

Чернобыль

The Free Democrats do not conceal their intention of joining the competition for political pre-eminence in the country and see as an immediate task removing the CPSU and the Communist Party of the Russian Federation from power. They favor the de-ideologization of all areas of state life and of private property, free enterprise, and market relations in the economy. In the field of social relations, their officially proclaimed aim is the social protection of all sections of the population and the radical redistribution of the national income in favor of consumption by means of cutting back a considerable number of state programs, military programs in particular.

Ukrainian Nationalist Predicts End of USSR

AU0807193690 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG
in German 7 Jul 90 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Leader of Ukrainian Nationalists: 'USSR Cannot Be Saved Any Longer'"]

[Text] Michailo Choryn, who was a political prisoner for many years, is heading the Ukrainian nationalist movement "Rukh" [Ukrainian People's Movement for Perestroika] which was very successful in the republic's elections in Kiev. He predicts the speedy end of the Soviet Union: "It is too late for any kind of reform."

Mikhailo Choryn comments on the Ukraine: "The separation from the USSR is imminent. It is no longer a question of decades, but only of a few years. Without the three Baltic republics the Soviet Union would continue to be the Soviet Union, but without the Ukraine the empire will fall apart. With 52 million people we are the second-largest Soviet republic and are treated like a colony. The Ukraine is not only the agricultural but also the industrial center of the Soviet Union. Gorbachev's course of confrontation against the Balts has encouraged the Ukraine to leave the Soviet Union as soon as possible."

On Gorbachev's reforms: "Gorbachev's proposals for the Soviet Union's reorganization are only a facade. Moscow's centralism behind it is not to be touched. As many as 95 percent of the revenues of the Ukrainian Republic are flowing to Moscow. So far, we have got five percent back. Now they want to give us 12 percent back in the course of the so-called reforms...."

Chernobyl Victims Demonstrate Outside Kremlin

LD0707195790

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 7 July in its "Vremya" newscast carries a three-minute video report by correspondent Dmitriy Kiselev on a demonstration by Chernobyl victims outside the Kremlin in Moscow.

After an interview with a woman from Mozyr who says that one of her grandchildren is suffering from radiation sickness, a demonstrator identified as M.T. Prokofyev from Slavgorod interrupts and says:

"If you can't go into the woods, gather berries and mushrooms, and enjoy nature's bounty and the produce grown in our gardens, it means you can't live there. Therefore, people absolutely must be evacuated. But the millions of rubles being allocated are still being buried in the ground for all intents and purposes. In other words, housing is still being made to improve living and working conditions in these selfsame regions. Furthermore, the truth is still being concealed from the population. The most elementary measures are not being taken."

Kiselev then draws attention to a placard calling for "free radiation dosimeters for every family" and asks whether they are in fact available. Another demonstrator, identified as A.F. Fedorov from Mogilev, says: "These instruments are not being manufactured—and deliberately so. They don't want the inhabitants of contaminated regions to know the true situation they are in. If they knew what the true situation was, they would definitely rise up and fight against this genocide being committed against them."

A man identified as A.Z. Rubanov, a congress delegate from Bobruysk Rayon, adds: "During the war, Belorussia lost one in four of its people. What annoys us is that an oblast which actually lost one in three of its population—Mogilev Oblast—is losing still more of its people now. The entire world community must give us massive aid. This is what we are hoping for."

His remarks are backed up by L.V. Barabanov, a congress delegate from Gomel, who says: "The point is, radiation spreads. They don't want to forecast which regions will be affected in a year's time, in three year's time. In fact, we will then be talking about this very zone here—where the congress is taking place today. That is what we are talking about. Therefore there must be a political assessment firstly of the attitude toward this tragedy, and secondly towards those leadership bodies, including the Ministry of Health and the USSR Academy of Science, which still have not worked out the conceptual plans which I have been talking about."

Customs Official Notes 'Upsurge' of Smuggling

LD0707055490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
2330 GMT 6 Jul 90

[Interview with Valeriy Gavriilovich (Dorogunov), deputy head of the Main Administration of USSR State Customs, by correspondent Svetlana Parkhomenko at the Council of Ministers Customs Office; date of interview not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Parkhomenko] Valeriy Gavriilovich, what has happened on the western border? Why can people not pass quietly through Customs as they leave for abroad? After all, now is the very time for travel and for summer holidays. [passage omitted]

[Dorogunov] First, it so happens that the huge numbers of people who have been travelling to and fro have

encountered ill-equipped checkpoints; second, the absence of elementary services at checkpoints; third, the number of state border crossing points is very small; and fourth of course, there is the government's justified decision to restrict the export of a number of consumer goods and in some cases to ban them.

[Parkhomenko] So, what has been going on?

[Dorogunov] Our law enforcement activity has shown that there has been an upsurge in smuggling on the border. I have just glanced at this morning's roundup: Early this morning another attempt to export a large consignment of valuables in the form of Soviet and foreign currency and gold worth approximately half a million rubles was foiled on the Grodno Customs patch. Unfortunately, such stories are now commonplace in our roundup reports. [passage omitted]

[Parkhomenko] How do they organize the service abroad to avoid bottlenecks and fines?

[Dorogunov] Unfortunately we have different duties. What is the aim of the Customs Service in a prosperous, well-organized state with a strong economy and high level of culture? First, protection of the consumer against imports; the struggle against the drugs barons; the struggle against the illegal large-scale transfer of valuables and currency, weapons, ammunition used in terrorism; and so forth. We are trying to defend an empty market; they are protecting a full market. Even the countries of East Europe are protecting a relatively full market. And so there is no problem with exports in any normal country today.

I would appeal to all of us to take stock, to sacrifice a little time, to wait just a little longer. Let us introduce the law on immigration and emigration within conditions of a properly equipped border, on a legal basis. For once again we will ruin a good law by our inability to implement it skillfully.

Situation of 'Forced' Refugees Analyzed

LD0807205590

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 8 July in its "Vremya" newscast reports on refugees caused by interethnic tensions.

The announcer begins: "Here is a figure we have just received: Since the beginning of this year alone about 90,000 refugees have arrived in Russia in connection with worsening interethnic relations, and in the country as a whole there are more than 600,000 of them. They are people who have practically no rights, and this forced emigration is leading to serious social tension."

V. Obratsov, identified from a screen caption, reports from Krasnodar Kray which was already over-populated before taking in refugees from Chernobyl, the Armenian earthquake, and interethnic conflicts in the Caucasus and other places. Refugees have increased the population by about 15 percent. He says that practically all

these people are there without being registered, which is illegal. They are either buying houses for huge sums, or are piled in several families to a home, or are squatting. Video shows street scenes, crowds, squatters in a hostel slated for demolition and other unhygienic living conditions. Registration has been temporarily halted in Krasnodar Kray by Union and kray decisions. Without registration it is impossible to get a job, he says, nor can one buy rationed goods like sugar or detergents.

P.I. Khabarov, chairman of the Krymskiy Rayon executive committee, identified from a screen caption, says that things have become difficult for health services and education and with the food supply. Ethnic relations have deteriorated.

Obratsov comments that the native population have problems already with a waiting list of more than 20 years on average for housing in Krasnodar Kray.

The announcer concludes: "This is a problem which is one of the most pressing today, I should think. For about 60 million people are living outside their own republics, and people are fleeing not only from pogroms but from discrimination against them by the aboriginal population and the daily chauvinism that is gaining strength. Of course we need a law on refugees, but evidently it will scarcely be possible to adopt one before fall, and the main reason is that it is hard to guarantee it economically."

Economic

Goskomstat Official Views Fall in Output Levels

LD0607165690 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 6 Jul 90

[Text] The USSR State Committee for Statistics [Goskomstat] has completed updating figures on the work of our economy in June and in the first half of the year. Our correspondent Valeriy Kiosa has asked Vladimir Ivanovich (?Tolkushin), deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Statistics, to comment on these preliminary results.

[Tolkushin] The overall volume of industrial production was lower than in June last year by two percent. Moreover one has to take into account that there is one working day less in June this year than last year. Such results for June have not been able to have any substantial effect on the results of work overall since the beginning of the year. In the first half of the year production has gone down by 0.7 percent, and in terms of cost this is R3,200 million. According to the results of the first half of the year the volume of commodity output in the fuel and energy complex has gone down by 1.3 percent as a result of a reduction in oil and coal yields. Overall production of output [as heard] has gone down by 0.9 percent in the chemical and timber complex where there has been a reduction in the production of the main varieties of output in oil refining, chemicals, saw-timber,