rule, in the name of fictitious persons or organizations.

One of the tasks of the KGB is to fight any manifestations of extremism and instigation of enmity on the basis of nationality. As a result the KGB, in close cooperation with the law enforcement organs of Latvia and the other republics and using the assistance of scientific research institutes, is conducting a substantial effort to search for the authors and distributors of such anonymous documents. For instance the anonymous letters in the name of "the young patriots of Latvia" which incited enmity on the basis of nationality are still fresh in the memory of the republic. The organs of state security played a significant role in the search for the author of these documents. This is only one of the small episodes of specific official activities of members of the KGB which has become the property of society.

Every year the KGB of Latvia uncovers 50-80 people who are preparing and distributing the aforementioned anonymous documents of an anticonstitutional nature. They include guests of our republic.

Undoubtedly our readers will not dispute the fact that our capital, like the other cities of the republic as well, is not beautified by the inscriptions which are frequently found on the seats of buses and trains, fences, the walls of

houses, and even on the walls of churches, which offend ethnic feelings with their content.

The Committee carefully investigates each such occurrence because in each specific incident it is necessary to determine whether such words involve the commission of any negative actions. Only after determining the goals and reasons causing one or another person to commit such crimes as well as the age (for it is no secret that school-age youths in moments of emotional enthusiasm are especially active at writing inscriptions) are concrete measures undertaken jointly with the republic's procurator.

Without a doubt the organs of state security are interested in receiving necessary information in a timely fashion in order to prevent possible crimes that are more serious and so that an opportunity which in exceptional circumstances would result in a criminal case may be limited by preventive or other educational measures. This is one of the basic principles of the KGB which, undoubtedly, coincides with the interests of any honest citizen of a democratic society. Today in our complex situation the organs of state security often receive official information about instances of the distribution of anticonstitutional anonymous documents that is late or, in individual instances, does not receive any at all. This may be explained by the familiar negative attitude toward the KGB which has been created in the course of the process of society's democratization. But here it is necessary to note that substantial changes related to democratization have taken place in the organs of state security, of which the leaders of the Latvian KGB have informed society through the press and television.

Being aware of the complex political situation in the republic and the possible future distribution of anonymous, anticonstitutional documents inciting enmity on the basis of nationality, the KGB calls upon citizens, public organizations, and state institutions to pay more serious attention to this type of activity and contact the KGB (telephone 270325), or a thoughtless attitude to such an instance may lead to serious consequences.

12.5 Million Homeless Claimed in USSR

90US1041A Moscow *SOVETSKAYA KULTURA*
in Russian 26 May 90 p 5

[Article by N. Rusakova, Arkhangelsk: "People in a Swamp"]

[Text] The door was not closed. Standing in the empty room was an overturned box. On the box were six dirty drinking glasses and hollowed-out half-loaves of bread.

"They apparently had a feast here recently," Vladimir Klymak, a militia employee, says.

In a corner on the floor was a heap of rags. Suddenly the rags started to move, and the head of an old man appeared out of them. He blinked his eyes guiltily and tried to smile. "Have your guests gone?" Volodya asks. "Yes, they've left," the host says, nodding joyously.

We drive away. The old man is of no interest to us—he is registered here. But, together with Volodya Klymak, Sasha Odintsov, and Vanya Kashin, employees of the Arkhangelsk Reception and Assignment Center, I go looking for people without a definite place of residence. Today's nighttime raid is on those places where they might be living: criminal hideouts, dumps, heating conduits, basements.

It cannot be said that Arkhangelsk is particularly unusual with regard to the number of street people. Last year 567 people were detained. Exactly who were they? Why don't they have a roof over their head, in a country where everyone is guaranteed the right to housing?

"The most common path to becoming a bum is through places of confinement," the guys tell me as we are driving along. "Because what happens? A half-year after a person is sentenced, he is evicted from the house where he used to live. He is released from custody, but his wife has already divorced him. Or the children have grown up and do not want to know their daddy with a criminal past. Or it is simply that they need the housing space and getting him registered again requires the consent of all the family members. But it also happens in another way: both his wife and the children are happy to take him in again, but he is not allowed to live there. The city is one of those where there is a ban against registering persons who were previously incarcerated."

The year 1987 was a record one with regard to street people. Approximately 700,000 persons in the country were freed by amnesty. There are a large number of corrective-labor colonies around Arkhangelsk, and the former prisoners, who do not have any special need to "begin a new life" in their old place, have settled down here. By this time we have also seen the fruits of the anti-alcohol ukase. The people who used substitutes became degraded very rapidly and supplemented the ranks of the bums.

But one should not think that the only people who become homeless are the ones who have been sentenced.

It is fairly easy to slip into this swamp: all you have to do is to lose your registration. Letters to the editor indicate dozens of ways in which this happens. A student goes into the army from a dormitory. He returns and plans to go back to school, but he doesn't have a registration. A girl comes to the city, fails to get enrolled at the institute, and decides to go home... A military man retires, but has not been able to "grab on" anywhere... A man has divorced his wife and has nobly signed over half his living space to her... The loss of registration in our day is almost the same kind of catastrophe as it is to lose a ration card during wartime. In a single act, a person is deprived of all his rights—the right to work, the right to receive housing, medical service, or an education. And also, recently, the right to receive food products, since the coupons also are issued only at the place of registry. Not everyone has enough strength, patience, and bravery to penetrate the wall of bureaucratism.

The car stops in front of a long two-story wooden building. For a long time we walk down a dark corridor that has a sickening smell of wet diapers, gas, and garbage pails. In the room, through the blue-gray cigarette smoke, a blue television screen glows majestically. The TV program is some English detective story: elegantly dressed ladies, strolling with young people along a shady tree-lined road, are discussing the question of who the murderer could be. Looking greedily at the television set are two men wearing sweaters and boots. One is sitting on a low stool, and the other is lying on a metal cot with a filthy mattress. Volodya checks the documents offered by the guest, the person who is on the bed. "What was your purpose for coming to our city?" "To earn a living..." the man answers reluctantly.

He apparently has already "got burned" by going to all the enterprises in Arkhangelsk. There are many people here who are just like him. They had come here "to the North, to make money," but this is no longer a part of the country where working hands are needed in unlimited quantity. The wood-processing combines are closing down and they will be releasing their own people into the ranks of the unemployed very soon. At the lumber camps, the work is physically heavy and the climate is harsh. Not everyone is capable of doing that kind of work. Akhmadzhan Salimov, with whom I had a conversation at the reception and assignment center, came here from the southern part of the country as part of an organized recruitment. He immediately began to be ill and became completely weak. Should he return home? But there were not any jobs there. So he just went from one place to another: the colony, the reception and assignment center, theft, the colony. In 12 years Akhadzhay had been sentenced six times. "When they release me, I have to start stealing again. What else am I supposed to do?" he asks, almost shouting.

Yet another supplier of the homeless is the workers' dormitory. But why do we consider it only a supplier? Do we really feel that, by getting a cot and a temporary registration, a person is no longer homeless? In our country 12.5 million people are in the condition, one

might say, of serfs. They cannot move to another enterprise. They do not have the right to a private life. They cannot even create a family, for fear of losing their space in the dormitory. In one of the dilapidated hovels we met a handsome young man. He was concentratedly eating soup from the same plate that the housewife was eating out of. He kept eating without paying any attention to our presence. He used to work at one of the combines. He had had a fight with the chief, had been fired, and was immediately evicted from the dormitory. Now he roams around and spends the night wherever he can at friends' places. It is no simple matter to find an enterprise that has spaces available at a dormitory, especially one where the people at the personnel department will close their eyes to the lack of a registration. Recently the contingent of street people has become considerably younger. Whereas previously a bum aged 29 years or less was a rarity, at the present time every fourth bum is in that age bracket. They leave home, or leave the army...

In another structure that is like an animal shed, there was not even any electricity. We go inside, using flashlights to find our way. We are hit in the face by the stale smell of urine, dirty underwear, and sweat. "Is there anyone here?" Yes, there are two old men—skinny, dried out, half-blind.

"Well, where are they supposed to go?" the guys ask. "No one will give them a job. They're already approaching 70. They don't get a pension. The pension is processed at their place of registration, and they don't have a registration. Just try getting them a place in an old folks' home. Normal oldsters have to stay on a waiting list to go there."

The old men go into the city in order not to die from the cold. After feeding themselves mostly from their own vegetable gardens, they become incapable of cultivating a garden anymore. They go around begging for charity, a large amount of which is stolen from them by their very companions. However, not all these old men are single. Some of them, in fact, became beggars because of their children. Adult sons and daughters take in their parents from the villages, sell their home, and then travel around with them, increasing their housing area, but then it turns out that the adult has a bad nature. Unpleasant situations and fights begin. So the old men leave—"wherever our glance takes us."

We arrived at the dump after midnight. An eerie fantastic scene rose up before us: an unnaturally large red moon was illuminating the mountains of trash that stretched as far as the horizon. The ground under our feet had a springy feel: the dump is located in a swamp that constantly attracts new loads of the city's refuse. The air resonates with a chirping that sounds like newly hatched birds. "Who is that?" I ask. "Rats," Sasha answers. "Look at your left foot." I turn the flashlight beam in that direction: sitting on my shoe is a fat rat who is attentively sniffing it.

On the ground, a log was still glowing. Standing on two boxes was a rusty trough, and basins, pans, and teapots were strewn all around. The homeless people living in the dump collect and sell rolls—this is the most prestigious occupation among them. At another location we found a mountain of old sacks. The man in charge of the third location specialized in rags and old paper—a children's book had a rock placed on top of it. Had he been reading the book? These people live right here, in the dump. When going to bed for the night, bum Karlov puts polyethylene bags on his hands and feet—to protect them against the rats. A tomcat used to live with him in his burrow, but the cat had left recently. Kovalevskiy, the "king of the dump," has found himself a box and has lined it with discarded blankets. During the winter, when it is 40 degrees below freezing, people keep running back and forth to the camp fire several times during the night to get warm, in order not to freeze to death. When it is extremely cold, the bums gravitate toward the dump watchman's hut. The watchman himself has a difficult fate: sometimes he cannot resist and lets them come in and get warm, even though he is not allowed to do that. Winter in general is a difficult time for the street people. Reduced to a state of despair by the cold, some of them come to the reception and assignment center themselves. The people there already know them well. They make out new documents and give them job offerings. But... after a little while they go back to their burrows and live amid the swamp miasmas, the rotting garbage that is full of infections, and the rats. It seems improbable, but the places where the dump dwellers are sent to work are even worse, even more terrifying. These are the so-called forest clearings. A team of lumbermen live in the middle of the taiga—30 people in a single room. Almost all of them have a criminal past. If, in Arkhangelsk itself, canned goods are being issued in exchange for ration coupons and if the sale of fish heads causes an unhealthy hullabaloo in the city, you can imagine what food supplies ever reach these forest clearings that have been forgotten by God and by people. It is the same situation with alcohol. They drink anything. Not only lacquer and glue, but also eat shoe-polish sandwiches, that cause the user to lose his human appearance. The bums in the colonies were, for the most part, "put down." Now you can imagine what is done to them when, weak and exhausted, they arrive at a completely male collective of people who have been crazed by narcotics...

"Well, what do you think? Should we go and get Karlov again?" Vanya asks as he gets behind the steering wheel.

"Maybe you don't have to...," I tell him.

Later on, when we were making our way along a heating conduit and going down into basements, I caught myself thinking, "I hope we don't catch anyone." I was being stifled by a nagging sense of pity for these people... Lying over there on the pipes of the heating conduit are boards and a "pillow"—rags that have been stuffed into a polyethylene bag to keep out the rain. Someone had set up a laundry in the basement: torn shirts and pants were

hanging from a line. Well, if we find these street people and pull them out of their cosy spots, what will we do then?

The reception and assignment center is actually a prison: with bars on the windows, glass windows in the doors, and a latrine. Eight people sit in cells that are about ten meters in area. The plank bed were replaced quite recently by two-level bunk beds. Forty-two kopecks a day are allocated to feed one bum. That pays for a loaf of bread, a teaspoonful of sugar, and some kind of cheap gruel. Also, in the morning and in the evening, boiling water. And that is all they get for as long as 30 days. The reception and assignment center has concluded several contracts with construction organizations. The bums who work receive as payment a package of cigarettes. Those who have been fortunate enough to get a job at a dining hall or cafe also get a plate of soup: they can always find a kind soul who will feed them on leftovers. Meanwhile the reception and assignment center produces 10,000-14,000 rubles of income a year. And all of that income, down to the smallest kopeck, goes into the oblast budget.

"It would be nice if we could keep some of that money, because a person comes to the reception center from basements or from the dumps. It would be nice to give him some soap or a handful of detergent... When he leaves us, we give him 42 kopecks for a day's expenses. But how can he live on that until he gets his first wages?" K. Chakhalyan, inspector at the reception and distribution center, asks.

Until recently it was as though we did not have any homeless. It was "over there where human rights are trampled" that people sleep on benches and ventilation exhaust grilles. But that was never observed in our country. Actually that is so. Because our society reliably protected itself from the sight of other people's misfortunes, and the Criminal Code contains Article 209, according to which the punishment for vagrancy is two years of confinement. But isn't it absurd that a person is thrown into prison because he doesn't have anywhere to live... Currently that article is applied infrequently, as a rule, in combination with others. That is, in our humane society being without a home, being without a job, is not a mitigating circumstance, but an aggravating one.

In our country the only people who work with bums are the militia. Although in the entire civilized world this is the object of concern by social security agencies, philanthropic foundations, and charitable societies. Currently the reception and assignment center has a position "inspector for finding employment." But what can he do? Only ask. The conditions at the enterprises are very rigid: it is necessary for a bum to be healthy, to have never been convicted, to be unmarried, and less than 30 years old. Once the MVD carried out an inspection: enterprises in East Siberia refused to hire every fourth person who had been detained for vagrancy, and those in Yakutia and the Far East, every second or third person. In Severodvinsk, for example, there was a threat of a

general strike if the crew was forced to accept a bum who had been a prisoner or who was an alcoholic. Of course, when the earnings depend on the work performed by everyone, no one wants to take on a person from whom you do not know what to expect. Bums fit very poorly into the collective. They do a little bit of work and then they leave, going back to the dumps or the basements, giving the people the opportunity to say, "He himself is to blame! He had the chance to live like the rest of us."

The sad fact is that he can no longer be "like the rest of us." Years of roaming around, of degradation, and hunger cause psychological damage. For the majority of the street people, their will has been absolutely atrophied and they have lower demands. As a result they frequently become the victims of "enterprising" people who use them as livestock, as slaves. In one of the Central Asian republics, a real slave market gathers in the spring. The potential "buyers" feel the bums' muscles and look at their teeth before they hire them for work harvesting spring onions. Cooperative members have also started to "take an interest": the vagrants work 10 to 12 hours a day in exchange for a bowl of soup and a handful of change. And all the slave has to do is to object and he is warned, "Do you want me to turn you over to the militia?"

Bums do not select their work. Maybe one of them will say thanks if someone hires them. But there is no need to be a skilled psychologist to understand that vagrants are isolated individuals living in their own individual world. Even people who live in the same dump sometimes do not know one another's names. Vast labor collectives, dormitories, and the currently fashionable nighttime shelters for 40-50 persons are unbearable for them. But at chemical and lumber camps, where they can work in teams consisting of two or three persons to collect resin, they fit in well.

Twenty-year old Anita K. has been working for four months in a boiler room. She is pretty and physically strong, and has retained her interest in life. Maybe she will succeed in digging her way out of her past environment. But...

"Of course, I am surrounded now by a lot of good people," Anita says. "However, they keep trying to teach me things. I really think, though, that they despise me. Therefore one of these nights I'll be going back to the train station."

After resettling into our world, a bum does not become automatically another person. Time, patience, and a good attitude are needed before he can display new values, new concerns, a new circle of communication.

According to data provided by a public organization of the International Association of Researchers on Homelessness and Unemployment, there are approximately 1.5 million bums in our country. These are the most unfortunate, the weakest, the most debased people, who do not even have an animal way of life, but a vegetative one. Every year 100,000 of them die of tuberculosis,

syphilis, and dysentery, freeze to death, or are poisoned by drinking alcohol substitutes. And probably as we walk past an old woman sleeping on the tile floor of a public toilet, or a bad-smelling man who is collecting scraps of food in a dining hall, or a beggar, many of us think that these are people who are on the decline, people who are inferior. Of course, there are indeed some like that. But the majority of them have proven to be here because society not only failed to extend to them the hand of help, but, on the contrary, did everything to assure that, once the person had slipped into that swamp, he would never be able to get out of it. And so long as that system exists, none of us can be insured against a similar fate.

USSR Supreme Soviet Changes Law on Women, Family, Children

90US1005A Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Text of USSR law signed by USSR President M. Gorbachev in Moscow on 22 March 1990: "On the Introduction of Changes and Amendments to Certain USSR Legislative Acts on Questions Concerning Women, the Family, and Children"]

[Text] With the goal of further strengthening the family and increasing the responsibility of parents for the upbringing of children and of protecting motherhood and children, the USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

I. To introduce changes and amendments to the following legislative acts of the USSR:

1. To the Fundamental Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics on Marriage and the Family as established by the USSR Law of 27 June 1968 (USSR Supreme Soviet Register [Vedomosti] No 27, 1968 art. 241; No 42, 1979 art. 696; No 4, 1984 art. 77):

1) to amend the fundamental legislation with Article 6, paragraph 1, and Article 6, paragraph 2, having the following content:

"Article 6.1. The exercise of rights and fulfillment of obligations stemming from marital and family relationships

"The rights stemming from marital and family relationships are protected by law with the exception of those cases when these rights are exercised in contradiction to their purpose.

"The exercise of their rights by members of a family should not cause harm to the interests of society and the state, or to the rights of other citizens.

"In exercising their rights and fulfilling their obligations, citizens should observe the law, respect the moral principles of socialist society, and contribute in all ways to making the family stronger.

"Article 6.2 Protection of rights stemming from marital and family relationships

"Protection of the rights that stem from marital and family relationships is accomplished by the court, by guardianship and trusteeship organs, and by organs that record acts of civil status.

"Protection of the rights stemming from marital and family relationships is accomplished also by comrades' courts, labor collectives, and professional and other social organizations in cases and following procedures established by the laws of the USSR and union republics":

2) To amend part three of article 12 with the words "with these same goals, the court may recognize the property acquired by each of the spouses while living separately during the actual termination of a marriage to be the property of each of them";

3) In the first part of Article 13, to substitute the words "in the course of three years" for the words "in the course of one and a half years";

4) In part three of Article 14, instead of the words "The court will take measures toward reconciliation of spouses," to include the words "In examining a case concerning dissolution of a marriage, the court is obligated to take measures toward reconciliation of the spouses and restoration of health to the family situation";

5) In Article 17:

To amend part four, following the words "of the mother of the child," with the words "or a person who is the actual father of a child, in case of the death of the mother or deprivation of her parental rights";

To amend the article with parts five and six having the following content:

"A person who is registered as the father of a child on the basis of his own declaration or of a joint declaration with the mother of the child does not have the right to dispute fatherhood if, at the moment that the declaration was made, it was known to him that he, in fact, was not the father of the given child.

"A husband who has given his consent to artificial fertilization of his wife with the aid of a donor is registered as the father of the child born to her and does not have the right to dispute the resulting registration":

6) In Article 18:

To set forth part two in the following wording:

"Parents have the right and are obligated to bring up their own children, to care for their health, physical, spiritual and moral development, and education, to prepare them for socially useful labor, and to raise worthy members of socialist society";

To amend the article, following part six, with a new part having the following content:

"In the case of improper fulfillment by parents (by one of them) of obligations with regard to upbringing or in the case of misuse of parental rights, children have the right to apply for the protection of their rights and interests to guardianship and trusteeship organs";

To consider part seven of the article to be part eight, having eliminated the words "Procedures for resolution of disputes between parents with regard to questions of place of residence and upbringing of children are established by the legislation of the union republics";

7) To amend the fundamental legislation with Article 18 paragraph 1 having the following content:

"Article 18.1. Procedures for resolving disputes between parents with regard to questions of place of residence and upbringing of children

"If parents, as a consequences of the dissolution of their marriage or for other reasons, do not live together, then with which of them their minor children shall live will depend upon their agreement. In the absence of agreement, the dispute shall be resolved by the court, based on the interests of the children and taking their wishes into account.

"A parent who lives apart from its children is obligated to participate in their upbringing and has the right to associate with them. The parent with whom the children are living does not have the right to hinder the other parent from associating with the children and participating in their upbringing.

"If parents are unable to come to agreement about the participation of the parent who lives apart in the upbringing of their children, then this procedure shall be determined by the guardianship and trusteeship organs with the participation of the parents and proceeding from the interests of the child.

"In those cases when parents do not submit to the decision of a guardianship and trusteeship organ, the latter, and also each of the parents, has the right to turn to the court for resolution of the dispute.

"In the case of nonfulfillment of a decision of the court, the guilty parent is subject to measures stipulated by the legislation of the union republics.

"In the case of malicious nonfulfillment of a decision of the court, the parent who lives apart, in keeping with the interests of the child, has the right to bring suit in court concerning transfer of the child to him";

8) In Article 19:

To amend part one, following the words "of obligations for the upbringing of children," with the words "including in the case of refusal without valid reasons to take a

child from a maternity home (delivery room) and other children's treatment and preventive and training and educational institutions";

To amend the article, following part two, with a new part having the following content:

"If the court when examining a case of deprivation of parental rights detects within the actions of parents or of one of them signs of a crime, it advises the procuracy of this or brings a criminal case";

To consider parts three and four to be parts four and five respectively;

To amend the article, following part five, with a new part having the following content:

"In exceptional cases, when there is a direct threat to the life or health of a child, a guardianship and trusteeship organ has the right to reach a decision concerning the immediate seizure of a child from parents or other persons in whose actual care he is. In these cases, the guardianship and trusteeship organ is obligated immediately to inform the procurator and, within a period of seven days after the decision is reached, to bring suit in court with regard to depriving the parents, or one of them, of their parental rights or seizure of the child";

To consider parts six, seven and eight of the article as parts seven, eight and nine respectively;

9) To set forth Article 20 in the following words:

"Article 20. Obligations of children with regard to parents

"Children are obligated to care for parents and to extend them assistance.

"Support of parents who are not capable of work and require assistance is an obligation of their adult children.

"Adult children who are paying support for their parents may be called upon to participate in additional expenses resulting from exceptional circumstances (serious illness, crippling, wages of a person who cares for parents, etc.).

"Children may be freed of their obligation with regard to supporting their parents and covering expenses for their care if it is established by the court that the parents have evaded fulfillment of their parental obligations";

10) To set fourth part four of Article 24 in the following wording:

"Adoption may be carried out without the agreement of parents if they for more than six months have not lived together with a child and without valid reasons do not take part in its upbringing and support and do not display parental attention and care in relationship to the child."

2. To the Fundamental Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Housing, approved by a resolution

of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 24 June 1981 (USSR Supreme Soviet Register No 26, 1961 p 834; No 48, 1985 p 919):

1) To amend point 8 of part one of Article 20, following the words "to families with many children," with the words "to families raising invalid children";

2) To amend the fundamentals legislation with an Article 21, paragraph 1, having the following content:

"Article 21.1 Provision of living space for foster family homes

"When a decision is reached, according to established procedures, concerning the establishment of a foster family home, the persons designated foster parents shall be provided, out of sequence, with an individual home or a multi-room apartment for purposes of accommodating children who are assigned to them for upbringing. The size of the living space is to be established by the legislation of the union republics.

"Utilization of the living space that is made available shall be in accordance with procedures established by the legislation of the USSR and the union republics governing utilization of official living quarters";

3) in Article 37:

To amend part three with a line having the following content:

"Citizens deprived of parental rights, if they continue to live together with the children with regard to whom they are deprived of parental rights";

To amend the article by a part five having the following content:

"In cases of the liquidation of a foster home, the foster parents should relinquish the living quarters that have been made available to them (Article 21.1) and, if they refuse, are subject to eviction with other suitable living spaces being made available to them. When foster parents are discharged from further upbringing of children, they may be moved from the living quarters they occupy, other living quarters being provided.";

3. To the Fundamental Civil Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics, affirmed by the USSR Law of 8 December 1961 (USSR Supreme Soviet Register No 50, 1961 p 525):

1) To set forth part three of Article 14 in the following wording:

"A transaction that does not accord with the requirements of the law, including one that infringes upon the personal or property rights of minor children, is invalid."

4. To the Fundamental Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Labor, affirmed by the USSR Law

of 15 June 1970 (USSR Supreme Soviet Register No 29, 1970 p 265; No 36, 1981 p 1032; No 19, 1982 p 919; No 36, 1987 p 586):

1) In Article 22:

To set forth point 1 of part one in the following wording:

"1) for workers and employees in ages from 16 to 18 years—36 hours a week, and for persons from 15 to 16 years of age (pupils from 14-15 years of age who work during vacation periods) (Article 74)—24 hours a week.

"The length of working time of pupils who work during the study year in free time from study may not exceed half the maximum length of the working time stipulated in paragraph one of this point for persons of the corresponding age";

2) In part one of Article 26 to replace the words "up to eight years of age" with the words "up to fourteen years of age (including one is in her charge)";

3) In Article 69:

In part two, for the words "up to two years of age," to substitute the words "up to three years of age";

In part three, for the words "from two to eight years," to substitute the words "from three to fourteen years (invalid children—to sixteen years)";

4) to amend Article 70, following part one, with a new part having the following content:

"Until a decision, based on medical evidence, is reached on the question of providing a pregnant woman other, easier work that avoids the affects of unfavorable factors in production, she will be subject to being relieved of work while retaining her average wages for all working days missed as a consequence of this, at the expense of the enterprise, institution, or organization";

To consider part two of the article as part three;

5) To set forth Article 71 in the following wording:

"Women shall be afforded pregnancy and maternity leave lasting fifty-six calendar days before birth and fifty-six (in the case of complicated birth or the birth of two or more children—seventy) calendar days after birth and, at their wish, if they have a total work service of not less than one year (for women who have not reached eighteen years—irrespective of the length of work service), partially paid leave in order to care for a child until he reaches the age of one-and-a-half, with assistance during this period being paid from state social insurance. Working women who do not have a year's work service shall be paid an allowance for the care of a child at the rate of fifty percent.

"Besides the indicated leaves, a woman, based on her own application, shall be afforded additional leave, without retaining her wages, for purposes of caring for a child until it reaches the age of three years.

"Partially paid leave and additional leave pay for purposes of caring for a child may also be utilized fully or in part by the father of the child, a grandmother, grandfather, or other relative who in fact cares for the child.

"If a woman and the persons indicated in part three of this article wish, they may work part-time or at home during the period they are on leave in order to care for a child. At the same time, they preserve the right to receive assistance during the period of partially paid leave for care of a child";

6) In Article 73:

In the title of the article, [after] the words "of women having children" to eliminate the words "one-and-a-half years of age";

To set forth part one in the following wording:

"It is forbidden to refuse to accept women for work and to reduce their wages for reasons connected with pregnancy or the presence of children up to three years of age, and for single mothers—in age up to 14 years (to 16 years for an invalid child)";

To amend the article, following part one, with a new part having the following content:

"When refusing to accept the indicated categories of women for work, the administration is obligated to advise them of the reason for rejection in written form. A work rejection may be appealed to a people's court";

To consider part two of the article as part three and to set it forth in the following words:

"The dismissal of pregnant women and women who have children under three years of age (for single mothers—if they have a child under 14 years of age or an invalid child under 16 years) at the initiative of the administration is not permitted except in cases of the complete liquidation of an enterprise, institution or organization, when dismissal is permitted with the obligation to place them in other work. Placement in other work is also obligatory for the administration in cases of their dismissal upon conclusion of a fixed-term [srochniy] labor contract. During the period when work is being arranged for the, they retain their average wages, but not for more than three months from the day of completion of the fixed-term labor contract";

7) To amend Article 74 with a part three having the following content:

"In order to prepare young people for productive labor, it is permitted to employ pupils of general education, professional and technical, and secondary special schools to perform light labor, which does not cause harm to the health and does not violate the study process, during their free time from studies, upon their reaching an age of 14 years, and with the agreement of one of their parents or of a person acting in this capacity";

8) To amend Article 77 with a part three having the following content:

"Payment for the labor of pupils of general education schools and of professional and technical and secondary special schools working in their time free from studies is made proportionately to the time worked or depending upon their production. Enterprises may establish payments in addition to wages for pupils";

9) To amend Article 18 with a part two having the following content:

"A refusal to accept such persons for work or professional training and their assignment to a reserve list is prohibited. Such a refusal may be appealed by them to the court."

5. To the Fundamental Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Public Health Services, affirmed by the USSR Law of 19 December 1969 (USSR Supreme Soviet Register No 52, 1969 p 466; No 25, 1979 p 438; No 48, 1985 p 919):

1) To amend Article 31, following the words "among the population," with the words "sanitation and hygiene training and educating the population regarding questions of establishing a healthy manner of life and improving health, particularly of children and adolescents";

2) To set forth part five of Article 32 in the following wording:

"Enterprises, institutions and organizations are obligated to take necessary measures to reduce maternal, infant, and perinatal illness and mortality, to prevent production trauma and professional illnesses, and to restore working capability";

3) In Article 38:

To set forth part one in the following wording:

"In the USSR, Motherhood and childhood are protected and encouraged by the state; conditions are created for women which make it possible to combine work with motherhood; legal protection and material and moral support of motherhood and childhood are guaranteed; the state protects the rights and interests of the child, ensures the right of a child to the conditions of life that are necessary for its physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development";

To amend part two, following the words "through improvement and restoration of the conditions of labor and everyday life," with the words "by implementing measures for restoration of the environment, elimination of negative ecological factors which have an influence on the generative function of the population and lead to the birth of sick and weakened children and to an increase in morbidity of women and children";

To amend the article, following part two, with a new part having the following content:

"The recommendations for the rational employment of pregnant women that are developed by the ministries and departments of the USSR jointly with the central committees of the corresponding professional unions and are based on agreement with the USSR Ministry of Public Health are mandatory for the administrations of enterprises, institutions, and organizations";

To consider part three of the article as part four and to set this forth in the following wording:

"Women are given the right to decide for themselves the question of motherhood. Based on medical indicators and in the interests of protecting her health, a woman, with her consent, may be caused to undergo surgical sterilization in order to prevent pregnancy. A listing of medical indicators is determined by the USSR Ministry of Public Health";

To amend the article with part five having the following content:

"In the aims of protecting the health of persons who are entering into marriage and their offspring, public health institutions shall ensure that citizens who have submitted an application to marry, if they wish, undergo a medical examination. Procedures for conducting the examination are established by the USSR Ministry of Public Health";

4) To amend Article 39, following the words "during the course of pregnancy," with the words "including medical and genetic consultation";

5) To set forth Article 40 kpart three in the following wording:

"Medical workers of treatment and preventive institutions are obligated to advise parents (persons acting for them) with regard to questions that concern the illness of a child and the tactics and methods of its treatment";

6) In Article 42;

"To amend part two with the words "The list of medical counterindications preventing the housing of the indicated children and adolescents in children's homes and general purpose training and educational institutions shall be approved by the USSR Ministry of Public Health";

To set forth part four in the following wording:

"In the case of hospitalization of children under three years of age, and also of seriously ill children of older ages, who in the opinion of doctors are in need of additional care, the mother (father) or other relative of the child is afforded an opportunity to remain with them in the treatment institution with costs being paid by social insurance in accordance established procedures."

II. To direct the supreme soviets of the union republics to bring the legislation of the union republics into conformity with the present Law.

M. Gorbachev, President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow, the Kremlin, 22 May 1990

Head Of Public Opinion Center Interviewed On Polls

90US1029B Moscow POISK in Russian No 21, 25-31 May 90 p 1

[Interview with Viktor Britvin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociology by Aleksandra Kiseleva: "Did Anyone Call A Sociologist?"]

[Text] For a long time we were not allowed to know what we all thought about our political leader, the deficit, the war on foreign soil, economic aid to other countries... Sociology was, in essence, a science both secret and persecuted. Today, though, society pins great hopes on it, recognizing that there can be no glasnost without truth. Five years ago the Center for the Study of Public Opinion was created in the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociology. Our new rubric, "Zerkalo" [Mirror], in which POISK plans to publish sociological materials, opens with an interview with the one of the leaders of the center, Deputy Director of the Institute of Sociology, doctor of philosophical sciences Viktor Britvin.

[Kiseleva] Viktor Grigoryevich, the activities of centers similar to yours can be viewed as a "breakthrough" into what was once a forbidden zone...

[Britvin] The study of public opinion was conducted in the past although on a limited scale. Today the scope of the research has broadened significantly. The center pays considerable attention to political problems. The birth of the center coincided with a turning point in the country's domestic and foreign policy, the beginning of an active dialogue with foreign countries. It was important to know the reaction of the general public to the new situation. That was of interest to various echelons of state and political rule. Essentially nobody had conducted similar research in our country previously.

The transfer to a new form of management, the "equalization" in legal terms of various forms of ownership, ecology and many social-economic problems were topics which interested us. One of the most important directions is the study of the mood of the electorate.

[Kiseleva] Many of your studies are done "to order." Is that good?

[Britvin] That's normal, although our research projects are far from always being made to order. Rather, we are talking about collaboration. We have conducted special purpose polls in conjunction with the editorial staffs of IZVESTIYA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA and other publications.

[Kiseleva] Do the poll results always completely reflect the true situation?

[Britvin] There is a concept called "sociological thought." Unfortunately, it's still not very well developed in most people. Today we almost never perceive any resistance from the authorities. However, another problem has come up: the increase in crime causes a natural reaction - fear, and it's not always easy to get into the apartment of a citizen whose opinion we're interested in.

[Kiseleva] Nevertheless, sociologists gradually are becoming a mirror in which we can see our own face without distortions. How do you evaluate the effectiveness of the research you have conducted, its results?

[Britvin] This kind of research not only identifies but to a certain extent forms a public consciousness and, what is especially important, liberates it. The fact itself that the results are publicized is important as well. Our activities promote the birth of a new type of political behavior, create the environment for the existence of public opinion itself. The democracy of opinions which can be observed in society, is partially a consequence of the work of sociologists. Researchers, leaders, all people acquire the skills of normal human reactions and free themselves from the "internal censor."

[Kiseleva] Recently quite a few groups have appeared that conduct sociological work. Won't science suffer from such a disconnected effort?

[Britvin] Not in the least! We created unyielding structures and a rigid hierarchy in the organization of science which hinders creativity. The faulty tendency towards the monopolization of science gradually is being overcome. It's good that this process has had an effect on sociology...

[Kiseleva] Recently in your center an unusual poll was taken whose goal was the "measurement" of the degree of optimism with which people look into the future. It would be interesting to learn the results.

[Britvin] I will cite some of the data from the public opinion poll taken at a number of the country's industrial enterprises (in all approximately 1300 people were polled).

In response to the question, "Is the living standard of the Soviet people rising or falling?", 10 percent of those polled answered "rising," 22 percent - "not changing," 67 percent - "falling."

Concerning the question of how the living standard will change in the next two to three years, 15 percent of the citizens answered that it will probably rise, 37 percent believes that the standard of living will remain the same and 46 percent that it will probably fall.

The work of the USSR Supreme Soviet during the current year was characterized as "very productive" by one percent of those polled, as "rather productive" by 11 percent, as "not very productive" by 51 percent and as "not productive" by 24 percent.

As you can see, the population's attitude toward the events taking place in the country to a significant degree is critical. Therefore, we should give serious thought to the measures which are necessary to overcome not only social pessimism but also those reasons which have caused it.

Antidrug, Antialcohol Group Formed, Orthodox Church Involved

*90US1107A Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
20 Jun 90 Morning Edition p 6*

[Article by T. Khudyakova: "The Mark of Cain: Medics and the Church are Removing it from Alcoholics and Narcotics Addicts"]

[Text] A new social organization has been registered at the Moscow Soviet—the "Narkologiya" Association. Established "under the wing" of the Soviet Charity and Health Fund, it brings together representatives of narcological services of the USSR Health Ministry, the RSFSR MVD, medical specialists from departmental narcological institutions, and representatives of various Moscow groups of self-help and mutual assistance to those suffering from narcotics-related illnesses. The Russian Orthodox Church is also taking part in the work of the association.

The Health Ministry and the Moscow Patriarchy have defined their basic directions of cooperation. These are organization of joint measures, directed toward preventing the use of alcoholic beverages and intoxicating substances, and overcoming alcoholism and narcotics addiction. It is planned to create a system of readaptation and rehabilitation of those suffering from narcotics-related illnesses in the form of "refuges," "asylums" and other such institutions under the aegis of the Russian Orthodox Church, with the participation of health ministry organs. Priests will render spiritual and moral assistance to the patients at either outpatient clinics or in-patient narcological treatment facilities, in "Alcoholics Anonymous" self-help groups, and to their families.

"The largest problem for those suffering from alcoholism and narcotics addiction is—social rehabilitation," says A. Glazov, deputy chief of the Narcology Department at the USSR Health Ministry's Specialized Medical Assistance Administration. "Registry at a narcological institution quite often plays the role of the mark of Cain and deprives a person of the possibility of returning to normal life and work. Therefore the association is also directing its efforts toward establishing a network of enterprises and farms at which the narcologically ill may receive steady work and medical assistance in case of necessity."

Owing to the insistence of the founders of the association, a representative of the Moscow Patriarchy was made a member of the board, and the decision on cooperation in the area of rehabilitation of the narcologically ill is being implemented in practice. The first results are already in.

The text of the joint resolution was distributed among all the narcological services in the country. All parishes of the Russian Orthodox Church received it as well. The general methodological instructions for physicians specializing in narcotics, and priests, are in the development stage. By special decision of the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry, church representatives have been granted access to corrective labor institutions.

In accordance with the agreement, priests visit the sick at the All-Union Scientific Center for Narcology, a specialized department of one of the Moscow hospitals. The Church of Comfort and Consolation has begun to operate on the grounds of the Botkinskiy Hospital. The parish is intended for the narcologically ill too.

"Our health-care system lacks a very important link—the spiritual," says Father Superior Irinarkh, pastor of the church. "And after all, alcoholics, narcotics addicts and toxic substance abusers are special patients. The disease attacks both their body and their soul. As a priest, I see in every one of them not a sick person, but an individual with an immortal soul, albeit a fallen one. And my task is to resurrect a person's spiritual needs, if they have not been extinguished. The physicians' business is to heal the body. Through our joint efforts we shall be able to return our wards to a normal life."

One must say that the plans of the newly-founded association and those of the church have much in common. It is another matter that they each plan to operate by their own means. For example, the church plans to resurrect the Sobriety Fraternities—before the revolution there were about 2,000 of them in Russia. On the grounds of one of the abandoned Moscow monasteries, they plan to establish a rehabilitation-methodological center to train nurses for hospital narcotics wards. Thus will be restored the interrupted tradition of charitable, sacrificial service to those in need of help, which was established in the once widely-known Marfo-Marinskiy Cloister. They are to develop their own program of social assistance to those suffering from alcoholism and narcotics addiction.

In order for all this to be completely realized, it will be necessary to legalize the church's efforts in this direction; for the law of 1929 forbade it to engage in charity. It is gratifying that today the prerequisites exist for abolishing this clearly outmoded juridical act: an example of which is the collaboration of medics and priests in such a difficult field as treatment of the narcologically ill. And there are enough cases for everyone for a long time. According to official statistics, today we have nearly 4.5 million alcoholics and over 130,000 narcotics addicts and toxic substance abusers (according to certain estimates, the latter figure should be multiplied by ten).

"For too long we have been divided," said Father Irinarkh in parting, "into rich and poor, party and non-party, believers and unbelievers; now people are being divided by nationality. It is time for people to come together. We would all benefit from that."

Report on Aids Incidence, Treatment of Victims in Volgograd Oblast

90US1047A Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 90 p 2

[Report by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent Dmitriy Shevarov, Volgograd, under the rubric "AIDS: Social Portrait of a Phenomenon"]

[Text] "The outbreak has been localized," they told us a year ago. But the tragedy continues to this day....

On 15 May 1990 a 2-year-old boy died of AIDS in an isolation compartment at Hospital 21 in Volgograd. The physicians said that he "burned up within several hours." The mother had brought him to the clinic only 24 hours before, and now he was gone.

Four infants have died of AIDS in Volgograd Oblast in the past year. During that time 77 other babies exposed to the infected ones at the hospital also died. It is believed that they did not have time to become ill with AIDS but died of other diseases. There are more than 200 infected babies in the nation today. Almost every fourth one is in Volgograd. These are the official statistics. Just a year ago such figures did not exist in even the most gloomy forecast.

How it Was

A chronicle of the year:

On 28 April the oblast health department informed the oblast government that examinations of seven small patients in the children's section at Hospital 7 had revealed the presence of immunodeficiency—i.e., AIDS. They decided not to spoil the First of May celebrations. The bitter news was stamped "For Official Use Only."

On 29 April a team of specialists from the RSFSR Ministry of Health arrived in Volgograd. The first press release was issued on 4 May. (Next to it in the newspaper were joyous comments about the birth of the city's millionth resident). Seven infected children were reported, whereas the commission from Moscow indicated 16.

On 5 May the oblast procuracy filed criminal charges due to the multiple infection of children with the AIDS virus. MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA would later describe what happened as "criminal negligence" and add: "There is no question that those specifically to blame will be punished." Doubts that justice would triumph arose immediately after the occurrence, however. There had been nothing like it in either Union or world experience. On 19 May an extraordinary epidemic control commission of the RSFSR asked the republic procuracy to begin monitoring the investigation.

On 11 May Deputy RSFSR Minister of Health K. Akulov, who had announced the team from Moscow, declared: "The outbreak has been localized. Let us hope that if the numbers (of carriers of the virus—D.Sh.) does

increase, it will be only individual cases." Before even 2 weeks had gone by it was announced that the number of carriers of the virus in Volgograd had already reached 24, 23 of them babies.

On 14 May the ispolkom of the oblast soviet "made a thorough assessment of what has occurred." "A reprimand has been issued...." "...has been relieved of his position." Everyone who was punished is still working in the children's health system, and A. Yegin, former head of the city's health department, was made deputy chief of the oblast ispolkom in charge of health care.

On 29 May one of the infected babies died. The tragic count of Volgograd's AIDS victims had begun.

The prevailing optimism steadily grew. On 2 June a member of the team from the Ministry of Health stated: "The path for the spread of the infection has basically been cut off." On 16 June the chief of the oblast health department stated that Volgograd's pediatric hospitals were 100% safe. Just that: "100%!"

...Events developed according to the same scenario worked out by the Ministry of Health for the Chernobyl accident. Total silence at the time of the disaster. Selected and limited information was made available when it was no longer possible to cover up the situation. Following a suspenseful break of several weeks there was an assault with strained cheerfulness accompanied by calls for precaution—this time in sexual relations. Large-scale promotion of "safe sex" and "one partner for life" replaced the equally obtrusive promotion of safe nuclear-power engineering. The fact that AIDS came to the Volga area through the hospitals (as it had come to Zaire at the beginning of the '80s) should not be forgotten. People had been punished for the negligence. What more could be done?"

The scanty official reports contained the truth—but not all the truth. The rest was consigned to the safes of public health officials, as were reports prepared by the team from the republic Ministry of Health, which spent 10 days working in Volgograd. The documents indicated not the negligence of an individual scoundrel who had worked his way into the doctors' midst but a system which had existed for years. A system of disregard for life. The AIDS situation was merely the apex.

From a report by the RSFSR Ministry of Health:

"...During the period beginning in October 1988 two HIV-infected children from the Kalmyk ASSR have been treated at Volgograd hospitals, but the clinical findings have still not been analyzed (italics mine—D.Sh.). Infections are occurring within the hospital. Drugs in the tetracycline group are being used, which is inadmissible for young children. In a number of cases antibacterial treatment has continued even in the absence of clinical indications.... The shortage of antibiotics at the only

thoracic department in the oblast is all the more surprising in that, as the case histories show, these children were treated with modern therapy in previous stages of their illness...."

The ingenuous word "surprising" very accurately describes the degree of ignorance at upper levels of the health system.

The shortage of antibiotics at the site of the immunodeficiency phenomenon is surprising, but if officials of the Ministry of Health were to visit Volgograd today they would find that "the grounds for surprise have not diminished. Is it not strange, for example, that the pediatric departments of local hospitals (including Hospital 7 with its lamentable notoriety) are still stymied by a shortage of the most important drugs for supporting the immune system: immunoglobulin for internal infections, interferon.... And these are drugs produced in the nation—in Gorkiy Oblast, which, one might say, is right next to Volgograd...."

From a decision adopted by the board of the USSR Ministry of Health on 16 June 1989:

"Professional incompetence, criminal negligence on the part of mid-level medical personnel, who injected drugs into several patients through connected catheters with a single syringe, and the absence of monitoring of the treatment process by doctors was the cause of multiple HIV infections of children in the thoracic department at Hospital 7. The situation was made worse by the fact that massive infusion therapy was unjustifiably initiated on the children (some of them received up to 20-22 different kinds of medicine)...." Most of Volgograd's pediatric hospitals were unable to use imported disposable syringes because there were no needles for them. This went on not for just a single day, and not for two, but for a year.

Doctors' Secrets

The investigation has been underway 13 months. However, V. Sukhov, chief of investigations for the oblast procuracy, says that it cannot be completed before the end of the year. The job which fell to the lot of the group of three investigators was too great. Even now the case is not easily contained in 10 large volumes. Around 300 witnesses have been questioned, mostly the mothers of the victims. How did they become witnesses?

Everyone knows that the mothers of sick children serve as orderlies in our clinics. They mop the wards, remove bedpans, do laundry and carry out trash. They are literally day-laborers in our free health system and are witnesses to everything occurring within the hospital walls.

Are the investigators being pressured? Officially, no one is interfering, but not once have oblast health officials tried to help. The documents needed by the investigators are sometimes held up for months or even disappear altogether.

Aleksandr Dubrovin, senior investigator with the oblast procuracy, in charge of the group:

"We need to do more than just punish scapegoats. We have encountered a system, developed over the years, which has devalued human life. The multiple infection of children within the hospital could not have come as a surprise to oblast health officials. The shock was due to the fact that it was AIDS. Any specialist worth his salt should have known, however, that nothing else could be expected with this kind of health care. It was ultimately a matter of conscience—do something: knock at the Kremlin gates, call upon the world community or simply wait for the inevitable.

"From time immemorial infections within hospitals have been as much a part of our hospitals as crowded conditions and leaking roofs. The ancient method of letting higher-ups worry about it has mainly been used for combatting it. In recent years hundreds of decrees, orders and decisions have pounded at the problem in recent years, instead of the only real solution: the development of large-scale production of disposable medical supplies."

Here is just one episode from that unequal battle. Order No. 300, issued by the USSR Ministry of Health in 1977:

"There has been an increase in the incidence of serum hepatitis in the USSR in recent years. The main cause is the use of inadequately sterilized instruments for performing various medical procedures.... Medicine is frequently injected with a single syringe...."

Order No. 720, issued by the Ministry of Health in 1978: "...There are violations of the rules for sterilizing instruments."

Order No. 752, issued by the USSR Ministry of Health in 1981: "Violations are still taking place.... Due to gross violations of the rules for donor screening and the preparation of instruments there are still cases of infection, even in the maternity hospitals."

The medical workers maintain that these orders and the present orders pertaining to AIDS are as alike as peas in a pod. There is the same sanctimonious indignation and formal reprovals in the conclusion.

Every new health minister has paid tribute to this exhausting battle, indubitably aware that the results will be nil. The orders drawn up in this mold have been duplicated in countless numbers locally. A total safety system was thus created—no, not for the patients; for the health officials. In case something happened, each of them could show his orders from the cherished file and say: "See. I warned them! I instructed them! I repeatedly verified things! I issued orders! I did everything I could...."

It can be determined from the records today that the AIDS virus is circulating in Volgograd's pediatric hospitals and that some oblast officials, including A. Orlov,

former chairman of the oblast ispolkom, knew about this not in April 1989 but at least 2 months previously.

The oblast SES [sanitary and epidemiological station] and the oblast health department received a message by phone on 20 January, which reported that two children admitted at Hospital No. 7 from Kalmykia in the fall of 1988 had been exposed to HIV-infected patients in the republic pediatric hospital in Elista. The mother of one of them already had AIDS. This alarming report should have roused all the services, for the Elista children referred to in the message had by then already died in Volgograd.

No emergency measures were undertaken, however. The information was classified and did not reach many chief physicians at hospitals. On 30 January, just a day after the report was received from Kalmykia, A. Zhukov, chief physician at the oblast SES, did send a phoned message to all chief physicians of the rayon SESs.

"Due to the poor situation... the oblast SES proposes that you verify the availability of syringes, needles...."

That telegram was the only alarm sounded. Even it was muffled by the impossibility of telling the whole truth, however.

On 15 March confirmation was received that yet another little boy from Elista, who had been hospitalized at No. 7, was HIV-infected. This time the ill rumors reached physicians at the pediatric hospital, and some of them checked for the presence of AIDS on their own. All the patients were healthy, and they breathed freely.

On 7 April the oblast health department received a report from Moscow that analyses had shown that one Volgograd child had already been infected at Hospital No. 7. Even this bad news was carefully concealed, however. One physician learned about it "through my own channels," but even he could not breath a word of it to his colleagues:

"I was not supposed to know about it. No one knew anything until 28 April...."

"On 28 April the chief physicians were assembled at the city health department and told with unfeigned distress: "Two hours ago we received the word.... Tomorrow a commission will arrive from Moscow. Get ready...."

A year has passed since that terrible day. The world has not turned upside down, as they say. On the contrary, they say, it has become kinder and more responsive. They show on television how the compassionate Germans have prepared for us tons of meat and sausages packaged with their company labels, but our fellows are in no hurry to get this treasure into our native borders. It has been delayed somewhere en route. We can only watch and suffer. Something we vitally need, and it suddenly gets lost...."

From a report by the department of children's infections at the Volgograd Medical Institute:

"As of 1 March 1990 49 children were determined to be HIV-infected in Volgograd Oblast, 33 of them from the city and 16 from the oblast...."

The same problems exist at Clinical Hospital No. 7. The halls of the resuscitation section are packed with Japanese equipment, and the operation rooms are crowded. There are 5,000 disposable syringes without needles in this section alone, and the nurses are once again experiencing the temptation to use the needles twice. Many types of disposable supplies and instruments are absent altogether. The hospital has received no disposable catheters since last year. There is a disastrous shortage of basic things: gowns, disposable gloves, chloramine for disinfecting, hydrogen peroxide for sterilizing. The good Anton Pavlovich Chekhov complained about a shortage of sterilizing solutions in his "Ostrov Sakhalin" [The Island of Sakhalin] exactly 100 years ago.

An inspection report compiled on 11 May 1990 by an epidemiologist with the city SES states dispassionately: "The needles and syringes do not fit the catheters (our catheters and syringes are imported—D.Sh.). There is a hole between floors in the bathrooms. The laboratory instruments have not been sterilized in a week. There is no peroxide. The cutting instruments are not being sterilized...."

Just during the first 4 months of this year the oblast SES has submitted 83 reports on unsterilized instruments at oblast hospitals and fined the offenders.

"Is it a large fine?" I asked the SES workers.

"Ten rubles...."

So we have settled upon the value of a human life.

"We are forced to mislead the parents," a resuscitator and acquaintance of mine, feels. "We tell them that we use only disposables and there is no risk. The people are trusting, and they believe us...."

And where are the people to turn, when they have dying children on their hands? To whom can they run? Whom can they trust?

In the Meantime

Infected children are now being treated at oblast Hospital No. 21. It has the same shortages and crowded conditions, however. The order "On Setting up an Oblast Preventive Medicine Center for AIDS" was issued by the head of the oblast health department on 10 January. It was hoped that children and their mothers would finally find relative tranquility and receive skilled treatment at the center. Even before the equipment was installed in former Kindergarten No. 55 in Voroshilovskiy Rayon and preparations made for receiving the children, however, the future center was attacked by local residents, saying: "Get out of here"! There were 2

months of mass-meetings, threats to burn down the center along with the children and the breaking of windows. By mid-April the center had actually been defeated.

Last year the oblast soviet adopted a decision to provide families with children infected or sick with AIDS with comfortable housing out of turn. Five families were helped, but 21 are still waiting: some of them in barracks, some in terribly crowded conditions with 12 square meters for five members. But will all of them see the day...? An infant died of AIDS in Uryupinsk, the rayon center, and the family—father, mother and younger brother—were immediately taken off the priority list. "If the individual doesn't exist, the problems are gone...."

AIDS has demonstrated the dead-end of morality and social development to which we have driven ourselves. The "insensitivity" about which Yu. Trifonov—understood by hardly anyone at that time—wrote 20 years ago shows through every decree passed to help combat AIDS and assist its victims. Nor, unfortunately, did the recent Ukase on AIDS avoid it.

The very first local resolutions, passed to provide social protection but actually prepared hastily and without adequate thought, have done just the opposite. The bureaucracy, generating secrecy at every step and surrounding its every second decision with a wall of secrecy, was unable to keep the secrets of others, secrets which belong to the individual and not the state.

A doctor's secret, it seems to me, is just that. It can belong only to the doctor, and only to that doctor who is at the patient's side, who is doing everything possible to save the latter.

In the situation of poverty and bureaucracy a doctor's secret can last no longer than a few hours. Even if it is sent out along the corridors of power with three "For Official Use Only" stamps. Registration, coupons, benefits, personnel sections, the housing administration, the store, the police department—everywhere they bring out everything about you: What for? On what grounds? The unfortunate family becomes totally dependent upon the favor of the trade union committee, the housing section, neighbors, the precinct officer....

Hospitals issue certificates stating in black and white that such and such a person "is an HIV carrier. Issued for presentation to the ispolkom." In order to have housing designated for the family the chairman of the ispolkom submits the matter to the ispolkom presidium. A plant director can decide nothing without the trade union committee and the STK [not further identified]....

In the meantime the people are harassed, black paint is smeared on their doors and "AIDS" is written on the gate, the children are driven from kindergartens and schools will not accept them "until you bring your own dishes." It is time to admit aloud that families smitten by this terrible disaster have become outcasts in their own country.

I feel that Investigator Aleksandr Dubrovin is the only person who has demonstrated concern for the lives of these people in Volgograd. They come to him with their troubles. No other office in the procuracy building has witnessed as many tears and as much sorrow as that of Dubrovin.

Aleksandr Dubrovin:

"They are driven out of the kindergarten. I write a letter to the chief on our stationary and ask: On what basis? I demand that you reinstate the child. If there is harassment on the job, I write a letter there. This helps. They still fear the procuracy."

Today the families of infected children (around 300 people in all) are absolutely destitute. Most of the mothers stay at home with the children and receive not a kopeck. Dubrovin can do nothing for them in this area.

"They come to me in total desperation, and I am afraid that these women will do something to themselves. They do not demand immediate and unmerciful punishment of the guilty parties. They have accepted everything which has happened as their own personal cross...."

Imported goods, "essential items," obtained in barter deals are divided up at Volgograd's largest plants. The trade union committees and STKs are incapacitated by the division of goods. Each shop has a special commission. An organization is required for the distribution, and each shop has a commission chairman. Instead of galleries of outstanding workers, there are lovingly constructed displays of pictures of "imports": combination kitchen units, videotape recorders and other marvels of the world. Eyes glitter, strike committees threaten strikes "if you don't divide them up right," and people do not sleep for nights on end. Distribution has become a religion....

And the city is stymied by a lack of what is needed most to save its children. The doctor on the children's emergency team is issued five disposable syringes per shift, while there are three times that many calls.

On Volgograd's black market syringes are offered for 10-20 rubles. What a choice!

Last week I tried to visit the AIDS staff, which now meets once a month. After much discussion I was politely told: "The presence of journalists is not desirable. You can understand. This is a working meeting. We'll be yelling a lot...."

The latest city news includes the following. A grand "new bronze monument" has been erected on the bank of the Volga. "Heartfelt words... were uttered. Fightingmen marched by in clipped cadence...."

Life goes on.

Readers Voice Concern On Rising Alcoholism In USSR

90US1029A Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 23, 9-15 Jun 90 p 6

[Letters to the editor: "Such A Wide Range of Opinions"]

[Text] A Drunken Blessing?

Everyone curses the decree against drunkenness and alcoholism of 1985. My husband drank for 20 years but during the year that the decree came out he sobered up, there was order on the streets, people didn't drink at work, and there was discipline. Now my husband is drinking again, they've also started to drink at work, discipline has fallen off, but we had it as long as the decree was in effect. Whenever you go outside in the evening, drunks are sure to harass you and spoil your mood. I wrote to OGONEK AND IZVESTIYA but nobody printed my opinion in support of that decree. You get the impression that it's being done on purpose. I thought that drunkenness was immoral, disaster for both the family and the state, but it turns out that for some people it's a blessing.

A. Strunova, village of Pervomayskiy, Tula Oblast

The Economy Was Saved By....An Axe

They often play on the radio the song about the grapevine which was destroyed and which allegedly wasn't guilty of anything. But even during the periods of "stagnation and binging" the majority of the population, especially of the industrialized areas, never saw fine, good-quality wine. Cisterns of raw materials for wine would arrive in these oblasts from the southern republics to make low-quality swill. They paid for the worthless raw material, which nobody in the world would buy, with machines and industrial goods. Wealthy state farms grew like mushrooms and the wine mafia got fat destroying the economy of the republics - producers and consumers. The country's budget began to consist of one-third "drunken money." It was very profitable and easy to market low-quality wine for apparatchiks of all levels, turning the people into sheep, ready to do anything just for a bottle!

It was a good thing that they dug up the vineyards, destroying the nest of the "green snake," breaking up the unfortunate links between the republics. But where is the promised abundance of table grapes, raisins and juice? Why aren't the winegrowers hurrying to break into the international markets?

Because they cut down the varieties which produced "rotgut" wine, the basis of the drunken economy.

That's why the producers of swill and the mafioso apparatchiks are weeping; their wallets are wasting away.

Ye. Kharlamov, Tuapse.

Drink Up

Do the AIF journalists who published the letter, "Drinking is Bad, Grandma," really believe that the ease with which elderly people can obtain alcoholic beverages will help them find the key to the hearts of unsympathetic and greedy people? Why aren't you and the author horrified by the waves of alcoholic obscurantism which are sweeping the country, and in a number of places simply drowning certain regions. It threatens to turn huge numbers of people into degraded alcoholics. Why aren't you concerned by the fact that each year 700 thousand children are born in our country with physical and mental defects as a result of alcoholism of the parents? You are not even bothered by the fact that at the current rate of alcoholism by the year 2040 the number of sick people will be equal to or greater than the number of healthy people in our country? Are these problems really less important than the issue of supplying elderly people with vodka with the goal of the future development of "alcohol dollars?"

S. Gladyshev, Moscow.

Bureaucrat, Straighten Things Up

On the eve of the holiday in the city of Privolzhsk in the Ivanovo oblast in a liquor store located in the basement of a dairy products store, a furious crowd of people swarmed down the stairs, sweeping away everything in its path and trampled to death 53-year old Yu.P. He died at the scene. Disgraceful things have occurred in the past during sales of alcoholic beverages and they continue to happen. Huge lines, fights, extortion, drunken cursing and all of this takes place a hundred meters from the luxurious building housing the raykom and the rayispolkom where bureaucrats meet in session. They are given tremendous powers and do nothing to straighten things up in the area of trade and commerce.

A. Pesorin, Privolzhsk, Ivanovo Oblast.

Let Them Answer!...

It's high time that the leaders who cut down hundreds of thousands of wonderful vineyards were made legally responsible for their sabotage, for inflicting huge economic damage to the republics and the entire country. And after all, they wanted to gain cheap popularity among the people for doing this, indulging hysterical women and teetotalers. Now the average person has to pay for their "miscalculations," standing in line for a bottle, wasting time which he could be spending with his family. Because of the rush for results in the anti-alcohol campaign, speculation, brewing of moonshine and substance abuse have grown. But the people have become embittered; they drink the same as they used to. It's time to find out who benefited from this campaign?

M. Mukuliyev, Derbent.

FROM THE EDITORS: The readers perceive letters in the rubric, "Such A Wide Range Of Opinions," as the

position of our weekly and turn to the editors with their complaints and objections. The rubric, in our view, should reflect the entire spectrum of opinions in our society, at times contradictory. Obviously, these opinions may not coincide with the point of view of the weekly.

Survey On Poverty Level In Uzbek SSR

*90US1029C Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian
16 May 90 p 3*

[Article by I. Khisamov: "What Poverty Looks Like"]

[Text] It is a truism: in order to treat the patient, you have to know the diagnosis. However, in trying to get rid of social ailments, we have a very poor idea of what they really are. We know, for example, that we have a lot of unemployment; we speak about a million people. But what is behind that number? Without clarifying, we swing into action. We dot the economic map with marks indicating branch enterprises of light industry. And then we ask: what's going on? We have so many unemployed but there's nobody to fill the jobs we've created. Or: there are many low-income families in the republic - more than half of the population lives below the poverty line. But how do we help them? Just give them more money? Will the assistance be effective enough considering that the number of goods and services won't increase?

Today the approximate nature of our knowledge about ourselves and the state of society has become intolerable. Accurate, constant and effective information is required about how the people live, all segments of the population, what social processes are underway.

Create a sufficiently detailed social portrait of a typical low-income family - the Uzbek SSR Goskomstat [State Committee for Statistics] Bureau of Sociological Research, which was created last year, decided to tackle that assignment.

The English justifiably argue that it's not necessary to eat all the pudding to know how it tastes, says bureau chief Yevgeniy Velyunskaya. It's enough to just eat a piece. For purposes of the study we chose 3000 families representing all the oblasts in Uzbekistan, various segments of society. We adhered to the relative proportion of rural and urban dwellers and other average social parameters. We tried to identify a set of the most urgent problems facing families, who because of a variety of reasons, are not able to provide themselves with all the things necessary for a normal life...

Families with many children and which also include pensioners make up the largest portion of low-income families. Almost half of such families include unemployed members of working age - students, sick individuals and invalids. Approximately 10 percent of the adults do not have the opportunity to find employment and four percent of those able to work did not express a desire to do so. Perhaps the last two figures provide the most food for thought.

The low income level reflects on the nutritional regimen. The data from the poll showed that only one out of six low-income families consumes enough meat and three-fourths suffer from a shortage of sugar. Almost 36 percent are limited in their consumption of milk and milk products, 38 percent do not get enough eggs, more than 66 percent do not get enough fish and fish products, approximately half does not get enough potatoes, vegetables, melons and 62 percent do not get enough fruit and berries.

The low-income families could improve their food shortage with an auxiliary farm plot and orchard. However, as the research showed, only one-half of low-income families have such plots. And in the Bukhara, Tashkent, Andizhan and Kashkadarya oblasts even fewer. But here there is a positive tendency for growth. The republic program approved last year provides for the allocation of such plots to all those who need them.

Of course, the situation for poor people is exacerbated by the shortage of food products, consumer goods and medicines in the state trade network. This especially affects families with numerous children and one working parent. After all, presently many food and other necessary products are distributed at the work place. And meanwhile, only 12.4 percent of poor families are registered with their own food stores and two percent with nonfood stores. Apparently, in elaborating new social programs and modifying old ones, we need to take this into account.

Poor families more often than others experience difficulty with housing and the amenities that go with it. Of the families polled, consisting of five or more individuals, three-fourths live in their own homes. But what kind of homes? Eighty-eight percent do not have sewage, 80 percent - central heating, 75 percent - bathtubs, 57 percent - running water. More than 100 of the families under study (approximately four percent) live in communal apartments, dormitories or rent apartments.

Of course, poverty shows itself most distinctly in household furnishings. Of the families polled, for example, 59 percent do not have radios, 52 percent - washing machines and 56 percent - sewing machines; in rural areas every third family does not even have a refrigerator.

State support to poor segments of the population is expanding. A republic program of social aid has been adopted and is being implemented. Labor collectives also are pitching in.

Of course, all that we have mentioned is not close to being enough. Social justice demands the elaboration of a more effective and varied aid program to poor people. We cannot limit ourselves to monetary donations. Among the recommendations provided by the workers of the Bureau of Sociological Research on the basis of an analysis of this problem, we note the following: increase the number of lots allotted for individual auxiliary plots

and housing, sell basic food products and other necessities at low prices, expand the activities of charitable funds.

We forward the results of each study of this nature to the government, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, says Ye. Velyunskaya. We see a growing interest in such information. However, because of the difficulties with financing the research, we are forced to send the majority of materials to the USSR Goskomstat for processing and sometimes wait up to six months for final data. And yet the results of tactical polls become obsolete almost as rapidly as newspapers.

We have already acquired experience in conducting express-polls of public opinion. This year we conducted two of them. One on the problem of deficit goods and the other on the draft law on leave time. Yes, the field of endeavor of sociology in the republic will expand rapidly. We have to be ready for it.

Youth Opinion Poll on Perestroika, Daily Life

90US0965A Tashkent KOMSOMOLET
UZBEKISTANA in Russian 9 May 90 p 4

[Article by Anatoliy Shendrik, candidate of philosophical studies and department head at the Komsomol Secondary School Center for Scientific Research: "Youth on Perestroika and Themselves"]

[Text] According to a sociological survey of more than 10,000 young people in 44 cities, a majority of the country's youth (about 65 percent) approve of the process of renewal that is now underway in our society. At the same time, one out of four thinks that perestroika is progressing too slowly, and about half of them (48.5 percent) voice differences of opinion over a range of measures taken in recent years.

The positive attitude of youth as a whole to perestroika is linked to a repudiation by the great majority of the Stalinist model of socialism as a barracks-style bureaucracy. Here are responses to the following question: "There are those who say that Stalin was guilty of destroying millions of lives—a person, who by sowing distrust of people in one another created alienation in our society, discrediting the idea of socialism. To what extent are people correct in making this assertion?" "Entirely correct," 42.3 percent; "Partially correct," 41.3 percent; "Incorrect," 3.8 percent. Almost one out of two were of the opinion that only a political referendum condemning Stalin as the organizer of repressions on a mass scale could succeed in preventing efforts to recreate Stalinism in any form.

The purpose of perestroika is identified by youth as the construction of democratic socialism, the highest goal of which is the development of each person's capabilities in actions rather than words.

The society that will result from the process of social renewal now taking place, in the opinion of young

people, will be characterized by the following features: real power in the hands of the Soviets of People's Deputies (68.3 percent); an opportunity to freely express one's views (68.7 percent); an absence of social inequality in obtaining an education (62.9 percent); establishment of new relations between the center and the republics, as well as between the republics themselves, based upon partnership with full sovereignty (66.4 percent). About half of those surveyed believed that the cooperative and private sectors were to have rights in the revamped socialist society commensurate with those of the government sector. One out of five respondents believed that there would be a reserve army of labor. One out of two envisioned the society as one of genuine pluralism with a multiplicity of youth organizations. Approximately 40 percent thought the society would have a multi-party system.

It should also be emphasized that a majority (57.2 percent) were convinced that the placing of universal human values above those of class was of paramount importance in resolving all problems of political, economic, social, and cultural life.

While accepting and approving perestroika, young people are nevertheless rather pessimistic in assessing the possibilities of resolving the totality of problems confronting the country in the near future. For example, 38 percent believed that in the course of perestroika productivity would be successfully raised to the level of the highly developed capitalist countries; 18 percent thought that the country would rank among the top places in the world in terms of the standard of living; 14 percent expressed the view that we would manage to eliminate drunkenness and prostitution; 19.3 percent thought there would be a sharp rise in public health care; 36 percent envisioned an efficiently functioning economy; and 15 percent were of the opinion that bribery and corruption would be eradicated.

Somewhat higher in the judgment of young people are the real prospects of restructuring the economy (44 percent thought this would be successfully achieved), and in raising the level of education (53 percent considered this goal achievable).

Similar skepticism may be seen in their assessment of the situation as it has emerged in the 1980's in the economic and social sphere and in the fields of science, education, and culture. Young people tend to hold the view nowadays that capitalism demonstrates a higher degree of efficiency in exploiting the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution (80 percent), in creating a measurable level of material well-being for the broad masses (76 percent), and in coming to terms with economic problems (52 percent). Nevertheless, a majority of them do not pin their personal prospects on either emigration or a change in the social order.

How do young people assess themselves and their contemporaries? More than 40 percent thought they belonged in a category of people possessing ideals. In the

judgment of most of them, they are a generation with such characteristics as humanism (45 percent); a striving for justice (more than 38 percent); an ability to stand up for their own point of view as a matter of principle (52 percent); and a capacity for hard work (more than 30 percent).

At the same time, young people tend to believe that other characteristics of their generation include cruelty (in the opinion of 67 percent), indifference to the fate of other people (50 percent), sexual promiscuity (more than 36 percent), and subservience (25 percent). Thus they are highly critical in evaluating themselves and not inclined to paint their generation in rosy hues.

What are the key values of the present generation of young people? Most important in their judgment are health (more than 70 percent); a happy home life (65 percent), good and faithful friends (56 percent); peace without war (53 percent); happiness and satisfaction in life (51 percent); freedom and independence (49 percent); a sense of personal worth (46 percent); interesting work (44 percent); and a high level of material well-being (41 percent).

Program Of Georgian Young People's Union

*90US1032A Tbilisi MOLODEZH GRUZII in Russian
25 May 90 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "Program of Georgian Young People's Union"]

[Text] The process of self-determination is underway in the republic and is at times complex, sometimes contradictory, and in some cases - passive and indifferent, but there are interesting and constructive ideas as well about the future fate of the youth organization.

Taking into account all these elements during the course of a particular period, an improved structure, theoretical basis and program of a renovated organization have evolved.

The Georgian Komsomol Central Committee believes that a youth organization (Georgian Young People's Union) should first of all be a national organization which takes into account simultaneously the interests of young people of different nationalities residing in Georgia, excludes opposition based on nationality or party grounds, and through its integrity does not allow the creation of conditions for the appearance of a counterfront. It will be a public organization which defends the social-economic interests of young people, and all its material resources will go towards the needs of the republic's young people.

Today we propose the Program of the Georgian Young People's Union which, before its publication, was sent to oblast, city and rayon units for familiarization and discussion.

We request that your proposals be sent to the following address: Georgian LKSM [Leninist Communist Youth League] Central Committee: 380007, Tbilisi, Ul. Machabeli, 11.

The Georgian Young People's Union is an independent public youth organization which unites in its ranks Georgian young people without regard to their social situation, nationality and party affiliation.

The goal of the union is the defense of the social-economic interests of the Georgian youth, the restoration of the economic, cultural and political sovereignty of Georgia, the consolidation of the youth of all nations, nationalities, the democratic development of society.

The union carries out its activities on the basis of the Georgian constitution, current legislation and its program and statutes.

With the goal of defending the social-economic interests of the youth, the Georgian Young People's Union:

- participates in the elaboration of promising concepts of the development of the economy of a sovereign republic and through its activities promotes its realization;
- struggles for social justice on the basis of a study and analysis of the interests and needs of the youth, elaborates programs of activities and submits proposals to the legislative organs and the government of the republic;
- defends the interests of young people during ratification of legal acts;
- participates in the resolution of the demographic problems of Georgia. Sees to it that privileges are granted to young families, for the benefit of young specialists working in difficult regions;
- Makes efforts to find employment for young people, for the creation of a pastime industry. Forms youth centers, enterprises, associations and other economic entities;
- Demonstrates concern about the development of sports and international youth tourism. Makes efforts to send young people of the republic to large foreign educational, scientific and cultural centers.

For purposes of the democratic development of society the Georgian Young People's Union:

- supports a strengthening of the principles of glasnost and democracy, political pluralism, the processes of the construction of a humane, democratic society, establishes relations and collaboration with all political parties and movements active in the republic, whose goals and activities do not contradict the program tasks of the organization. Repudiates the monopolization of power, recognizes other youth organizations and movements in existence in Georgia as equal partners and maintains contact with them on the principles of dialogue and mutual respect;

- presents and defends the interests of the members of the union in organs of all levels through representatives of organizations. Supports their electoral campaigns;

- guided by commonly shared, national values and taking into account the desires and interests of children and teenagers, the union promotes the creation of nonpoliticized associations and clubs.

For the purposes of the development of international relations the Georgian Young People's Union:

- assists its members of non-Georgian nationality to maintain their national values, if this corresponds to the ideas and tasks of the organization. Makes efforts so that people of all nationalities who reside in the republic live in friendship, so that each union member is implacable towards manifestations of chauvinism and antinationalist tendencies;

- maintains relations with youth organizations of the union republics, foreign countries and with all democratic movements;

- makes efforts to join and participate in international youth organizations and movements as an independent member;

- demonstrates concern about the creation of its own hard currency fund.

New Georgian Young People's Union Publishes Statutes

*90US1092A Tbilisi MOLODEZH GRUZII in Russian
1 Jun 90 p 5*

[Bylaws of Georgian Youth Union]

[Text] The process of the self-determination of the Georgian Komsomol has been completed. On 25 May in the youth town they held the Constituent Congress of the Georgian Youth Union. The decisions of the conferences and meetings held in 78 city and rayon elements of the republic served as the basis for this. The Congress adopted a Decree on the Founding of the Georgian Youth Union, its legal rights and succession, as well as an appeal to the republic youth. The Congress elected a Provisional Duma as the organization's leading body. (Gruzinform).

BYLAWS OF GEORGIAN YOUTH UNION

I. General Provisions

1.1. The Georgian Youth Union is an independent youth social organization which on voluntary principles brings together the young people of Georgia regardless of their social status, nationality or religious belief.

1.2. The Georgian Youth Union carries out its activities in accord with its Program and Bylaws and within the limits of current legislation.

1.3. The Georgian Youth Union is a legal entity, and possesses its own bank account (including foreign exchange), seal and crest.

1.4. The headquarters of the Union is located in the city of Tbilisi.

II. Basic Principles of Activity

2.1. The activities of the organization are based upon the principles of common human values and the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

—The goal of the organization is to represent and defend the national, economic, social, cultural and spiritual interests of young people.

2.2. The founding principles of the Georgian Youth Union are:

- Humanism, democracy and freedom of conscience;
- Collectivism and personal responsibility;
- Democratic election of leading bodies on all levels;
- The right of the majority to act on behalf of the organization;
- The right of the minority to defend its own position, not to take part in carrying out decisions which it does not approve but by its actions does not obstruct the implementing of decisions adopted by the majority;
- Voluntary withdrawal from the ranks of the organization;
- Periodic reporting of the elective bodies on all levels to their organization and the submitting of information to the superior elective bodies.

III. Members of the Georgian Youth Union and Their Rights and Duties

3.1. The Georgian Youth Union can be joined by any Georgian citizen from 16 to 35 years of age and regardless of nationality, social status, religious belief and party membership and who shares the organization's Program and Bylaws, pays membership dues and by his activities contributes to the embodiment of the organization's goals and tasks.

Note: A member of the organization, upon reaching the age of 35, at his own request can remain in the ranks of the organization.

3.2. A person desiring to be a member of the Georgian Youth Union should submit an application to the primary organization. His admission to membership in the organization is carried out by a majority of votes on the basis of the decision of the leading body of the primary organization.

3.3. A member in the Georgian Youth Union possesses the following rights:

- Free withdrawal from the Union;
- Participation in all measures organized by the Georgian Youth Union, to voice his own opinion and participate in the discussion of it. Participation in the measures is carried out voluntarily;
- Conducting measures which do not run contrary to the basic principles of the Bylaws and Program of the Georgian Youth Union;
- To participate in the elections of the leading bodies, to elect and be elected to any body of the Georgian Youth Union;
- At meetings, sessions and congresses to support or criticize any body of the Georgian Youth Union or any member of the organization, regardless of the position they hold;
- To turn with a question, request or proposal to any body of the Georgian Youth Union and demand an answer;
- To speak on behalf of the primary organization or any other element, if this is done with their agreement;
- To be a candidate deputy put up by the organization for election to any level of body.

3.4. A member of the Georgian Youth Union is obliged:

- To show concern for carrying out the program goals of the Union and by his actions not violate the organization's Bylaws;
- To be considerate of the organization's authority and to be concerned for finding worthy recruits.

3.5. The members of the Georgian Youth Union are to possess cards which confirm membership.

3.6. A member of the Georgian Youth Union pays a monthly membership dues.

IV. Organizational Structure

4.1. The primary organization is the basis of the Georgian Youth Union. A primary organization is formed in the event that it brings together at least five members of the Georgian Youth Union.

4.2. The primary organization:

- Independently determines its structure, basic forms and methods of activity;
- Conducts meetings and sets their frequency;
- Expresses and defends the interests of the members of its organization;
- Admits new members;
- Accounts for the members on the basis of the payment registers for collecting membership dues and the membership card of the Union;

- Promotes its representatives to the superior bodies and has the right of their recall;
- Reviews personnel questions of the organization's members. In an extreme instance, if a member of the Union violates the requirements of the Program and Bylaws, he is expelled from the ranks of the Union. In this instance, the decision is considered passed if at least two-thirds of those present at the meeting vote in favor of it.

The superior body of the primary organization is the general assembly. This is considered a quorum if at least one-half of the Union members registered with the organization participate in its work.

Decisions are passed by a majority vote.

The primary organizations after their founding are registered in the rayon (city) units.

The primary organizations are brought together in the corresponding rayon (city) organizations considering production and territorial principles.

4.3. The rayon (city) organizations:

- The conference of representatives is the superior coordinating body of the rayon (city) organizations and this conference is formed of each primary organization on the basis of the principle of direct and equal delegating of representatives.

The conference of representatives is held twice a year. A session is considered a quorum if it is attended by half of the conference members.

Extra sessions of the conference may be held upon a decision of the Union chairman or upon the request of one-third of the conference members.

A session of the conference determines the structure of the personnel and upon submission of the chairman approves the personnel of the staff.

The rayon (city) organizations elect their own representatives to the republic (oblast) conference by direct delegation and have the right of their recall.

The regional organizations of the autonomous formations currently existing on the territory of the republic possess oblast status and this provides them with an opportunity at their request and considering the specific features of the region to possess program documents which do not run contrary to the organization's Program and Bylaws.

4.4. The congress is the superior body of the Georgian Youth Union.

A congress is held once every 3 years. A congress has a quorum with the participation of at least two-thirds of the delegates in it. Decisions are approved by a majority of votes.

The congress is convened upon the decision of the republic conference or at the request of one-third of the rayon (city) organizations.

It is possible to convene extraordinary congresses.

The congress of the Georgian Youth Union:

- Adopts decisions on the founding and abolishing of the Union;
- Approves the Program and Bylaws and makes amendments in them;
- Discusses and determines the basic questions and areas of activity for the organization;
- Confirms the rights and duties of the conference members, and elects the control commission, the chairman of the Georgian Youth Union and his deputies;
- Is empowered to grant to the conference of representatives the right to rotate the conference members considering the proposals of the rayon (city) organizations;
- In the period between congresses, grants, when necessary, the conference of representatives the right as an exception to elect the chairman of the Georgian Youth Union and his deputies as well as approve the editors of the printed organs;
- Hears and evaluates the report of the control commission;
- Approves the editorial bylaws of the print organs and their editors;
- In the event of necessity, takes decisions on conducting a referendum in the organization.

4.5. In the period between congresses, leadership over the activities of the Georgian Youth Union is carried out by the Youth Union conference.

Sessions of the Union conference are conducted once every 6 months. Sessions are considered a quorum with the participation of two-thirds of its members in them. Decisions are taken by majority vote.

Extraordinary sessions of the conference can be held according to the decision of the consulting body or at the request of one-third of its members.

Upon the submission of the chairman, the conference approves the consultative body and makes changes in its membership.

It also approves the leaders of the permanent commissions of the republic personnel of the Georgian Youth Union.

Note: The co-workers of the republic personnel, except for the chairman of the Georgian Youth Union and his deputies, cannot be members of the Union's consultative body.

The conference of the Georgian Youth Union approves the budget of the Union, the personnel schedule and normative enactments.

4.6. The forming of the consultative body is carried out upon the submission of the chairman by the Union conference for a term of one year.

The consultative body as permanent members includes the Union chairman and his deputies.

The consultative body coordinates the decisions of the congress and the conference and the carrying out of routine questions.

4.7. The chairman of the Georgian Youth Union represents the organization in state and political structures. His activities correspond to the decisions of the congress, the conference and the sessions of the consultative body.

The chairman of the Georgian Youth Union puts his signature to all documents and contractual obligations adopted on behalf of the Union.

The term of office of the chairman of the Georgian Youth Union is 3 years.

The same person can be reelected to the post of chairman of the Georgian Youth Union for not more than one additional term of office.

4.8. Elections on all levels of the Georgian Youth Union are conducted by open (secret) voting.

4.9. It is not permitted to organize primary organizations of political parties within the Georgian Youth Union.

V. Property and Finances of the Georgian Youth Union

5.1. The Georgian Youth Union possesses its own property and financial assets.

The assets of the Georgian Youth Union are made up of the following:

- Membership dues of the Union's members;
- Voluntary monetary contributions by organizations and private individuals;
- Income from publishing and production activities, sale of licensee products and other measures;
- Buildings, means of transport and other valuables at its disposal.

5.2. Expenditure of the funds of the Georgian Youth Union according to the budget is carried out to support economic, organizational, charitable and other activities and for achieving the aims of the program.

5.3. According to a decision of a superior body, a primary organization can be given the status of a legal entity.

Some 50 percent of the membership dues and the funds brought in by it are to remain at the disposal of the primary organization.

5.4. The control commission in accord with the requirements of the Bylaws and Program conducts an inspection of the financial activities of all levels of bodies in the Georgian Youth Union.

The general assembly and control commission carry out an inspection of the financial activities of the leadership of a primary organization.

Religious Sect Relocates to Tula Oblast

90UN1897A Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
18 May 90 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with V. Volokh, deputy director of the Administration for Migration and Relocation of the USSR State Committee for Labor, by correspondent A. Snegin: "The Dukhobors Relocate"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted the decree "On Organizing the Voluntary Relocation of Individual Citizens From the Georgian SSR to the Chernskiy Rayon of Tula Oblast." Our correspondent asked the deputy director of the Administration for Migration and Relocation of the USSR State Committee for Labor V. Volokh to comment on this document.

[Correspondent] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, what is the background of this decree and what does it concern?

[Volokh] Last year residents of Russian villages of the Bogdanovskiy rayon in Georgia who are members of a Dukhobor religious community applied to the USSR Supreme Soviet for permission to relocate to their historical homeland, to Russia. They chose the Chernskiy rayon of the Tula oblast for their future residence. The estate of Lev Nikolaevich Tolstoy is located there; he offered the Dukhobors considerable moral and material support in the last century. The relevant ministries and agencies (USSR State Committee for Labor, USSR Ministry of Finance, USSR State Bank, Council of Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Councils of Ministers of the RSFSR and Georgian SSR) settled among themselves the questions related to organizing the relocation. And literally just a couple days ago the government decree was adopted.

It was no real secret that the issue would be resolved favorably. That is why specialists of the USSR State Committee for Labor began the organizational work for the relocation before the decree was adopted. Thirty Dukhobor men came to the Chernskiy rayon. They began building houses.

[Correspondent] How was their arrival accepted in the rayon?

[Volokh] The welcome was very friendly. For example, the local authorities are placing great hopes on the Dukhobors, hoping to improve the rayon's output of food products with the help of these hard-working people. Only 4,500 of the rayon's 22,000 residents are working in the countryside. The food supply problem is rather acute.

The executive committee of the Chernskiy rayon council is using its own funds to help the immigrants settle in. Machinery and construction materials have been allocated, and roads are being put in. Over one hundred Dukhobor families have already arrived. In the village of Arkhangelsk, a small town of 50 trailers has been established and a temporary kindergarten has started operation. A public bath, store, post office and cafeteria have been built. Construction has started on a pigsty and cowshed. The settlement of Yuzhniy has renovated two 16-apartment buildings and begun construction of 250 private residences. The residents of the rayon have created a fund to help the immigrants, which work collectives are contributing to. An offer of assistance has come from the Canadian Dukhobors, members of the Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ.

According to the decree adopted, conditions are to be created in 1990-1991 for relocating thousands of Dukhobor families. Attention is being paid to not disrupting their established way of life.

[Correspondent] How did fate land these people in Georgia?

[Volokh] Fate was not kind to them in general. The Dukhobors (or "fighters for the spirit," as they are also called) rejected the dogmas of the orthodox church. The Tsarist government tried to isolate them, to prevent their influence on the orthodox population. At the beginning of the last century they were resettled to the Tavricheskiy province. But the strong "Dukhoboriya" settlement soon arose there, which often served as a sanctuary for runaway peasants, deserters and opponents of the regime. In 1839, a tsarist ukaz ordered that over 4,000 sect members who refused to convert to orthodoxy be resettled to the mountainous regions of Georgia along the border with Turkey. The persecution did not end there. Thousands of Dukhobors made their way to Canada to escape. This was possible in large part due to the help of Lev Tolstoy. That is why Dukhobors hold the writer's memory sacred. They have also suffered much during the Soviet period. Especially during the period of collectivization, when they were forced to join collective farms and to create their own party and komsomol organizations...

[Correspondent] How many Dukhobors will resettle in the Tula Oblast in all?

[Volokh] About 3,500 families. They will all be paid a one-time assistance. The cost of transportation and transport of property will be paid. The specialists from the USSR State Committee for Labor are familiarizing

the immigrants with the list of benefits available to them under the adopted legislation.

Yeltsin Visits Leningrad, Meets Patriarch

90UN2278A Leningrad *LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian 19 Jun 90 pp 1, 3

[Article by Yu. Trefilov and S. Chesnokov: "To Russia's Altar"]

[Text] It turned out to be overcast on Sunday morning. Clouds slowly floated over the airfield.

"No problem," Pulkovo Airport Shift Chief L.I. Slonevskiy reassured us. "The aircraft is on schedule."

And then and there the duty dispatcher announced the information in confirmation of Leonid Ignatyevich's words:

"Bort number 85390 has landed. Which parking ramp do we send it to?"

"To ramp 16!" ordered Slonevskiy and, turning to us, added:

"Let us go meet the Chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet. Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin is paying his first visit, in his new position, to Leningrad residents and this is symbolic. He arrived, as you can see, on an ordinary aircraft on scheduled flight 2443 from Moscow."

Lensoviet Chairman A.A. Sobchak is sitting in the red bus and the vehicle rapidly takes us to parking ramp No. 16. Boris Nikolayevich easily climbs down the boarding ramp as if he had not recently suffered serious trauma. Short handshakes and the bus goes to the airport terminal building. And here Lensoviet deputies present Yeltsin with flowers—a symbol of respect and kindness.

Yeltsin's trip to the post of chairman of Russia was not nearly strewn with roses like the ones he has just been handed. But Leningrad residents have always been his reliable support in any vital situation.

"I sense Leningrad's support in my work. We are linked by mutual causes directed at Russia's revival."

"Yes, first of all, we need to feed the people and eliminate social tension," adds Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Sobchak. "We need to urgently resolve ecological problems, be concerned about the blockaders and veterans, and about the center of Leningrad."

"The Soviets must do all of this," continues Yeltsin. "The Soviets are now the bosses. Well, you see we have adopted the Russian Declaration of Independence."

"Adoption of this document is the beginning of a new age in the history of Russia," the Lensoviet Chairman says, sharing his impression. "But we are faced with a great deal of work."

"We will also talk about this with your deputies," said Boris Nikolayevich, "Let us talk despite the great holiday."

Today the first divine service will occur in Isaakiyevskiy Cathedral after many decades. His Holiness Aleksiy II, Patriarch of Moscow and all Rus, will perform the divine liturgy.

Obviously, one has to remind Leningrad residents that precisely the Lensoviet independently resolved the issue about this momentous event. By its own will. Representatives of the Leningrad Eparchy have long wanted to conduct a service in the Isaakiyevskiy Cathedral. City officials used every possible method to avoid this request. Before this Easter, it was as if everyone had agreed. But they suddenly erected a construction scaffold near the altar in the cathedral a week prior to the Resurrection of Christ. Restorers had to restore the crumbling plaster here. The clergymen once again went around the bureaucratic circle. But the new Lensoviet intervened in the matter here and the divine liturgy took place.

Still an endless stream of people came and came to the gold-domed Isaakiya a long time prior to its beginning. With enlightened faces and with kind spiritual moods. Pilgrims from various regions of the country and numerous foreign guests arrived on the holiday.

Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Sobchak, Aleksey Alekseyevich Bolshakov, and other invited guests ascended the altar of Russia's main cathedral. The temple, named in memory Saint Isaac Dalmatskiy whose day on the church calendar coincides with the birthday of the founder of our city, Emperor Peter I, was already built in 1858. The Cathedral of Saint Isaac operated for seven decades in the field of the Church of Christ. Other times came, the bitter harvest of which we are gathering today, and the temple was closed. Then it became a museum.

And well the word of God once again sounds from its ambo [pulpit]. Aleksiy II, Most Holy Patriarch of Moscow and All Rus, conducted the divine liturgy with the inspiration and spiritual trepidation inherent to it. In conclusion, while addressing those gathered, His Holiness stressed:

"Today's service demonstrated that Isaakiyevskiy Cathedral can be wonderfully used both as a temple and as a museum. I want to express heartfelt appreciation and thanks from myself personally, from the entire Eastern Orthodox Church, and from its entire congregation for this holiday to the respected Chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet, to the leaders of Leningrad, and to all those who participated in preparing the cathedral for the service. Today I leave Leningrad, my spiritual abode, and I promise you that I will maintain cordial relations with the Leningrad Eparchy and with Leningrad residents in my new service. Church and State have reviewed their previous relations. And now everyone has understood that a revived morality will

permit us to overcome the lack of spirituality that destroyed society and will make us kind and tolerant of each other. Thus, be perfect like Our Heavenly Father is perfect. Then we will solve all problems that face the people, the Church, and our society."

On this same day, a gala reception took place at the Pribaltiyskiy Hotel where RSFSR Supreme Soviet Chairman B.I. Yeltsin spoke:

"Great tasks face us in the matter of Russia's revival. I am certain that the republic's leadership, the Supreme Soviet, the Congress of People's Deputies, the peoples of Russia, the Church and His Holiness Aleksiy II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Rus—together we will do everything so that relations between Church and State are most equal. Those relations that should be in a civilized, rule-of-law State.

"Today's event is not only a joy for Leningrad residents. It is also for Moscow residents and for All Rus. And although the Congress of People's Deputies is going on today, I nevertheless considered it necessary to be here on this truly historic day. To be present during such a wonderful church service in a wonderful temple. I think that this church service at the Isaakiyevskiy Cathedral will not be the last but will become traditional.

"I wish the dear Leningrad residents success. I wish His Holiness success in his many labors. Many years to him and his causes."

And this is what Doctor Flen Williams, former general secretary of the Conference of European Churches said:

"Today is one of the most stirring days in my life.

"Many years ago Metropolitan Nikodim showed me your beautiful city. We approached the Isaakiyevskiy Cathedral. 'I cannot pass by this cathedral. It is really my cathedral,' he said. When we found ourselves in it, the Metropolitan approached the spot where His Holiness stood today and stood with his staff in his hand. He did not say a word. He did not have to say anything.

"And several years ago I told His Holiness: 'I would like to visit Isaakiyevskiy Cathedral at the first church service when it occurs.'

"The echo sounded throughout the cathedral and rolled from the ceiling throughout Isaakiyevskiy Cathedral. The people who had gathered were crowded close together—they attended the church service. I am happy. And I would like to congratulate the church authorities and the city authorities on achieving this consensus. And this will be a symbol of your patriarchate, Your Holiness, and it will be a new life for the church and new relations between the church, the State, and city authorities."

Film on Scientist's Work, Post-Chernobyl Suicide Previewed

90UN1931A Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 May 90 p 4

[Article by P. Penezhko: "His Bitter Star"]

[Text] The suicide of Academician V.A. Legasov plunged many persons into confusion and has remained a mystery for everybody. As usual, rumors were rife—and repulsive ones at that—but they soon quieted down and faded away—in view of their utterly obvious lack of grounds and inappropriateness.... This occurred two years after Chernobyl, when the real truth had not yet been declared about the full meaning for us of this tragedy on the banks of the Pripyat River.

The academician had been one of the first scientists to rush in for the purpose of extinguishing the nuclear fire. The only persons ahead of him were the firemen of that ill-fated shift. And standing behind him was his TEACHER, Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, the creator of the RBMK reactor. There was a popular story in the Middle Ages about a silly sorcerer's apprentice who had unleashed the forces of hell but could not get them under control again. In the 20th century everything is just the opposite. The apprentices must bridle the devil which has been allowed to roam freely by teachers who are not always far-sighted.

The shorter a society's memory, the more wretched it is. Look at how people have already begun to forget Legasov. Nevertheless, there are still millions of people affected by the Chernobyl disaster, and they—with all their sufferings—are still with us. But the academician has left us forever. Why? Some persons say that he "almost physically felt the gulf which existed between him and his environment."

Others, and the deceased's widow is among them, go further in their conjectures. Margarita Mikhaylovna recalls how keenly Valeriy Alekseyevich experienced the ever-increasing process of society's dehumanization. The researcher brought up on the ideas of Tolstoy and Dostoyevskiy is disappearing, and taking his place is the pragmatist, capable of employing all the achievements of chemistry, biology, medicine, and nuclear physics for both good and evil purposes. Year after year Legasov collected data about the most diverse accidents; he analyzed this data and arrived at the discouraging conclusion that technogenic structures have already begun to develop, so to speak, by themselves and have gotten out of control by human beings....

It turns out that the academician was ready for the Chernobyl disaster; perhaps he was filled with those same presentiments as the unknown author of the Revelations of St. John, whose words about the Wormwood Star—that it "fell onto a third of the rivers and onto the sources of the waters"—had affected him so much at one time. The one thing that caught this scientist by surprise and caused him to feel utter despair was the shocking lack of readiness on the part of those around him and,

even, perhaps, of the society itself, to understand the Chernobyl tragedy. To understand and to become different....

The work by the screenwriter Valentina Gurkalenko and the producer-director Aleksandr Sidelnikov (at the Leningrad Motion-Picture Studio) on the film entitled "Wormwood Star" began while Legasov was still living. Here he is peering, with the help of a helicopter's spotlight, into the blazing and smoking crater of Block No. 4. While hurrying along one of the numberless corridors of the AES, he relates—on the run—how on 26 April he was started by the crimson beast on the Pripyat River. Here on the site itself he jokes with one of the "liquidators" as to whether he will be able to father any children later. Radiation, he says, is like pepper. In small doses it is merely a stimulant. The main thing is not to take too much. Here too are the words of Margarita Mikhaylovna describing how Valeriy Alekseyevich did not say anything for a long time after returning home from the Chernobyl disaster. There at the AES, in running together with everybody else—now away from death, now to meet it—he was the living embodiment of Soviet science's historical optimism. Here in his office, in front of his teacher's portrait, he can stop putting on a cunning act. And he confesses...to a tape recorder.

There is nobody on the screen, only the voice of a morally tormented person who acknowledges that problems of reactor physics and technology were a forbidden field for him with regard to education and as well as a unique kind of taboo imposed by A.P. Aleksandrov and his subordinates. They disliked very much having bystanders meddling in their affairs....

It is not surprising because "from the standpoint of international and socially normal standards, this apparatus (the RBMK reactor—P.P.) had tolerated three major design errors." It needs two systems of accident protection. Access itself to the system should be protected by codes and firm elements which preclude any random or arbitrary actions by an operator. And, finally, the reactor absolutely must have a sealed packing—"containment"—preventing the escape of radiation into the environment. If we had followed the so-called "philosophy of safety," as adopted in all civilized countries, an apparatus with such a design as the RBMK reactor could simply not have seen the light of day. And there are 28 of them in our country!

At the jubilee celebration for A.P. Aleksandrov, who at that time was president of the academy and director of the Kurchatovskiy Institute, Legasov said the following: "Basically he has always fought 'for' things. He has always fought for a new idea, for a specific proposal, for a specific person. And this fight 'for' something has always proved to be extremely constructive...." Alas, it now turns out that it was not "always" so....

The person being honored at the jubilee had already stated the following: "Of the present-day AES's in the Soviet Union, all but two were built according to our

projects. Of those which will be built during the forthcoming five-year plan, all will be built according to our projects."

Motion pictures are truly great things. Documents can be altered, lost, buried, or, finally, hidden behind such a number of locks that no kind of glasnost can find keys for them. But here we see two completely different tapes or films, shot at different times and for completely different purposes. In one of them the precisely spaced, young, scientific staff members of the Kurchatovskiy Institute march in procession past the academician being honored (who is also their president). In another tape their contemporaries in gas-masks and lead aprons are digging with spades in a true atomic hell. In a way, they are both like newsreels and documents of great publicistic power. And one can assume that a similar picture arose before the thoughtful gaze of Academician Legasov when he found out that all his proposals about setting up a state institute for safety had been virtually rejected and that acting as their principal opponent had been his TEACHER.

When I asked Valentina Gurkalenko what the most difficult thing was for her in working on this film, she replied: "Trying to make sense out of it."

The film will soon be appearing on our screens, and almost everybody will encounter a similar difficulty. And so may everyone come out of the motion-picture theater somewhat different. Somewhat like after Chernobyl....

Video Film on Sakharov's Life Described

90UN1931B Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 90 p 2

[Article by A. Amlinskiy: "A Man Ahead of His Time"]

[Text] During his lifetime few pictures were taken of him. Most often those pictures were shot with a hidden camera for "operative" purposes. Still, for the sake of fairness, we ought to say that there is an Anglo-American, feature-type motion picture about Andrey Dmitriyevich Sakharov, but that is over there—in the West. Better known in our country is the fraudulent television film based on N.N. Yakovlev's book "The CIA Against the USSR," wherein Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, are portrayed as "accomplices and hirelings." By the way, this Yakovlev has entered—or, more precisely, slipped into—world history as the only person on Earth to be slapped by Andrey Dmitriyevich.

And here now is a new video film entitled "A.D. Sakharov: A Testament," which was issued after Andrey Dmitriyevich was already dead. In the words of the producer-director, Samariy Zelikin, this is a motion picture about how Academician Sakharov was killed. He

was killed by the system, by the organs of repression, by the "aggressively obedient majority," by all of us who did not heed or listen in time to his quiet but firm voice through the "jamming" in the airwaves and the stream of lies in the newspapers.

This film has some bitter shots of Sakharov's funeral, which literally merged into the people's movement for democracy. It also contained no less bitter sequences of the First Congress of People's Deputies. "You always spit, you people, at those persons who wish good things for you."

His moral feat also lies in the fact that he was able to withdraw in our country from communism, as "built" in one individual apartment, to come down from the lofty heights of Academia, as well as to accept abuse and persecution in the name of the people.

What an enormous turnabout that must have been—to be a favored inventor of state power and then to start all over again. Yes, there were also dissidents, political prisoners, and even martyrs for the faith, but sometimes it seems that he was the only person who stood up against the totalitarian herd. It sometimes happens that one person, by means of his own irreproachable authority, maintains a certain global equilibrium, not allowing his own country to plunge into the darkness of complete lawlessness.

In the film "A.D. Sakharov: A Testament" one can hear reminiscences about Andrey Dmitriyevich from the very lips of persons who were close to him. Ye. Bonner has some striking words about his profound, inner judgement—a kind of furnace or crucible through which all his ideas and thoughts passed before becoming actions. He never did choose the easy path.

The idea was recalled which Andrey Dmitriyevich stated as follows on one occasion: "When there is no hope for implementation, we must create ideals."

He was not a person for meetings, nor was he a flaming orator igniting the masses. No—he was a solitary thinker. In my opinion, we will truly comprehend him when we are able to understand his philosophy, which goes beyond the framework of immediate and specific political goals.

During his last few years he was occupied more and more intensely with cosmology—the study of the universe as a whole. "A man ahead of his time," was what Andrey Dmitriyevich was termed by his closest and most faithful friend—his wife. The academician's last words were: "There will be a great battle tomorrow." No less noteworthy were the last lines of his book, written literally on the day he died: "Life goes on. We are together."