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**AzSSR, GSSR Buros Plan to Improve
Interrepublic Ties**

*18300659 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in
Russian 12 May 89 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "In the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Central Committee Buro has approved the "Basic Directions for Further Expansion and Strengthening of Traditional Georgia-Azerbaijan Relationships," which was jointly drawn up with the Georgian CP Central Committee.

It was decided to make a practice of exchanging delegations for studying progressive experience in party, ideological and socio-economic activities, among the cities and rayons and enterprises of Georgia and Azerbaijan which have traditional production and economic ties. Joint socio-political measures shall be conducted, connected with historical revolutionary dates and the birthdates of prominent party and state figures, revolutionaries and participants in socialist construction in the Transcaucasus. Measures shall be carried out to perpetuate the memory of the outstanding figures who have made a significant contribution to strengthening the friendship between the Georgian and Azerbaijan peoples.

Measures have been defined for expanding creative concord and close cooperation in the sphere of science and education. It was decided to energize the activity of the Council of Presidents of the Academies of Science of Transcaucasus Republics; to promote the scientists' working out a unified position on certain problems of the historic past of certain regions, and scholarly works to be published only after careful joint study by scholars from both republics and the development of a unified position; and, to study the possibility of joint archaeological expeditions and excavations on the territories of the two republics. Joint ethnographic and folklore studies shall be carried out, as well as scientific-practical conferences and meetings of scientists and specialists on urgent scientific problems, to include the problem of preserving articles of history and culture, ethnography, folklore, language and so on. The need for opening Georgian and Azerbaijani boarding schools, national schools and kindergartens shall be studied and facilitated. Concrete measures shall be implemented to improve the teaching of Georgian and Azerbaijani languages in the republics' schools; various forms of exchanging work experience on language instruction shall be employed; and the teaching of the History of Azerbaijan shall be introduced in Azerbaijani schools in the Georgian SSR, while the History of Georgia shall be taught in Georgian schools in the Azerbaijan SSR. Joint groups of Georgian and Azerbaijani scholars shall be established to work out programs and textbooks. Folk art groups, and singing and dancing ensembles for the popular songs and dances of both republics shall be promoted and established in the national schools. Scientific-research institutions, higher and other academic institutions and organizations of the

Georgian SSR and Azerbaijan SSR shall become sponsors of general-educational schools. Refresher-training courses shall be organized in Baku and Tbilisi for teachers, instructors and other officials at educational and cultural-educational institutions. Measures shall be worked out and implemented for the complete supply of textbooks in the Georgian and Azerbaijani languages for general-educational schools, and for improving their technical equipment. Joint measures by the Georgian SSR and Azerbaijan ministries of public education shall be supported for special-purpose training of specialists at academic institutions and graduate schools, in consideration of the need for cadres in rayons where the majority of the citizens are Azerbaijanians or Georgians.

The document adopted envisages strengthening creative cooperation in the areas of literature and the arts, and further strengthening the interaction and mutual-enrichment of the cultures of Georgia and Azerbaijan. It has been decided to establish in Baku and Tbilisi cultural centers of the Georgian SSR and Azerbaijan SSR; to energize the exchange of professional theatrical and musical collectives, as well as soloists; to make a practice of exchanging invitations among directors, producers, choreographers, and prominent masters of the arts; and to hold soirees in memory of figures in the arts and literature of both republics. Concrete plans shall be drawn up and implemented every year for cultural-educational interaction on sponsorship of rayons and villages where the majority of the populace is of Azerbaijani or Georgian extraction.

The following questions shall be studied: expanding the practice of mutual translation and publication of the works of classical and modern writers in the Georgian and Azerbaijani languages; establishing museums at the houses of prominent public figures of the Azerbaijani and Georgian peoples in Kakhskiy Rayon of Azerbaijan SSR and Marneulskiy Rayon of Georgian SSR; further creative development and professional growth of the national theaters for the purpose of determining in the future the possibility of opening state theaters on their basis; and establishing amateur film studios at the Palace of Culture in the village of Alibayli, Kakhskiy Rayon, Azerbaijan SSR and in the Marneulskiy Rayon of Georgian SSR.

Upon agreement, the appropriate republic organs shall carry out certification and, as necessary, restoration of Azerbaijani and Georgian monuments situated on the territories of both republics.

There are plans to expand the exchange of telecasts and television shows, films and concert programs, and to organize joint performances on television and radio by party and soviet officials, figures in science and culture, and youth representatives. Periodic publication of joint issues of republic newspapers, and the magazines KOMMUNIST AZERBAIJANA and KOMMUNIST GRUZII is envisaged; the practice shall be continued of annually

dedicating one of the issues of the magazines LITERATURNYY AZERBAIJAN and LITERATURNAYA GRUZIYA to Georgian and Azerbaijani literature; a 30-minute broadcast in the Georgian language will be made every week on Azerbaijan radio (and regular Azerbaijan-language broadcasts shall be conducted on Georgian radio); and setting up TV-bridges between Baku and Tbilisi shall become the practice. Joint programs shall be adopted for improving the quality of reception of TV and radio broadcasts and telephone communications between the two republics; and same-day delivery between the two republics shall be assured for mail and newspapers.

In concrete instances, where the appropriate desire is expressed, on a purely voluntary and legal basis, assistance shall be rendered to Ingiloytsy—residents of the Belokanskiy, Zakatalskiy and Kakhsskiy Rayons—to change their surnames and nationalities.

There are plans to open stores in the consumers' cooperative system, public catering facilities, and also specialized stores or sections in existing trade institutions in rayons where the majority of citizens are Georgians or Azerbaijanis in both republics, for the sale of souvenirs, periodical and publications, political and artistic literature; and to hold Spring and Fall inter-republic trade fairs every year in the capitals, and also in the neighboring rayons of the two republics.

It has been decided to make a practice of awarding honorific titles and other awards to representatives of the working class, the peasantry, and scientific and creative intelligentsia who have made a tangible contribution to the further development of Georgian-Azerbaijani relationships.

A joint resolution of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Georgian CP Central Committee instructs the communist-administrators of ministries and agencies, creative societies, and the editors of republic newspapers and magazines to draw up and set about the realization of specific long-term plans for cooperation and interaction, aimed at further strengthening the traditional friendship of our fraternal nations.

Reorganization of Georgian Foreign Affairs Ministry Detailed

18300645 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian
11 May 89 p 3

[Interview with Georgian SSR Foreign Affairs Minister Georgiy Dmitrievich Dzhavakhishvili by Eka Akhalkatsi: "Georgia's MFA: A New Model"; date and place not given]

[Text] As already reported, at a regular session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro held on 6 May, a resolution was adopted jointly with the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, on measures to improve the activity of the republic's foreign affairs ministry.

In order to coordinate political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other forms of cooperation between the Georgian SSR and foreign countries, and in order to expand its sovereignty and strengthen its prestige in the international arena, the GSSR MFA has been instructed to step up its work on developing all forms of international relations between Georgia and foreign countries.

In this connection, our correspondent met with republic Foreign Affairs Minister Georgiy Dzhavakhishvili and asked him to respond to a number of questions:

[Akhalkatsi] Georgiy Dmitrievich, what brought about the necessity for the current reorganization of the ministry?

[Dzhavakhishvili] It's no secret to anyone that the prestige of our ministry in the international arena has been rather low and the MFA has had little influence on the socio-economic life of Georgia. Incidentally, the idea of restructuring our work emerged about five years ago, but at that time we were not yet ready for the changes.

Our old structure has totally outlived itself. GOKSS and GODIKS [unknown], the Trade and Industry Chamber of Georgia, GruzIMPEKS [unknown], and the republic's customs service had "existed" without the proper coordination. Hencefore we shall coordinate their work to the utmost of our ability; and we shall provide recommendations and render assistance in information-propaganda support of various measures abroad. I have in mind republic participation in the activity of international organizations; and, holding international conferences, meetings, symposia, exhibits, festivals, Republic Days, and so on.

The new system will make it possible to utilize our potential to the maximum.

[Akhalkatsi] Quite a few enterprises have been established in Georgia jointly with foreign firms. But, in the opinion of specialists, their output is still not very large. What kind of measures will the MFA take in order to increase their effectiveness?

[Dzhavakhishvili] We shall provide maximum assistance to the ministries and agencies, and to various institutions in their cooperation with foreign firms; provide them the necessary information about these firms, and together with other agencies, will take measures to increase the degree of national-economic yield from this cooperation. In order to expand contacts to the maximum, and in view of the increased authority, an administration on questions of coordination foreign ties will function at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and the ministerial staff will be increased by 23.5 persons.

[Akhalkatsi] Georgiy Dmitrievich, you were speaking about the need for increased prestige in the international

arena for the ministry entrusted to you. How will our MFA be represented abroad?

[Dzhavakhishvili] This is a very important feature. Georgia needs people who will represent its interests. Only under these conditions will it be possible to solve in a timely manner a wide range of problems associated with development of the entire complex of the republic's ties with foreign countries. Therefore, we will be regularly sending diplomatic personnel to work in USSR embassies in Iran, Turkey, Greece, France, the FRG and the USA. This is a realistic means of expanding the republic's sovereignty.

And furthermore, a decision was recently taken to set up a Georgian department of the USSR Commission on UNESCO Affairs at the GSSR MFA.

[Akhalkatsi] In accordance with the new statute on the Georgian MFA, one of its functions will be to provide political and diplomatic support to republic relations with foreign states in the sphere of education.

[Dzhavakhishvili] Low cadre skill is our common misfortune. And the Georgian MFA will be able to maintain a high level of activity only if the republic's economy is strong. Therefore, we will begin with strengthening the cadres, and above all in the sphere of economics.

A month ago we received permission to take part in setting up a department at the Managerial School at the Tbilisi affiliate of the Moscow Cooperative Institute of Tsentrosoyuz, for training supervisors and specialists in the sphere of foreign-economic activities, which will operate on principles of self-financing and will pay its own way without subsidies. Training will be carried on at a very high level, and our school will turn out specialists with a broad profile. In addition, official arrangements exist with the Bank of Vienna: they have agreed to accept three of our specialists with higher economic education. We shall also select three for Harvard University, in various specialties. Moreover, England and Austria will themselves pay the expenses—after all, owing to the increased professionalism of our cadres, it will become easier for them to establish contacts with Georgia, and they are very interested in this.

Not long ago we signed a Protocol on plans to establish a consultation-mediation enterprise in Tbilisi. Its sponsors in the republic will be the MFA and the Tbilisi Managerial School. It will represent the interests of Georgian organizations in Israel, and Israeli organizations in our republic; and one of its first steps will be organizing cooperation between the republic Tourism and Excursion Council and the corresponding Israeli firms for regular exchange of tourist groups. The activity of the joint enterprise will be directed toward consultation and mediation services connected with the production of consumer goods, improving the technical-economic base, and extensive use of the latest technology.

[Akhalkatsi] And one final question—Does the new model for the Georgian MFA have an analog in the country?

[Dzhavakhishvili] No. We are the first. Well, what of it? After all, you have to start somewhere...

Uzbek Ministers Review Official Embezzlement Problem, Related Issues

18300734 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 May 89 p 5

[Unattributed report: "At the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 29 May, a scheduled meeting of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers considered the issue of work by soviet and economic organs of the republic on reinforcing the control over the preservation of socialist property. Based on the results of the review, the operation of some ministries and departments, and ispolkoms [executive committees] of soviets of people's deputies in this important sector of national economy was acknowledged to be unsatisfactory. It was noted that theft, including pilfering, of socialist and public property, mismanagement, and spoilage of valuable objects inflict considerable losses on the economy every year. This is confirmed by the following data and facts quoted at the meeting.

In the system of the Uzbek SSR Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial Committee], the loss due to the spoilage of agricultural products, shortcomings in record-keeping and reporting, wastefulness, and mismanagement came up to 10 million rubles in 1988. Over the last 5 years, the debt not covered increased in the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Trade by a factor of 4.4, and at the Uzbekbriyash by a factor of 7.3. Theft continues to occur at the enterprises and organizations of the Bukhara, Syrdarya, and Kashkadarya trade administrations, as well as in the consumer unions of Tashkent, Fergana, Namangan, Kashkadarya, and Andizhan Oblasts.

The collegiums of individual ministries and departments do not combat the unfavorable phenomena resolutely, do not evaluate in a principled manner the actions of managers who put up with the violations of financial discipline, and on occasion themselves embark on the path of abuses. In the systems of the Uzbek SSR Minbyt, the Goskomvodka, and the Ministry of Health of the republic, cases have been discovered in which managers of enterprises, organizations, and offices also took part in illegal financial operations. There have been many violations in the operation of cooperatives.

The lack of profound perestroyka in the operation of ministerial auditing divisions was pointed out as a cause leading to theft, embezzlement, and cheating of the state. Many audits are still carried out in a superficial manner, nominally, without due results. There have been no appreciable changes in the prevention of abuses. No

timely measures are taken for fully staffing the control divisions with highly skilled cadres. In the Uzbek SSR Minbyt, 30 percent of auditing positions are vacant, in the Uzbek SSR Minkultury [Ministry of Culture], 21 percent, in the Uzbek SSR Minzdrav [Ministry of Health] 11 percent, and in the Uzbek SSR Minobrazovaniya 10.6 percent.

The insufficient speed of response by our law enforcement organs is a factor in the work on the timely detection and elimination of the root causes of cheating the state and in the struggle with the pilferers of people's assets. On some audit materials turned over to the investigative organs, no action is taken; those guilty of stealing valuable objects and funds are not brought up on criminal charges, and indemnity payments are not imposed on them. This affects other officials with financial responsibilities in a demoralizing manner, and builds confidence of impunity for the deeds committed.

The presidium sternly indicated to the leaders of the Uzbek SSR Gosagroprom (T.N. Nabyev), the Uzbek SSR Mintorg [Ministry of Trade] (K.N. Kamilova), the Uzbek SSR Goskomvodka (E. Tursunov) and the Uzbek SSR Minzdrav [Ministry of Health] (S.M. Bakhramov) that such an attitude toward the issues of protecting the people's assets is inadmissible, and put them on notice concerning their personal responsibility for the need to undertake radical measures for ensuring the preservation of socialist property. To this end, it was suggested that cases of hiring persons who have previously compromised themselves in positions of financial responsibility for work in these sectors be rooted out, that the divisions be fully staffed, that the standard of work of the audit services be improved abruptly, and that an environment of intolerance for the pilferers of people's assets be created in labor collectives.

The Uzbek SSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] (U.S. Rakhimov) and the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Justice (B.G. Alimdzhonov), together with the Uzbek SSR Prosecutor's Office and the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court, were given the assignment to take efficient measures for reinforcing preventive, precautionary, and legal work in all spheres of the national economy and among the populace. Also, the duration of investigations and consideration of cases based on materials furnished by economic organs should be reduced as much as possible, and daily control should be established to ensure that the ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations indemnify the state for damages fully and in a timely manner.

A sharp and principled discussion at the meeting of the presidium occurred when cases of failing to comply with designs and cost estimates in the republic were reviewed. In the 4 past months of this year, 14 cases were detected in which the cost estimates of an array of structures were reconfirmed with a total of 3 million rubles in cost escalations. Among them are schools in the city of Nukus

and the settlement of Orak-Bolga, where the cost escalation came to 519,000 rubles (built for the the UKS [Capital Construction Administration] of the Karakalpak ASSR [Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic] Council of Ministers; general designers—institutes Uzagromezhkhokhozproyekt and Uzgiproremzhilproyekt; general contractor Trust No 166 of the former Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction); the Benkov art school in the city of Tashkent, 484,000 rubles (built for the Uzbek SSR Minkultury by the general contractor Uzagrostroy); the building of the Zarbdar rayon party committee and executive committee, 395,000 rubles (the Syrdarya Oblast Executive Committee and the PMK-8 [Mobile Motorized Equipment Pool] of the trust "Bustonsovkhodzstroy" respectively), and some other structures.

The design organizations of Uzagromezhkhokhozstroy, TashNIipigenplan, Tashgiprogor, the SAF [Central Asian Branch] of GiproNIizdrav, former Samarkand and Bukhara branches of the UzNIipgradostroitelstva, and the Nukus branch of Uzgiproselstroy allow cost estimate statistics to be unreliable in the working documents they themselves prepare, which brings about escalations in the overall estimated cost of structures. In their turn, some contracting organizations of the Uzbek SSR Gosstroy [State Construction Committee] and the Uzagrostroy yield to the customers and sign the protocols without duly verifying the completeness of the design and cost-estimate documentation, which subsequently brings about failures to comply with the standard schedules for erecting structures.

The leaders of the Uzbek SSR Minkultury, Uzbek SSR Minzdrav, the Council of Ministers of the Karakalpak ASSR, of the Syrdarya and Bukhara Oblast Executive Committees and the Tashkent City Executive Committee responsible for this section of work are not taking due and timely measures in order to put an end to the violation of procedures for preparing design and cost estimates. The Goskomarkhitektura and the Uzglavgosekspertiza, which are called upon to ensure coordination of the work of design organizations and oversight of the operation of reviewing organizations in the field, pay extremely insufficient attention to this important endeavor. No principled, statesmanlike evaluation of the guilty parties is made with regard to the detected cases of mistakes and miscalculations in design work and violations in construction.

The presidium condemned existing cases of violations in preparing design and cost-estimate documentation. A serious notice was issued to the leaders of some ministries and departments, executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies—customers, and construction and design organizations to the effect that it is inadmissible to practice erroneous, arbitrary methods of making changes in the volume, layout, design, and other solutions, changing the finishing materials in the process of construction to more expensive ones, as well as violating standard construction schedules which brings about a considerable escalation of costs of structures.

Heads of the design institutes UzNIipgradostroitelstva (A.V. Ganiyev), TashNIipigenplan (I.T. Adamov), Tashgiprogor (D.Sh. Islamov), SAF GipronIzdrav (V.S. Bakharev), Uzagromezhkolkhozproyekt (R.N. Shamanurov), Uzgiproremzhilproyekt (O.N. Bektimirov), Uzgiproselstroy (R.I. Kadyraliyev) have been warned about their personal responsibility for the quality of design documentation produced by the institutes and their branches.

The Uzbek SSR Gosstroy, Goskomarkhitektura, Uzpromstroybank [Uzbek Industrial Construction Bank], Uzzhilsotsbank [Uzbek Bank for Housing and Municipal Services and Social Development], and Uzagroprombank [Uzbek Agroindustrial Bank] were given the assignment to make control stricter, take advantage to a greater degree of the rights given to them, and apply relevant sanctions against violators in a timely manner.

**Chairman Morgun on Goskompriroda Startup,
National Ecological Priorities**

18300652 Moscow *POLITICHESKOYE*
OBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 6, Apr 89 pp 34-41

[*POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE* interview with Fedor Trofimovich Morgun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature: "Healing the Wounds of the Earth"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [*POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE*] More than a year has passed since the State Committee for the Protection of Nature was set up. How do you assess the results of work in your new post.

[Morgun] That is not quite accurate. It is less than a year. In January of last year the resolution was indeed passed to set up our committee. I was appointed to the post of chairman in March. My deputy was confirmed in June. And it was only in June and July of last year that we started to select personnel. So that essentially the State Committee for the Protection of Nature has been functioning only for a few months. For a long time we did not even have an administrative building. It was really only in December that we got a roof over our heads. We had to find 450 experts. Today we have hired 350 workers. Selection and placement of personnel is in full swing in the republic, oblast and rayon elements of the nature protection departments. There are also more than enough problems there. There are not even administration buildings in many regions.

But the main thing is that to this day no proper ecological accounting exists in the country. Even though we have repeated Lenin's dictum on any and all subjects: "Socialism is accounting." But it is precisely the accounting for ecologically complex situations here in the country that has not been put to right. Here is a simple example. I recently asked leading specialists in the State Committee for the Protection of Nature what seemed to be an elementary question: "What is the amount, even the approximate amount, of urban,

domestic and industrial solid waste in our country?" No one could provide even an approximate figure, let alone an accurate one. No one had ever made such a reckoning in the country. How can everything be measured? How do we establish acceptable parameters? And indeed, how do we make the measurements? By what method? We need an appropriate technique for doing the calculations, instruments, and finally, specialists who would be able to handle it. For we cannot dispatch experts from the capital for each alarm signal. We must establish ecological records at the local level. Or more accurately, construct an entire chain of ecological safety, from the all-union committee to the lowest subdivisions, and back again. And for this, I repeat, we need personnel, and personnel who are not only ecologically literate and well equipped but also enthusiasts in their business.

The ecologies of the Baykal, the Aral and the Volga are a national misfortune. But having the proper amount of water in the Volga depends on the purity of the unnamed small streams that are sometimes not even marked on the map. And it requires the creation and organization of the kind of ecological monitoring system that constantly monitors the largest river in Europe and the smallest unnamed brook.

[*POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE*] A great deal is now being written about ecological problems and the struggle to preserve nature through the efforts of the public. And when we read these published pieces the following question involuntarily arises: is not the ecology departmental problems and to no less degree moral problems? And are we not involuntarily "confining" the struggle for the ecology in the framework of nature conservation? Are we not through this approach reducing the entire global nature of the problem to its technocratic aspect? For the struggle for the ecology of a culture or a history is essentially all part of the same thing.

[Morgun] As I understand it, you are posing the question more broadly. You are identifying the concept of "ecology" with the habitat, the "living environment," into which the way of life of the individual, the social group or the nation has been inserted. This way of posing the question is very contemporary and legitimate. Life does include the interweaving of many environments making up the whole—in practice an indivisible whole: natural, physical (material), cultural, psychological and so forth. I would like to formulate the main principles of the ecology of man thus: a well structured life for people in an "unwounded" natural environment. The basis of this is recognition of the unity: "habitat plus human qualities."

But in the mass consciousness the scientific term "ecology" has gradually become synonymous with the safety of nature as the result of the actions of man himself. And today science has revealed the growing technical and social complexity of ecologization in development. It has turned out that it can be resolved only given certain social and cultural prerequisites.

Changes in the qualitative (and quantitative) status of even one of the components of the "living environment," for example, nature (which in turn is divided into components such as the biosphere, the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the lithosphere and so forth) threaten the loss by mankind of a number of very important elements and his cultural heritage.

The "living environment" is not only the receptacle of our everyday life but also the teacher and custodian of culture. It is an organism, a subject of action and the object, a building site and the very fine link between historical epochs. It is precisely in preserving the complexity and indissolubility of the "living environment" that our committee sees its basic task.

The special importance of the "ecology" in the modern world can also be explained by the fact that it is the milieu in which man reproduces, the milieu for his spiritual and physical potential and the shaping of future generations. Satisfying man's physical and spiritual needs is the basic aim of our state's domestic policy. Everything that happens in the country, in economics, in cultural life, in the social sphere, should be looked at through the prism of the duality of these needs. This is why all action undertaken today by our state committee to conserve nature must necessarily be assessed also from moral standpoints.

Morality divorced from the specific conditions of human society does not exist. Then it is no longer morality but illusion, a juggling with abstract philosophical concepts. We regard maintaining conditions for a healthy life for the individual and preserving all the diversity of plants and animals and the restoration of natural landscapes, including unique ones, and protecting cultural and historical values against adverse anthropogenic effects, that is, maintaining conditions in which a harmoniously developed individual may be shaped, as a process that, although beset with many difficulties, is nevertheless a moral process. And contrariwise, specialists, particularly production leaders, who pursue only departmental interests without looking into the need for an ecologically harmonious way to organize the activity of their own enterprises, should with full justification be accused of immorality.

[POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE] Ecological culture, or more accurately, literacy, is what, in your opinion, contains this concept today, and the content with which the future should be filled, is it not? Is it not high time to introduce a course to eliminate ecological illiteracy in the VUZ's, particularly the technical VUZ's, and perhaps also in the schools?

[Morgun] Not just high time. It is, as they say, more than high time. In ecological matters our illiteracy is sometimes monstrous. We are astonished that there is no training in this field, from family to production collective, school and institute. Let me give you a simple example: school textbooks on, say, botany or zoology.

How are they compiled, what is the sum of knowledge that we are giving children on those subjects? How many pistils or stamens there are on a particular plant or to which family of quadrupeds the wolf belongs... But ask any schoolchild why people die of cancer or why the fish have left the stream that flows by the school window, or why there is soil erosion, or why the once mighty forest is withering away. Or where, finally, those very plants whose pistils and stamens he has learned off by heart have gone. And he has no answer.

Yes, that is the children. Many adults, people living both in the city and in the countryside, do have some elementary practical knowledge, some ecological literacy. For example, why it is impossible to pour oil from a motorcycle onto the ground? Or from a tractor? Or a truck? But take any factory. They have become used to doing that.

This is why ecologization of thinking and the individual's way of life is a broad sociocultural process that has various degrees and levels. But practice shows that the accumulation by an individual of a certain sum of ecological knowledge by no means leads automatically to ecological literacy in his behavior. Such knowledge is filtered in the family and transformed under the influence of professional knowledge and local traditions, in short, it is refracted by the culture.

We need to "ecologize" the professional thinking of people employed in the various spheres of activity, and to work on the kind of concepts and ideas that would be accessible to an extensive range of practical workers and the public and would serve the cause of indoctrination and education in nature conservation.

On the humanistic plane the social interpretation of ecological knowledge is designed to serve the awareness of each individual as a part of humankind. Real humanism and an understanding of the uniqueness and inimitability of nature, and of "humankind" depend largely on how deeply ecological knowledge penetrates into the various strata of human culture.

Unfortunately, the thesis of the "subjugation" of nature has still not been eradicated. If an ecologically illiterate person makes economic decisions then the consequences are unpredictable. Accordingly, economic leaders in the national economy should be covered first. The basics of such knowledge should be taught through a system of permanent ecological indoctrination and education. It should start within the family and then be continued in the school, where along with obtaining theoretical knowledge, greater emphasis should be laid on the public activity of schoolchildren through work in school forests, nature friendship clubs, detachments of "green" and "blue" patrols and so forth.

But the main thing is ecological education in the higher school. Competence in these matters is of special importance not only for simple workers but first and foremost for managers in all kinds of production facilities.

Together with interested organizations our committee has embarked on intensive work on the concept of ecological enlightenment, education and indoctrination. It is not by chance that an Administration for the Propaganda of Ecological Knowledge has already been set up within the structure of the committee.

What have the State Committee for the Protection of Nature and its subdivisions at the local level had to deal with? Within the country there is an acute lack of precisely ecologically educated people. No, there are more than enough people in any particular region who want "to fight for the ecology." And a number of representatives of the so-called "unofficial associations" have also offered their services. But it is one thing to want and quite another to be able to organize the work, set up cooperation with those same industrial enterprises, and acquire the necessary equipment and apparatus and develop an ecological service. In short, it is a quite troublesome but at the same time humdrum business.

Protest, even when it is justified against an enterprise that is poisoning the environment, is not a constructive concept about how to make that plant or factory ecologically clean. And accordingly, we now hear complaints that "these kind of people" have not been gathered together in the State Committee for the Protection of Nature. But making improvements in the entire business of nature conservation is possible only given a sharp upsurge in ecological standards and knowledge among the broad masses of the population. In order to change the ecological situation in the country and throughout the world what is needed first and foremost is the appropriate knowledge, which the population still does not have. We therefore plan the following:

- to devise and introduce into general education schools, secondary specialized and higher educational establishments programs for ecological indoctrination and training, including theoretical and practical training for schoolchildren and students;
- during the period 1991-1995 to train at least 2,500 people with higher and secondary specialized education, and in the two subsequent five-year plans at least 3,000 specialists annually in nature conservation;
- during the period through the year 2000 we plan to set up about 200 ecological departments (including up to 100 departments during the 13th Five-Year Plan);
- gradually to improvement the skills of specialists in ecology through a system of sector, intersector, republic and other institutes and faculties.

[POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE] To some extent problems of the ecology are today being transformed into political problems. There are many examples of this. Essentially, in the programs of the popular fronts in the Baltic and in the Povolzhye region the

section on the ecology occupies one of the key places. Many of those involved in these movements support those programs precisely because of this point. So perhaps it is worth during the initial stages in organizing "the elimination of ecological illiteracy" also to bring into play an extensive network of political training? With its houses of political enlightenment and this ability rapidly to organize the training process, and with its trained corps of propagandists adequately trained in politics, economics and philosophy. For it is high time to switch from spontaneous protest and the spontaneous collection of signatures to constructive actions.

[Morgun] Undoubtedly! The system of political enlightenment could provide invaluable help in this matter. Essentially the collective at each kolkhoz, plant and factory today needs specific ecological knowledge. And I think that the party organs at the local level should maintain this enlightenment program under their control. Proceeding from their own experience gained in party work I see a very broad spectrum of various kinds of measures. From entertaining, intelligible lectures, based on content rather than form, that could be presented in the plant brigade or kolkhoz farmstead, to discussion of specific problems of the ecology, involving the broadest strata of the public. These kinds of discussions could be organized by those same houses of enlightenment at the local level. In the former case the role of lecturer could, or more accurately should, be played by engineering and technical personnel. Perhaps, someone from among the leading workers at enterprises or workers from the nature conservation organs. With regard to the discussions and debates on particular projects and work on constructive solutions to specific problems of the ecology in a region, here the representatives of science and the creative intelligentsia and our brother the journalist should speak. Although I repeat that to understand a particular ecological problem, or even to write a scathing article about it, is simpler than finding a constructive solution that does no harm to either people or the economy. But in my opinion the plans for the system of political enlightenment should include precisely the forms of ecological indoctrination in which the broad masses can participate and monitor. It is precisely through this kind of system that it is simpler to reveal the ecologically literate personnel from an aktiv, and even conduct retraining for some propagandists.

Yes, and it would not be a bad thing for the journal POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE to give more attention to ecological problems, and perhaps deal with them systematically. Eminent scientists, economists, managers, writers and cultural figures should appear on the pages of the CPSU Central Committee journal, not just the chairman of the State Committee for the Protection of Nature.

[POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE] Our journal is prepared to cooperate with all those who enthusiastic about the ecology.

Fedor Trofimovich, many party and government resolutions have been passed on environmental protection for particular regions. But why is it that the apparently rigid documents are nonetheless "not working"? Or is it that they do not make provision for strict economic sanctions against those who violate the ecology? What, in your view, should the economic and legal levers be?

[Morgun] Yes, the Soviet public is talking and writing with pain and alarm about instances of criminal environmental pollution and the worsening ecological situation in industrial centers and across extensive natural-economic regions. It was not happenstance that in their statements the delegates to the 19th All-Union Party Conference called for special attention to be paid to these problems. "In fact, the protection of nature is a matter of vital necessity," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized during his meeting with workers in Kiev. Every one of us must be alarmed that in recent years the ecological situation has deteriorated sharply. There are many reasons for this. The stress in mankind's relations with the environment has not come about just by itself. Ecological confusion has now focused within itself the many years of the imperfect use of equipment and technology in production, the status of its material resources, and indeed the major errors made in the location of production forces. The predominantly extensive, non-comprehensive nature of the development of the national economy and the absence in the sectors and enterprises of any economic interest in making rational use of the environment have given rise to counter "blows." Of course, decisions have been made in each particular case, commissions have been set up, additional resources have been allocated for nature conservation measures, and the guilty have been punished. However, partial solutions are manifestly inadequate. What was needed was the proper implementation of a comprehensive and goal-oriented program to solve ecological problems in the country.

At the same time organizational questions also need to be resolved. The functions of state management and control in the field of nature conservation were spread between nine state committees and seven ministries—exactly like the proverb "too many cooks spoil the broth." But the situation was made even more complicated by the fact that many of the organs fulfilling functions of state monitoring and control were the largest users of natural resources (the State Committee for Industry, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of the Fish Industry and so forth). So it turned out that they were monitoring themselves. And you know what comes from this kind of "monitoring"...

It should be said that the question of perestroika in this matter and the question of setting up the State Committee for the Protection of Nature were raised repeatedly during the Seventies and early Eighties. But each time its opponents were precisely the "nature conservation" ministries and departments. For with the creation of this kind of organ they would lose their opportunity for uncontrolled use of natural resources.

Today we are well aware that the State Committee for the Protection of Nature could not have been set up before perestroika got started in the country. The country's economy was being managed in such a way that all growth in it, and also the cover-ups of mistakes, negligence and miscalculations, were accomplished at the expense of nature. Natural resources helped to keep afloat and covered the sorry state of the economy. The committee would have been a barrier against that kind of model for the economy.

Accordingly, on one plane the appearance of the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature is the result of changes both in the moral and ethical atmosphere in the country and of the desire for radical changes in management. It should not only insure unity in the management of natural resources and environmental protection but also—the main thing—the independence of state control over the exploitation of natural resources.

The formation of the committee and its organs at the local level should solve one of the fundamental questions of nature conservation activity, namely, creating a system of mandatory ecological expert evaluations during the process of planning, designing and locating projects, their acceptance and operation and the production of finished output, and the introduction of new equipment and technologies and so forth. However, restructuring the mechanism of environmental protection cannot be limited exclusively to measures of administrative influence.

The ministries, departments and enterprises demanding resources that pollute the environment are in many cases not fulfilling plans for environmental protection primarily because there are no kinds of economic incentive. We see our goal in insuring not only economic interest on the part of enterprises to reduce emissions, but, and this is particularly important under the conditions of cost accounting and cost recovery [samookupayemost], also in devising methods to provide economic incentive for enterprise activity to protect the environment. We must create a unified organizational, economic, legal and indoctrination mechanism to protect the environment.

I know that some people are calling for ecologically adverse enterprises everywhere to be closed down and a ban imposed on the construction of new enterprises. In their opinion the economic gain from not using clean rivers and coastal areas, and the recreational opportunities of a clean nature is many times greater than profit from a plant that cannot operate without violating nature conservation legislation. In this "closure" trend we also see reflected the habit of setting one's hopes in "higher authorities." Let them deal with it and take steps.

I think, however, that it is clear to everyone that in the 20th century it is impossible to exist without industry and without the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Any is hardly likely that anyone will complain about a plant that insures complete ecological safety.

The problem, in my opinion, lies elsewhere—in the quality of work in the broadest sense of the word, in the quality of work by the entire national economy and by each individual citizen.

But if you recall, it states in the resolution "On Radical Perestroyka of Nature Conservation in the Country" that along with the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature and its republic and local organs, the soviets of people's deputies also bear full responsibility for nature conservation.

Who if not the local organs of Soviet power should be well aware of the status of natural resources and the features of their use in a specific region? It is precisely at the local level that effective ways should be defined for the use of nature and nature conservation activity, and for paying more attention to improvements in purification systems and looking for new ways to make comprehensive use of raw materials and the utilization of waste...

The task for the local soviets is also clearly defined in that same resolution: strive to achieve the efficient use of financial and material resources allocated for nature conservation measures.

I would like once again to emphasize that with the appearance of the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature an harmonious system is being formed for its organs: all-union, republic, oblast, city and rayon organs that will cover the entire country. It is precisely they that must resolve all local ecological problems in an immediate and competent way. But often it is exactly the opposite. In very case of environmental pollution they immediately turn to Moscow, even though everything can be resolved at the local level. Our workers are still showing little initiative, businesslike approach or boldness in assuming responsibility.

I would like to deal with the following factor. Under conditions of democratization and glasnost, statements by the mass media focusing attention exclusively on negative facts and phenomena in the mutual relations between departments, enterprises and nature have initiated an emotional outburst of public opinion and statements against the construction of many economic projects. A situation has been created in which the ecology has essentially been set in opposition to the economy, and local egotism is now met with departmental egotism.

Some people put the blame for the present ecological situation on the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature, while others accuse it of inaction. But a legitimate question arises. Why ascribe to the USSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature, which has been born out of perestroyka, the ecological pollution of the years of stagnation?

We are aware of our difficulties and problems; we have resolved to change the situation in a fundamental way.

We have only formed the basic propositions in ecology policy. Now we must embody them. Let us solve together the problems that have accumulated. But this must be done in a well-considered way, competently; we must rid ourselves of incorrect approaches in the elucidation of complex ecological problems and "frighten" the public less. And of course, we must propagandize everything that is new—methods, initiatives—and show people the changes and explain leading experience in the rational use of natural resources.

Unfortunately, there is still no unified USSR law on nature conservation. There are laws on nature conservation in all the union republics in our country, which were passed between 1957 (the Estonian SSR) and 1963 (the Turkmen SSR). Those laws are not all the same. Many party and government resolutions have been adopted on environmental protection and natural resources. However, most of them have not been enforced. The main reason for this is that same administrative approach to the management of the national economy. The requirements contained in the resolutions are often not underpinned with material support, and there is a complete lack of economic incentive for nature conservation measures.

Under the present conditions of the organization of the national economy what is required is a decisive switch from administrative to primarily economic methods in the management of nature conservation activity. We must strive for a situation in which the final results from the work of enterprises are closely tied to the effectiveness of the ecological measures that they implement, and in which each collective and each worker has an interest in observing the requirements of nature conservation legislation.

[POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE] What, in your view, are the priority programs in normalizing the ecological situation?

[Morgun] I would name one main national program: "The Ecologization of the Production and Public Social Activity of Man on Earth." How many programs it may be divided into depends on the criteria (scale, time frame, scope, purpose and so forth) used in selecting an ecological problem to solve. But the following must be done immediately:

1. Work on theory and methods for ecological prediction, standardization and ecological expert evaluations of plans for economic activity.
2. Optimize a system for comprehensively monitoring the status of the environment by enhancing its immediacy, reliability and trustworthiness.
3. Work out conceptual and mathematical models of ecological systems.

4. Improve the standard-legal base for the purpose of providing effective legal guarantees for the rational use of natural resources.

5. Work out scientific bases for ecological zoning according to degree of resistance (or vulnerability) of natural complexes to technogenic stresses.

6. Work out scientific bases for user-fee use of natural resources in all sectors of the national economy; new waste-free and resource-saving technologies and fundamentally new purification plants; methods and means for storing and burying production waste and toxic substances.

7. Work on theory and methods for effective, continuous ecological education and indoctrination for people.

[POLITICHESKOYE OBRAZOVANIYE] Departmental secrets and ecological retribution for them: what can this approach, now used for so many years, bring for the people of Earth?

[Morgun: I would say that there have also been top secret secrets that you could call "departmental." Just count the number of people here who are working at various enterprises in many sectors of the national economy that are polluting the environment—not one, a million. There are the engineers and the highly skilled workers with special training. You would think that they would know whether or not their improperly cleaned production waste was killing everything living in the vicinity, would you not? They have known and they do know. But have they thought about the connection between their activity and the state of their own environment? I cannot say this for certain. We have all laid a mine beneath our ecological well-being. Yes, all together and each person separately, to a greater or lesser degree. Because a great physical and spiritual alienation has appeared has occurred from Mother Earth-Nature. Our cities are stone jungles. The automobiles in them have hampered our sense of her breathing and taken away from us our need for constant dealings with her. We have forgotten our

earthly roots and we feel that we are lords of nature. Some lone souls have tried to waken us from our "sleep" but the attempts have been in vain. The moral foundation in our dealings the nature has been almost entirely lost. She cannot forgive this kind of betrayal and has started to take her revenge on us.

The ecological situation that now exists in the country and throughout the world is largely "obliged" to the practice of so-called departmental secrets. Elevating information about the state of the environment to the status of a state secret, even though more often than not there was no need for it, has led to a situation in which this problem has become a closed subject. The situation is very similar for the leaders for whom it is more advantageous to conceal the adverse effects of the effect of enterprises on the environment. Now the situation is changing sharply. And the more completely not only the leaders but the rank-and-file workers involved in the problem are informed and the broader the strata of the population, the more immediately and—the main thing—the more effectively it will be possible to implement a whole complex of measures to protect the environment. The future of the planet depends on the people of Earth themselves.

And if by departmental secrets we mean that the real state of affairs in the ecology has been concealed from the public, then I am forced to agree with this interpretation, but only up to a limit. There is no need to suggest that the responsibility rests with some kind of "departmental uncle" while forgetting about our own involvement in the fate of our motherland and of Earth.

Let us not just seek out the guilty. (For there have been many who knew but did nothing. They are also guilty). We must all recognize our own mistakes and our civic weakness and cowardice, and having thought about that, start without delay to act in all directions with one goal, namely, to help nature recover. By helping her we shall help the entire human species.

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**Bitov Book on Western Espionage Services
Reviewed**

18001152 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 May 89 p 3

[Article by APN Political Commentator A. Ignatov: "A Documentary Novel on an 'Unfashionable' Topic; or, The Confession of Oleg Bitov, 'Lt Gen of Soviet Intelligence'"]

[Text] Can one publish a book criticizing Western special services in the epoch of new thinking and perestroika, rejection of the "enemy image," and dialogue in all directions? My response takes into consideration the changes taking place among us all: not every work on this subject today is worthy of publication. But Oleg Bitov's book, which I did not read—I devoured it—deserves, in my view, an unqualified, "Yes."

Many people no doubt still remember the search campaign for the Litgazeta [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] special correspondent who disappeared in Italy during the September 1983 film festival. Also remembered is his abrupt return to Moscow a year later, which was followed by tumultuous press-conferences and sensational articles. And now here is the book, "Kinofestival dlinoyu v god" [Oleg Bitov, "Kinofestival dlinoyu v god. Otchet o zaty-anuvsheysya komandirovke" [A Year-Long Film Festival: A Report on a Protracted Business Trip], Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, 1989], in which Bitov unhurriedly, with no reservations, describes in detail how it all was then.

I knew a bit more than others about the disappearance of our colleague, because at that time I was working as an APN [NOVOSTI Press Agency] staff correspondent in Paris, and had provided a certain amount of assistance to Litgazeta Correspondent A. Sabov, in looking for traces of the vanished journalist. And I was aware of certain details which at that time were held secret, such as Bitov's unexpected phone call to the Paris "LG" correspondents' office.

However, if I had been asked then, whether I believed in the completely unprovoked abduction of the special correspondent by intelligence services, most likely I would have expressed doubts. But now, after the book, and remembering those days when the "second cold war" was in full swing, I can verify, not without a certain amount of self-reproach, that I underestimated as dramatism the international situation as a whole, as well as the sense of the story that revolved around Bitov. In my career as a journalist I have frequently encountered the activities of the special services, and nonetheless did not believe that I could become their victim, "without any rhyme or reason"—as it happened with the LITGAZETA emissary at the Venice film festival, at which he was taken for a KGB agent and therefore "smuggled" to England, gangster-style.

Oleg Bitov was taken out of Italy under a false name and with the false documents of a certain David Locke. It was

clear that a mistake had been made. British intelligence took this step with the help of psychotropic medication, which deprives a person of his will, renders him uncoun-cious, and causes partial loss of memory for up to a month after it is administered. From the book, the reader himself learns how he gradually regained consciousness; how he found himself in a "gilded cage" in London, and what were the consequences of his first attempts to resist Her Majesty's intelligence services. Without giving it much thought, the special jailers decided to make use of their victim in garnering intelligence information from radio intercepts; and after that, when Oleg categorically refused, in the sphere of counter-propaganda. They expected articles and books from the "former Soviet," "exposing the Soviet system," as well as confirming the version, that Moscow and Sofia had organized the attempt on the life of the Pope.

For several months top professionals worked on brain-washing him, enticing him with travel to exotic lands (In fact, they took him to Morocco), with a handsome salary, and a peaceful life in government service. And they threatened him with reprisals, right down to purging his memory and physical annihilation, "with a funeral at the firm's expense," as the chief inspector once nicely termed it.

In time the English transferred their "booty" to the Americans. In the violation of common human standards the touching unity of London and Washington, as we see, knows no bounds. All alone against the system, Bitov was forced to "play" a strange game under unequal conditions, but he managed to find in it the only moves which led to success: his protracted imprisonment led to victory.

"The Year-Long Film Festival" is being published in a different political and psychological climate—and thank God! Our society thirsts for positive dialogue about "this world." Is there not a contradiction here? In my view there is not. Concerning the secret rendezvous and names of the agents, and the methods of operation, style and purposes of British intelligence—none of this was made up; it all proceeded from the sweat, blood and mind of the journal-ist. And this realism, which the readers can sense—is more frightening than any kind of fantasy.

What in essence did the author encounter in the "free world?" He met with an inquisition modernized to the last word of science; with a tested mechanism of psychotropic and psychological pressure, designed to turn a man into a slave; with a policy pursuing global goals, designed for the long-term, and directed against the USSR.

Just as you, the reader, I too had not heard previously about the special CIA plan for abducting Soviet citizens. But you see, in this situation Oleg Bitov was not the only one! In his book the author cites the names of nine Soviet people who had been abducted by the special services for a short time—those of which he is aware. Three of them managed to return; the fate of the remainder is not known, and is perhaps a tragic one.

But who is in a position to influence the special services, and how? Only the surrounding atmosphere, the world climate, the evolution of international thinking are capable of forcing these organs, if not to change, then at least to refrain from using the most repugnant and inhuman actions at their disposal.

The public—I am convinced—will accept and appreciate the diary of the abducted correspondent. But after all, the fewer such tragic events there are, the better. The paradox lies in the fact that only glasnost is capable of curbing those “dark, invisible forces.” In other words, the very publication of the shameful side of their activity, to which we are exposed today much less than yesterday.

Accordingly, in order that such ugly incidents should not occur again, we must talk about them in the full glare of publicity. Since that time, fortunately, glasnost has made a gigantic leap forward—and testifying to this is the entire content, and the very tone of the documentary novel about the “victories” of British intelligence in the battle with the “General-Lieutenant of Soviet Intelligence,” as Bitov was named in one of the British newspapers.

The author clearly deserves a promotion: after all, he made fools of and is now ridiculing the heirs of [Sydney]

Reilly and Lawrence of Arabia, as well as the entire gallery of esteemed propagandists from the special services on both sides of the Atlantic. His book will, I believe, become a textbook for 21st-century students doing research on the atmosphere of the “cold war,” which unfortunately existed—the specialists will write—for a significant part of the preceding century.

These lines were already written when the report came of the deportation from London of 11 Soviet citizens, including three journalists—from TASS, APN and KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. In response, the deportation of eleven British officials was announced, in connection with their involvement in unauthorized activity on the territory of the USSR. The sense of the operation undertaken by London is obvious: to hinder the improved international climate which is taking place, and above all Soviet-British relations. This action, just as the abduction of Oleg Bitov, is clearly taken from the “cold war” arsenal, which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher herself is allegedly prepared to ascribe to the past. It is a pity that Great Britain, which has extricated itself from the past with great difficulty, is once again returning to its old ways.

World War II Alliance Recalled

18010704 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
6 Jun 89 p 3

[Article by V. Pustov: "The Second Front and Its Lessons"]

[Text] In the history of humanity there have not been any military conflicts as colossal as the Second World War, which carried off more than 50 million human lives. The lessons of this war are so instructive that we still remember the successive events which influenced in various degrees its course and outcome. One such event was the opening of the second front.

Exactly 45 years ago, on 6 June 1944, a major British-American expeditionary force (with the participation of Canadian, French, Czechoslovak and Polish troops) landed on the coast of Normandy (in northwestern France). Several favorable circumstances facilitated the execution of this assault landing operation. At that time the bulk of the forces of Nazi Germany were operating on the Soviet-German front where our troops were leading successful offensive operations. Moreover, the Nazi command expected the British-American force to land in another region—on the coast of the Pas de Calais.

By the end of July the allies succeeded in creating a bridgehead large enough to assemble on it the forces necessary for the execution of subsequent offensive operations. Because the Nazi command had committed several times more divisions to the Soviet-German front than to its western front, an overwhelming superiority of forces determined the ensuing successful advance of the allied troops. Without going into the histories of the separate engagements and battles, we will recall that the

allied troops, as a result of a general offensive, emerged on the Elbe River in the western area of Austria and Czechoslovakia, where they linked up with the Soviet forces in spring 1945.

It must be noted that the second front was opened not in 1942, as the allies promised, but almost two years later. That is, when a fundamental turning point in the war had occurred as a result of the Red Army's well-known, brilliant victories. When it became clear that the Soviet Union was able to defeat Nazi Germany once and for all, alone and without the help of the allies.

During the war the Nazi aggressors lost more than 10 million men in battle against the Soviet troops, almost three-fourths of their total losses. This fact alone is convincing evidence that the USSR's contribution to the victory of the anti-Nazi coalition over fascism was decisive, which, of course, in no way detracts from the military valor of the soldiers of the allied armies—of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. The Soviet people of the older generation also remember with gratitude the material aid supplied to our country by the allies at that time.

The history of the anti-Nazi coalition should not be forgotten. It convincingly reminds us that states with opposing social and political systems are able to combine their efforts in the struggle against a common enemy and can work together for the resolution of critical problems affecting the interests and fate of humanity. This experience is especially important in our time, when the states participating in the Warsaw Pact and the NATO member states face the tasks of establishing relations on a nonconfrontational basis, combining efforts in the maintenance of a reliable security for their peoples, and eliminating the threat of nuclear and other forms of war.

Riga Cathedral To Be Returned to Orthodox Church

18080058 Riga CINA in Latvian 17 May 89 p 3

[Article by LATINFORM correspondent V. Steshenko: "The Cathedral Returns"]

[Text] The decision has been received: the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Chairman V. Bresis has signed an order on the return of the former Riga Birth of Christ Orthodox Cathedral to the Russian Orthodox Church of Latvia. This would probably be a good place to remember the Council of Ministers chairman's pre-election program, in which he talked about new relations with the Church.

The republic's society will evaluate this order as a renewal of justice. After all, in July 1988 the Baltic-Slavic Society already came forth with such proposals, and, later, so did the Latvian Cultural Fund, the People's Front, the International Front, and other organizations.

But first this will echo in the hearts of believers. In January of this year Metropolitan Leonid of Riga and Latvia sent the Council of Ministers a letter which states: "Presently the city power establishments' serious attitude towards the needs of believers, reflecting the spirit of the times, evokes deep satisfaction in all of Latvia's religious persons; satisfaction is also felt by the leadership of the Latvian Orthodox Church, which does not doubt that the cathedral, together with the remaining and surviving property that in its time was taken from the Church, will be returned to the Orthodox Church. The solution of this question will undoubtedly have historical significance."

Now the resolution has been accepted. The LATINFORM correspondent asked Metropolitan Leonid to comment on this.

[M. Leonid] We waited for the return of the cathedral, and finally it has occurred as a result of the fact that the attitude towards believers, the Church in general and also the Orthodox Church has changed.

[LATINFORM] Your excellency, according to the Council of Ministers resolution the Science Association must vacate the cathedral only by 1 January 1993. Is the Church satisfied with this deadline?

[M. Leonid] The deadline satisfies us. Currently we do not possess enough resources, and that will be time to gather strength. Believers will receive such a resolution with great satisfaction and deep understanding.

Unfortunately disinformation has appeared in the Western press. The planetarium is allegedly demolished, the building has remained without a proprietor, and the Orthodox Church does not show any interest in the cathedral. Is it necessary to say that our conversation upsets this fiction?

The request to renew justice was received with understanding also by the Science Association, but this request has created many problems for the association. Without the assistance of the city executive committee and other organs, it is not possible for the Science Building to find a new home, according to the leadership of the association.

The LATINFORM correspondent called A. Rubiks, chairman of the Riga city executive committee:

[LATINFORM] Comrade Rubiks, in his letter to the Council of Ministers Metropolitan Leonid sincerely mentions the leadership of the city executive committee which handles itself with understanding toward the needs of believers. At the same time, according to the Council of Ministers order, the city executive committee and the Science Association must formulate together propositions for the location of the planetarium, lecture hall and other association services. Do you have any ideas yet how to accomplish this?

[Rubiks] I will say frankly that it is a complicated task. In my opinion, we will be able to locate the planetarium in the future Pioneer Palace. Speaking of the other rooms, I foresee only one reserve. As is known, the staff of the control apparatus is being essentially reduced. The reduction of such a number of offices should be attested to by vacant space, which we will be able to utilize to repay debts to culture and also to lighting work.

Therefore, the long-awaited order has been accepted. The cathedral, which until 1961 was under the authority of the Orthodox Church, returns to the believers. In their efforts to renew it to its original appearance they will not be alone. Already in this month the Baltic-Slavic Association will hold a concert, whose profits will go towards the renewal of the Birth of Christ Cathedral, but for the same goal in Moscow an exhibit of S. Simakov's paintings, which the association is organizing with the help of the Orthodox Church, is being prepared.

Christian Group Performs Musical Narration of Christ's Life

18080055 Riga PADOMJU JAUNATNE in Latvian 15 Apr 89 p 2

[Article by Ausma Ece, member of the Christian group "Marau ata"]

[Text] At the Riga Polytechnic Institute on April 15, 16, 22, and 23 at 2000, the Christian group "Marau ata," joined by the youth group, will offer listeners a musical enunciation about the life of Jesus: "Witness."

The main figures in this work are Jesus Christ's contemporaries. They were completely ordinary people, each with his own job, family, everyday worries, joys and sorrows. It was a great turning point in their lives. At the beginning they did not even realize who Christ truly is.

In "Witness", the fisherman Peter, who, following Jesus, so often was reckless and made mistakes but became one of Jesus' closest disciples, talks about his life. There is Maria, mother of Jesus, who in her life had learned to obey God in the most different of circumstances; Jacob and John tell how they finally understood what God's kingdom means. And then, the tragedy of Judas when he realizes that he has sold his soul.

Together with these figures we have the chance to follow Jesus' life, death, and the miracle of resurrection, and attempt to fathom how he brought the world salvation.

When Jesus Christ left this world to go to his father, he left his followers as witnesses here on Earth .

Canadian Student Detained for Meddling in Elections

18001050 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
1 Apr 89 p 3

[Article by Zh. Rudenko, correspondent: "A Nocturnal Adventure: A Canadian Graduate Student on the Streets of Old Lvov"]

[Text] First, as they say, let's talk about the facts. And what could be briefer than the gist of them, as set forth in the police record? And, therefore, we quote from this official document, compiled by I.M. Poterebukh, the officer on duty at the Leninskiy Rayon Police Department for the City of Lvov on the night of 24 March of the present year: "On the ROVD [Rayon Division of Internal Affairs] duty watch at 0005 hours the police patrol unit apprehended Canadian citizen Skrypnik, Ostap Yaroslavovich, who is engaged in graduate study at the Lvov State University. Approximately 200 pre-election proclamations with various contents were discovered on him. Skrypnik explained that these proclamations had been given to him for holding by Citizen Trubiychuk, V.N., who was posting them around the city. When the police car drove up to them, they were both brought to the ROVD. After identifying himself, the Canadian was released at 1010 hours."

And here is the graduate student's own explanation, as written out by him personally during the time of his detention: "I was walking along T. Shevchenko Boulevard on the night of 23 March 1989. At approximately 2355 hours I caught sight of an acquaintance and stopped to exchange greetings with him. I do not know his name but only his face. Someone introduced us once, but I do not know where, that is, I don't recall where. He was posting papers on the walls of houses. We began to walk along together. And he gave me some of these papers. We had covered about 10 meters when a police car showed up. They took me into the vehicle, but the other fellow began to run away. They caught him and brought both of us to the Leninskiy Rayon-level Police Department. Here they listened to my story and around 2000 hours on 24 March they let me go home."

This seems like an "innocent" situation until you take into consideration that all this occurred on the eve of the elections for USSR people's deputies, and the leaflets being talked about called for their boycott.

"I was guided by Article 47 of the Election Law," Vladimir Trubiychuk tried to persuade me later. "Every Soviet citizen has the right to agitate 'for' or 'against' any candidate for the office of deputy. The election law was violated by the police, who tore up my leaflets. If I had not run away, and later tried to break away, then nobody would have had the right to condemn me for hooliganism."

So how is one to reply to such a freewheeling interpretation of the law from the lips of this 20-year-old

inhabitant of Lvov? That it is impossible under the guise of pre-election agitation to post on the city walls such slogans as the following: "Not one of the pre-registered candidates should be victorious!" And, of course, the texts of the removed leaflets touch upon many matters having nothing to do with the pre-election campaign. For example, they call upon servicemen of the Soviet Army to create "cells of the people's Ukrainian movement" within their units, and upon police staff members to sabotage the performance of their service. And placed under each appeal is the signature of a certain enigmatic "council."

What kind of a "council" is this? Who is behind it?

To these questions Vladimir Trubiychuk replies as follows:

"There are not yet many persons in our council, but they represent well-known associations. In order not to harm anyone, I will not name them."

So much for that. Let's assume that during this unquiet period of perestroika, when throughout the country, in some places stormily, and in some places creakingly, each person is working for changes in his own way. Time will show who was working for the interests of society, and who was making a comedy by hanging on to those struggling for perestroika. As they say, we'll sort it all out by ourselves. But what kind of a role was being played, for example, by a Canadian citizen "in our militant, overheated row"? Why did he unceremoniously interfere in the domestic affairs of someone else's country? Of great interest here were the contents of an interview which took place with the foreign guest, Ostap Skrypnik, in the Rayon Police Department in the presence of L.Ya. Lishchinskaya, a representative of the Lvov State University's Division of Foreign Ties.

But first let me cite a certain amount of information. Skrypnik, Ostap Yaroslavovich was born in 1964; he is a graduate student at the University of Alberta (located in the city of Edmonton in Canada), as a part of a scholarly exchange since September of last year he is spending a period of time studying at Lvov University, improving his knowledge of Ukrainian history.

It would seem that he is one of the many young persons who, by taking advantage of the present-day openness of Soviet society, is striving to find out more and learn more, to firm up more strongly the good relations between the peers of his own country and those of the Soviet Union. But we are put on guard already by the first few steps which this Canadian graduate student has made against his own fathers and mothers, and by the astounding one-sidedness of his interests. For three months Skrypnik did not meet with his own scholarly director. But he did manage to attend all meetings unsanctioned by the authorities, meetings at which certain extremists incited people to violate law and order. Without asking permission at the OVIR [Division for

Visas and Registration of Foreign Citizens] to leave the Lvov city limits, he visited Kiev and Vilnius, as well as taking a trip to the Carpathians. He would not say with whom he traveled and whom he met (he simply "spoke with people"), but he did recall in his conversation with the police staff members that in Lvov he met with Chornovol, Goryn, Kalinits, and certain other "figures" from the so-called "Ukrainian Helsinki Union" (UKhS). That is, with those very same suppliers of disinformation for the American Radio Liberty and foreign nationalistic publications, about whose instigative actions our newspaper has already reported on more than one occasion (see PRAVDA UKRAINY for 9 and 26 February, as well as 11 and 24 March). And Vladimir Trubiyshuk stated directly that it considers him "one of them."

In short, the facts eloquently attest that Ostap Skrypnyk came to Lvov not so much in order to study Ukrainian history as much as to unceremoniously meddle in the internal affairs of our country and in the election campaign being conducted in it.

"On the eve of your departure for the Soviet Union were you instructed as to how to behave on its territory?" the young Canadian was asked.

"Yes, a staff member of the CSIS [Canadian Service of Intelligence and Security] warned me not to violate the country's laws here, not to have anything to do with drugs, or to get involved with various persons having a dubious history," he replied.

And it was right at this point that he shut his mouth and kept it shut. And so it only remains for you and me, dear reader, to guess at the following: Are all Canadian undergraduate and graduate students traveling to study in the Soviet Union so carefully and with such fatherly concern guided onto the true path by the CSIS, or did Ostap Skrypnyk fall among the "chosen ones" to whom such an honor was granted?

The CSIS really did direct him accurately not to get into a mess with history. But he did get into such a mess! And now the police staff members have been hurt by this. They supposed did not explain to him whether he, as a foreigner, could or could not meddle in our election campaign.

In general, the Soviet police turned out to be blameworthy in everything; Ostap Skrypnyk made demoralizing calls to them concerning his nighttime walks about Lvov's streets. And he himself by chance went out for a stroll, by chance met a lad that he hardly knew, and by chance agreed to help him.

The naive prattle, which, of course, does not cover that which the foreign guest was engaged in here, and with whom he was operating, as they say in one harness.

"We have information to the effect that Anna Sadovskaya, an active member of the Lvov Division of the UKhS," is your relative. Is this true?" Skrypnyk was asked.

"Yes, Anna Sadovskaya is my aunt," he asserted.

And I recalled many long-ago and fresh facts, when respectable foreign tourists turned not at all by chance to Chornovol, Goryn, and other disinformers from the UKhS; they subsequently attempted to deceive the customs office and to use all means to carry abroad videotapes, documents, and other materials hostile to our country. I recalled the spiteful voices of Radio Liberty which, by their many hours of daily broadcasting, are striving even nowadays with the materials handed to them by the UKhS to impose upon the world their own particular view of our elections, which have so aroused the self-awareness of our citizens. And what about the leaflets which PRAVDA UKRAINY has already discussed in its issue for 24 March? They were signed by the UKhS and also called for a boycott of the elections for USSR people's deputies. Yes, the nocturnal "adventure" of Ostap Skrypnyk on the streets of Lvov was far from being "by chance."

Reservations for Northern Tribes Rejected

18001119 Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 17, 1989 pp 20-21

[Article by Yuriy Rytkeu: "White Silence?"]

[Text] Not too long ago, such a question would not have come up in our country, in any case, with regards to the minority peoples of the Soviet North.

If you put aside the few delights about transient visits to the publicized Indian settlements in the United States of America, then the existence of reservations and confined, isolated settlements, where, more often than not, poverty, ignorance, unsanitary conditions and alcoholism reign, has been acknowledged even by official U.S. government representatives themselves as a national disgrace. The rumors about the prosperity of Indian settlements which allegedly have oil riches and valuable mineral deposits are fairy tales for the uninitiated. Yes, among the Indians of America, there are a few people who have attained both material and social success. This is precisely why they prefer to live anywhere but on the reservations.

It is true that something similar is already happening in our country. Oil workers, miners, dam-builders and other "conquerors" are more and more crowding the native inhabitants of the North uncomfortably, depriving them of reindeer pastures and hunting grounds, destroying the fish and the wildlife—everything which is a vital source for the people of the North.

Russian exploitation of the arctic regions began back at the dawn of Russian statehood. At the beginning of the 17th Century, courageous explorers had already mastered the path "toward the sun," reaching the farthest regions and founding permanent settlements. There are conjectures about the advance of Cossack contingents and merchants toward the East long before the journeys, recorded by historians, of Semen Dezhnev and Fedot Alekseyev.

It would be naive to assume that the encounters of the local inhabitants with the Russians concluded with the friendly smoking of the peace pipe or a long tea party with peace talks. The native inhabitants of the midnight lands regarded with natural watchfulness these people armed with firearms, just as the new arrivals considered as not being equal to themselves those people wrapped in the furs of wild animals, who followed obscure customs, who spoke in an incomprehensible language and did not want to render voluntarily pelts and walrus tusks to a totally incomprehensible, terribly distant Russian Tsar. Usually, such encounters ended in a lot of bloodshed and the victory, of course, went to those who were well armed. But the resistance was also quite appreciable, because, how else can you explain the appearance of a Senate Ukase, in which it was directed completely unequivocally that "...the above-mentioned belligerent

Chukchi be attacked by an armed military force and completely eradicated..." (Senate Ukase from 3 February, 1742).

Thus, V. Lichutin's proposal, in comparison with this ukase, may quite well be considered a more humane solution of the present-day difficult situation of the peoples of the Soviet North.

On the other hand, it would be the grossest error to idealize the life of the hunting and nomadic peoples of Russia's North in pre-revolutionary times. Whereas the remote native northerners, isolated by the enormous distances and the impassable tundra and taiga, continued a way of life, which, perhaps, existed long before the times of the Egyptian pharaohs, those who met up with the so-called white man began to become degraded both morally and economically.

It is sufficient to say that the number of permanent settlements on the coast of the Chukchi Peninsula at the beginning of the 20th Century had been reduced by more than two-thirds.

And there would be even fewer, if there had not been a Great October Socialist Revolution.

During the first few years of the establishment of Soviet power, the enthusiasm of the first emissaries of the party and the new authorities to the Far North attracted the local residents through its sincerity and genuine friendliness. It also happened, and this is splendid in my opinion, that the young emissaries of the new life were, in an overwhelming majority, Russians. Even when people of other ethnic groups happened to be among them, to the native northerners, they were also Russians.

The first cultural centers and the first schools were constructed.

For some reason, even then, the idea of setting up reservations for the Soviet northerners did not arise, even though the famous polar researchers and explorers, Nansen and Amundsen (who wintered on the shores of Chukotka at the beginning of the '20's), saw this as the only path for saving the northerners in their total isolation from contacts with civilization.

The Leninist idea of the cultural uplifting of the people in the outlying areas assumed, first of all, the solution of economic and cultural questions on the basis of genuine equality and the most active participation of these very ethnic minorities in political affairs.

And, indeed, life on reservations presupposes the total lack of participation by its inhabitants in state-wide affairs, the limiting of civil rights and the pursuit only of affairs of the community and the tribe.

Another matter, even during the times of the cult of personality and the time of inadequately considered

social and economic experiments, during the years of stagnation and rampant alcoholism among the peoples of the North, is the fact that many good intentions and even undertakings of the first few years of Soviet power remained only in slogans, dissertations and anniversary articles. In actual fact, already at the end of the '50's, a curtailment had begun in the publication of textbooks and other literature in the native languages of the northerners. I was still writing my first book and first verses in Chukchi, but, literally, about two years later, in the village of Novo-Chaplino, a local teacher, the school's director, burned the Eskimo textbooks and the collections of verses of Yuriy Anko as being things which hindered the successful advance forward to the bright future. Against the background of what occurred, perhaps, a reservation at that time would have been the best way out, for example, for the Naukan Eskimos, who were first resettled in the Chukchi village of Nunyamo and, later, scattered from there to other populated centers, destroying a unique tribe of arctic people, a living bridge between the ancient cultures of the Eastern and Western hemispheres, of the Old World and the New.

Then the kolkhozes were converted into sovkhoses after the people were promised monthly wages. Hard cash twice a month was a big temptation for drinkers (and, in those years, everyone drank an unlimited amount). These were not your irregular kolkhoz pittances!

Soon, the new sovkhos "workers" discovered that you can very often get paid for doing nothing! Who, indeed, could turn this down?

The corruption and weaning of the people away from self-responsibility became generally widespread. Even the good matter of state support for students was later turned into relieving parents of their natural obligations with regards to their own children. Once, I flew to my native Uelen and visited a classmate. After the evening meal, he said that I had come at a bad time: repairs had been underway for some time at the boarding school and the children were at home... He was bothered by his own children!

It can not be said that, during those difficult times, nothing was done to improve the lives of the northerners. But, no matter how they tried to adorn the highly dismal figures of the so-called "unprecedented prosperity" of the nomads and the hunters of the sea, the reindeer population was steadily declining and the maritime hunting was being curtailed. The physical condition of the native northerners, which even recently had been distinguished by enviable healthiness, was undermined by incessant drunkenness and easily overcome by all kinds of infections. Several times, a complete victory over tuberculosis has been reported, however, the actual situation, up till now, remains alarming: the number of tuberculosis treatment centers is not decreasing in the least, just like the number of so-called auxiliary schools or, more simply—schools for alcoholics' children who have been born with mental defects.

The numerous governmental and scientific institutions, has has been customary in our country, first of all, convened various types of meetings, symposiums, plenums and seminars and published resolutions, decisions and instructions, the major portion of which remained on paper or were cunningly used by the bureaucratic apparatus for consolidation of their own prosperity.

The administrative centers of the Chukotsk Autonomous Okrug are distinguished by their higher level of organization of public services and amenities, supply and provision of housing in comparison with the ethnic villages located right there next to them. It has come to the point that even the official statistics acknowledge that there are literally hundreds of families of the native inhabitants of the North without any housing whatsoever.

I remember how, the summer before last, in Moscow, a demonstration was organized across from the American Embassy by a U.S. citizen, Maury, who protested against the situation of the homeless in his own country. Residents of the capital, visitors and simply passersby actively sympathized with the cheerful homeless American. And yet, right next to him could stand hundreds upon hundreds of northerners, since the Council of Ministers of Russia, with its Far North Peoples Department, which was responsible for solving this problem a very long time ago, is not too far from there, directly opposite the new American Embassy building.

Not every specialist wants to go to the neglected ethnic villages, which have been declared hopeless and, therefore, rogues and obscure persons frequently rush there. Once, I had occasion to visit the ancient Chukchi village of Enmelen along with the secretary of the Providenskiy Raykom of the CPSU. One day, he gathered together the so-called administrators of the local institutions. Well, what kinds of institutions are there in a very small village? There is the school, the boarding school, the post office, the children's combine, the dispensary, the warehouse, the store, the boiler house, the individual sovkhoses... So, all these people turned out to be newcomers! The majority of them, despite their sworn statements that they love the local populace, had one main interest—money. Even the position of stoker of the local boiler house was occupied by a newcomer who, incidentally, had a higher education diploma. He acknowledged to me with a smile that he receives somewhat more for this position than the docent of his native institute in a city along the Volga.

Until recently, the problems of the peoples of the North were handled by bureaucrats who generally had a poor idea of what the North is. Thus, in the RSFSR Council of Ministers' Far North Peoples Department, people from among the cronies of Larionov, the first secretary of the Ryazan CPSU Obkom, regrettably famous in his own time, spent their time until pension age and did not shy away from wearing the Gold Stars of Heroes of Socialist Labor, received for the grandiose deception of their

native state, which went down in the history of our country as the "Ryazan Affair."

In general, there are enough "people concerned" about the northerners. In addition to the mentioned department in the RSFSR Council of Ministers, there was a department in the republic's agroindustrial committee, there is an entire science division in the Novosibirsk Science City, there are departments for the peoples of the North in many oblispolkoms and kraykoms... These are just the institutions known to me and which I have had occasion to encounter personally.

The true situation of the northerners, which has been shrouded by the rosy fog of propaganda in the past, is only now beginning to clear.

I am glad that my fellow countrymen of the North—Alitet Nemtushkin, an Evenk, Vasiliy Ledkov, a Nenets, Ogdo Aksenova, a Dolganok, Antonina Kymytval, a Chukchi, Yuvan Shestalov, a Mansi, Yeremey Aypin, a Khant, and others—are freely and openly talking about the tragic situation of their own fellow countrymen. Adding his own persuasive voice to theirs as well is a native of the southern island Sakhalin, Vladimir Sangi, a Nivkh. And yet, all too recently, we frequently served as a mouthpiece, to put it mildly, for not too reliable information about the allegedly unprecedented flourishing of our peoples.

Although, even in distressing times, there were people who did not keep quiet.

I know, for example, Aleksandr Volfson, a doctor, and Vladilen Leontyev, a scientific ethnographer and writer.

I first met Doctor Volfson more than 3 decades ago, in the Chukchi village of Lorino, where he was working as the district doctor. The young graduate of the Lvov Medical Institute was zealously involved in treating tuberculosis patients, inventing his own methods and organizing mobile medical units. Soon he was known throughout the entire Chukotka tundra, even by reindeer herders of the most remote nomadic camps. He combined scientific work with a doctor's practical activities. Doctor Volfson gathered startling data, which basically differed from the official good figures about the state of health of the peoples of Chukotka. Distinctly traced was the connections between the many illnesses, deaths and cases of suicides and the ever increasing alcoholism, the deterioration of the social climate in Chukotka and the inadequate and low level of housing provided for the Chukchi and the Eskimos. These terrible figures were immediately classified secret and concealed from the attention of the general public. In place of them, medical "politicians" continued to fabricate different data, creating a picture of better well-being.

At the beginning of the '60's, Vladilen Leontyev undertook several scientific expeditions to the farthest reaches of Chukotka and encountered such a grievous situation

with regards to the local native population that, being a man of honor and principle, he wrote a special report to the so-called "higher authorities," understanding that they would not allow him to say a single word in the press about this. As a result, Vladilen Leontyev was declared a "Chukchi nationalist" and the then deputy chairman of the Magadan Oblispolkom threatened him with "putting a word in the right ear" if he were to divulge this dismal information.

And so: one person, a Jew, and another person, a Russian, were declared "Chukchi nationalists" and the local KGB organs took an interest in them. The son of a Far East partisan, Vladilen Leontyev came with his parents to our village of Uelen at the end of the '30's and sat behind a desk in the first grade next to me. The first Chukchi teacher, Ivan Ivanovich Tatro, taught us in the Chukchi language, naturally. Neither Vladilen nor his father ever thought about regarding us condescendingly. We grew up together: he taught us Russian and we taught him Chukchi. After completing the Leningrad Teachers Institute imeni Gertsen, Vladilen worked as the director of the school in our native village of Uelen and translated books into Chukchi. He knew our language just as well as his own native Russian and wrote up a lot of splendid research on the linguistics and ethnography of the native peoples of Chukotka. His pen is responsible also for splendid works of artistic prose about the life of the people who had become his own. His premature death last year appreciably impoverished the cultural potential of the Chukchi people.

I have cited as an example the lives and deeds of these two people in order to show the attitude of a genuinely cultured and civilized person toward small peoples, toward so-called ethnic minorities.

Neither Volfson nor Leontyev could have even thought of protecting with reservations the Chukchi, the Eskimos, the Evenki and the Koryaks—all those with whom they had lived side-by-side for decades.

But they actively struggled against the thoughtless exploitation of the North's natural wealth, the pollution of the spawning rivers and the coastal pebble beaches, which serve as walrus breeding grounds, and against stupid social and economic experiments. They defended the interests of the local populace during the thoughtless ubiquitous digging of shafts and mines and the drilling of wells. They warned about the changes in the traditional way of life of the native northerners because of the invasion of the alien population.

By the way, the idea of reservations has come up before on occasion. But this was as a result of the despair of the administrators, who had not found solutions for the ever increasing problems and the complexities in the life of the ethnic minorities in the North. But, to an equal degree, there arose also plans for the total dissolution of the North's native inhabitants among the foreign population, right up to the abolition of the native language,