

drought even further and sharply reduced the opportunities for replenishing food resources. Therefore the shops are not well-stocked. The summer is ending, and vegetables in the oblast center are a rarity. And bad weather is not to blame. Inability to organize properly the bringing in of the harvest: That is the reason why, for example, a considerable proportion of the cucumber crop is not being brought in from the fields in time, is not reaching the shops, and is losing its quality and being used to feed cattle.

On 12 August, an oblast party committee [obkom] plenum was held with Comrade Nikonov participating. The plenum participants spoke with concern of the worsening problems in industrial and agricultural production and ecology and of the social tension associated with shortages of food and consumer goods. It was noted that the obkom has repeatedly taken encouraging decisions on this subject, but many of them have remained on paper. Last year for example, the people of Chelyabinsk were going to reconstruct and build a number of processing industry enterprises, which would have made it possible to reduce, already in the present season, losses of meat, milk, and vegetables. This would have supplemented food resources. But the planned program is being implemented very slowly. The oblast's agroindustrial units have not been able to change the situation for the better. There has also been sharp criticism of the obkom officials and its first secretary, Comrade Shvyrev. The plenum granted his request to be released from his duties as first secretary and member of the bureau of the obkom.

The search for a leader capable of heading the oblast party organization at such a crucial period was conducted on this occasion in this instance in a non-standard way: at expanded sessions of the bureaus of the rayon and city party committees and obkom, and at conferences of the party aktiv, 13 candidates were put forward, including party and local soviet officials and managers of major enterprises. In the course of discussion at the obkom plenum three candidates were listed on a secret ballot. As a result of the vote, Comrade Litovshchenko, former second secretary, was elected first secretary of Chelyabinsk Obkom.

During his visit to the oblast, Comrade Nikonov met the secretaries of city and rayon party committees, and the party committee secretaries and managers of industrial enterprises and farms. At the shops of the tube-rolling works, he had a conversation with workers. At the training farm of the Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, there was a discussion about the results of the cooperation between scientists and farmers. The CPSU Central Committee secretary spoke at a conference of oblast leaders from the party and local soviet and economic bodies on issues concerning the agroindustrial complex.

Radioactivity in Ukraine's Zhitomir Oblast Noted 18220185 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Aug 89 p 4

[Article by TRUD correspondent S. Prokopchuk: "Strict Regime" Villages"]

[Text] **At the edge of the village, a red-and white "zebra" of the gates obstructed our path. Beyond it lay "the zone." It is not safe there, the radiation level is elevated. The militia master sergeant, who is paid a double salary and given additional leave for work on rotating shifts under such conditions, acted strictly in keeping with his instructions: "I cannot let you through. This is not authorized."**

The gates separated two villages, a former village and an existing one, Novoye Sharno and Nozdrishche. The former was evacuated immediately after the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Nuclear Power Station] as a "dirty" one. The latter, in which, as it was argued, they can live without harming their health, will soon be relocated to the "clean" areas of Zhitomir Oblast.

Nozdrishche is situated 60 kilometers away from the Chernobyl AES. This is one of the 69 villages of Narodichskiy Rayon within the zone of "strict control," and one of 41 villages in which the level of contamination exceeds 15 curies per square kilometers and which have been fully switched to the "clean foodstuffs" supply. That is, everything is brought in, beginning with milk and meat and through vegetables and fruit. It is not advisable to eat what grows in local gardens because the level of radioactive contamination has been exceeded.

Over 3,000 persons live in 12 local villages located mainly along the river Uzh. A move is in store for them, despite the fact that about 8 million rubles has been invested in the social and cultural facilities in these localities over the years following the accident at the AES. The future evacuees wonder: Why has the money been spent? Why has the move been postponed for so long? Were the Goskomgidromet [State Committee for Hydrometeorology] and the USSR Minzdrav [Ministry of Health] unaware of the degree of contamination of a number of villages of Narodichskiy Rayon by cesium-137? It stands at 40 curies per square kilometer.

Deputy Chairman of the oblast ispolkom [executive committee] G. Gotovchits, who is also the chairman of the oblast emergency commission, explained to me:

"The topic of permanent evacuation of at first three, and then of the remaining nine villages came up only late last year. At the time, the USSR Minzdrav adopted long-range criteria of permissible accumulated doses of radiation exposure by the populace—35 rem in 70 years. Naturally, we approached the government...

Let us recall: In the initial days after the accident, only seven villages of Zhitomir Oblast were evacuated, and this was forced by the potent concentration of iodine-131. At the time, they did not pay much attention to

passenger transportation (except taxis) and general purpose automotive transportation (except taxis) in rural areas (within the administrative rayon of the place of residence) under a policy determined by the councils of ministers of the union republics.

Article 7. To extend to the parents and wives of military servicemen who have died as a result of injuries, trauma, or mutilation sustained during protection of the USSR or when performing other military service duties, or as a result of illness related to being at the front, benefits established for participants in the Great Patriotic War who were military servicemen.

Article 8. To increase the amounts of the monthly state stipends for people disabled since childhood: for disabled persons of group I—to 70 rubles, group II—to 50 rubles, and disabled children under 16 years of age—to 70 rubles per month.

Article 9. For financing expenses related to the adoption of the present law, to increase differentially by an amount of up to 30 percent the contributions for state social insurance paid by enterprises, institutions, and organizations except social organizations of disabled persons and pensioners and their enterprises, institutions, associations, and educational institutions.

To increase from 300 to 600 rubles a year the payment for labor resources pertaining to workers of the management apparatus and to introduce this payment for cooperatives and enterprises of other social organizations of disabled persons and pensioners and their enterprises, institutions, associations, and educational institutions.

The rates of contributions for state social insurance and the amounts of payments for labor resources are to be increased beginning 1 January 1990 without changing the economic normatives set for the current five-year plan for enterprises, associations, and organizations.

Article 10. To introduce measures stipulated by articles 1-3 and 5-7 of the present law by 1 October 1989, and by articles 4 and 8, by 1 January 1990.

Article 11. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to submit within 3 months to the USSR Supreme Soviet proposals to make in existing legislation the changes and additions that ensue from the present law.

Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet M. Gorbachev
Moscow, Kremlin

1 August 1898

Nikonov Visits Drought-Stricken Chelyabinsk
LD1208175289 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 12 Aug 89

[TASS correspondents' report from Chelyabinsk]

[Text] Cereals have managed to grow only a couple of inches in the fields of the southern Urals. The ears have withered before ripening; even weeds can scarcely be seen—they have died at the root, as they say. These are the results of the drought, which for the 3d year is making it impossible to grow even the slightest decent harvest here. The five to seven quintals per hectare which they are still counting on in Chelyabinsk Oblast will hardly be able to rectify the severe situation of the local agrarian sector. People on the farms are hoping for assistance from the state, and it will come, undoubtedly. However, they themselves are not sitting around idly. This was noted by comrade Nikonov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was in the oblast from 10 to 12 August.

After visiting grain fields and feed plantations and acquainting himself with the scale of the disaster which has affected crop farmers here, he stressed the importance of leasing and of other progressive form of organizing and stimulating labor and pointed out the necessity of the earliest possible practical introduction of effective technologies and drought-resistant varieties of food and feed crops—above all, of corn.

This is being done in Sosnovskiy Rayon, for example, where some farms, having established fruitful cooperation with scientists from the Kurgan Scientific Research Institute for Grain Farming and assimilated the highly effective Kurgan system of corn cultivation, have managed to make the fullest use of the production potential of the land and to avoid large losses, even in this year's extreme conditions. At the training farm of the Chelyabinsk Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, for example, they are currently calculating that they will obtain no less than 50 to 60 quintals of feed units from each hectare, almost twice as much as on plantations where corn has been sown with traditional technology. In Sosnovskiy Rayon they believe that the 2,500 hectares of corn being cultivated there with technology elaborated in the Kurgan production science system will enable them to prevent a drop in the productivity of cows and a reduction in the weight gain of cattle being fattened.

There are also other places in the oblast where people have managed to confront the extreme weather conditions with non-standard solutions. In conversations with machine-operators specialists and organizers of production, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee repeatedly stressed the importance of a modern scientific approach to economic land management. Unfortunately, a lot is wrong with Chelyabinsk in this very department. A low culture of crop farming and lax handling of technology have exacerbated the negative effects of the

cesium and strontium. At present, the locals doubt it: Did they not deliberately keep silent about it in order not to aggravate the already hot situation? The learned people could not but know that both the cesium and the strontium would make their presence known.

It is understandable that in these most difficult days of April and May 1986 all attention was focused on Pripyat and Chernobyl. However, as soon as the next spring the emergency commission of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Kiev and Zhitomir Oblast ispolkoms had a detailed map of radioactive contamination of the northern areas of Ukrainian Polesye. The map noted the villages and fields in which the concentration of cesium-137, a health hazard, exceeded 40 to 100 curies. Even then it was clear: In these places, life and permanent work by humans are inadmissible, especially in the villages of Yasen and Shevchenkovo of Poleskiy Rayon in Kiev Oblast and in Malye Minki, Shishelovka, Velikiye Kleshchi, and Poleskoye of Narodichskiy Rayon in Zhitomir Oblast. Meanwhile, people live there to this day.

Unfortunately, at the time the desire to belittle the scope of the tragedy got the upper hand in both Kiev and Moscow, because legitimate demands to be resettled could have snowballed, primarily from the almost 200 Belorussian villages in Mogilev and Gomel Oblasts. Dozens of emerging problems were frightening: Where are they to be resettled? What funds should be used for financing and paying compensation? One more thing: In the field, they were afraid that, given a massive outflow of labor, a number of administrative and territorial units, that is, rayons, may have to be liquidated with their considerable management apparatus...

Apparently, this was not the last thought on their mind at the Zhitomir Oblast Ispolkom when they, together with the party raykom [rayon committee], insisted on evacuating four Narodichskiy Rayon villages right after the accident, but "only within the confines" of the area clearly affected by radiation. The physicians objected to such administrative patriotism, but their opinion was ignored. So what? At present, the village of Malye Kleshchi is again looking at resettlement, and into the bargain away from the recently settled new homes, into which the state has invested over half a million of rubles. Who is going to make up the money?

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology Yu. Izrael asserts that "the first **complete** (emphasis mine—S. Prokopchuk) map of the immediate trace (up to 100 kilometers from the location of the accident) was given to the government commission by the USSR Goskomgidromet as soon as 2 May 1986. Certainly, they knew about it in the affected oblasts. However, the map was not released in keeping with the recommendations of the government commission and the USSR Minzdrav letter "to classify the data on the level of radioactive contamination in individual localities exceeding admissible levels," "to classify the data on

the incidence of disease," "to classify the data on the results of treatment." As it were, the oblast headquarters of civil defense and the oblast leadership knew without the map as well that on 27 through 29 April 1986 the level of gamma-radiation in the yard of the local rayon ispolkom exceeded... 1 roentgen per hour. Let me explain: This is 20 times above the level at which immediate evacuation is in order!

"It is primarily the first days after the accidents that concern our mothers, especially those whose children were born in 1986," observes V. Budko, first secretary of the Narodichskiy Raykom of the party. We believe that families in which the children have been sick often and have repeatedly undergone treatment, including at the Kiev Radiology Center, should be given an opportunity to select a place of residence outside the rayon."

In an appeal adopted at a recent meeting in Narodichi, the toilers of the rayon make a number of other demands as well: to bring in clean foodstuffs to all villages and to introduce subsidies for all residents for purchasing them; to extend leaves with a view to a more efficient curative treatment; to increase benefits to retirees not employed and to the handicapped; to allocate extra funds for free meals at pre-school facilities. After all, it is obvious that it is impossible to ensure meals with a high calorie and vitamin content with the 87 kopecks allocated for three meals a day in day care centers. In the opinion of V. Ponomarenko, head of the Zhitomir Oblast Department of Health and Yu. Sipenko, deputy minister of health of the Ukrainian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic], the reasons for more frequent cases of anemia and cataracts among the local children, their excessive tiredness, sleepiness, and dizziness are found in both this inferior nutrition and heightened ionizing radiation...

Therefore, we again encounter what many believe to be one of the main "justifications" for the present situation—money, or more precisely, the lack thereof.

The shortage of funds is exactly the justification for the tactics of half-truths about the degree of danger posed by the radioactive contamination of Ukrainian and Belorussian Polesye, the "teaspoon," which the Council of Ministers of the republic adhered to until recently with regard to the residents of Zhitomir Oblast. The government resolved on a monthly basis the issue of establishing a bonus on top of the rates of remuneration (salaries) increased by up to 25 percent for work in the areas where the level of cesium contamination exceeded 15 curies. The September (1986) instruction of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers listed 45 localities of Zhitomir Oblast, whereas the one for this year listed as many as... 103.

However, is there a guarantee that tomorrow still more such villages will not be officially acknowledged in Zhitomir Oblast? For how long will the desire or opportunity to "coax" the funds for the victims in this oblast restrict the truth about the conditions of life in its northern rayons?

"You cannot save on the health of people," said Chief Radiologist of the USSR Minzdrav R. Turayev.

The poet Boris Oleynik put forth the same idea at the Congress of People's Deputies; he demanded that the government find the funds and opportunities for the urgent permanent evacuation of population from the zones with a harsh radioactive situation.

Listening to the speech of Boris Ilyich, I thought: Why are these issues being raised by a writer? Is this not because the main defender of the toilers, the trade unions, is silent? I mean primarily the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, and the Zhitomir and Kiev Oblsovsprofs [oblast trade union councils]. After all, they did not go beyond what is called superficial measures—restoration of health of the populace, mainly children, residing in the zone of strict control. Apparently, this requires neither courage nor struggle.

"Every oblast organ has its own function. We have been instructed to handle the issues of curative treatment, so we handle them..." responded to the rebuke V. Parenjuk, chairman of the Zhitomir Oblsovsprof.

Is this unprincipled position of the trade unions part of the explanation for the plan to permanently evacuate a part of villages with "a harsh radiation regime" in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] as late as 1989 through 1993?

Please note: The process is spread out over 5 years... Maybe, the funds and materials needed should be secured right now in order to "compress" the period of moving to, say, 2 years? After all, thousands of people have already received quite a dose of radiation.

V. Marin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Fuel and Energy Complex, told me without a shadow of concern "This is not necessary. We still have time."

There is time? For whom? Could it be that Vladimir Vasilyevich is not aware of the biological consequences of the effect of small ionizing doses on the organism? In that event, he should, perhaps, take the eighth volume of the BSE [Great Soviet Encyclopedia]. In it, there are lines on page 392 which were, of course, written long before the trouble at Chernobyl: "Given the protracted daily impact of doses between 0.02 and 0.05 rem, initial changes in blood are registered, and that of doses of 0.11 rem—the formation of tumors." Around Narodichi, there already are villages which have come very close to the admissible limit? Moreover, toward the end of next year, the inhabitants of many villages, including in Kiev and Zhitomir Oblasts, will have accumulated between 13 and 24 rem, and the dose of their radiation exposure will already amount to between 30 and 80 percent of the norm allowed for 70 years of life...

This summer, schoolchildren from Narodichskiy, Ovruchskiy, Luginskiy, and other rayons of Zhitomir Oblast, and of Poleskiy and Ivankovskiy Rayons of Kiev Oblast have gone for the third time to receive curative treatment at the pioneer camps, preventive treatment facilities, and recreation centers of industrial enterprises and organizations of southern and western areas of the republic—more than 20,000 of them, plus mothers with little children, that is, several thousand more. This means that an equal number of children of machine builders and miners, weavers and chemical industry employees will not get to their resorts yet again.

"This cannot last forever, can it?" observed Secretary of the Zhitomir Oblsovsprof V. Krosenko.

In Zhitomir, they are ready to build several pioneer camps in the southern part of the oblast for children from the areas of strict control. In the fall and winter season, the camps could double as treatment facilities for adults. They understand that restoring the health of children and the general populace will take more than a year or couple years. However, thus far they have not received businesslike, vigorous support from either their oblast ispolkom or the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions for which it is simpler to pass down to the field an allocation schedule: where and from whom to "borrow" yet again the slots for the "Chernobyl people" and yet again demand "tactfulness" from the managers of enterprises and their trade union committees.

Of course, additional funds and quotas for contract and construction and assembly work are needed for special-purpose construction. Maybe, the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions will, after all, handle this following the recent AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] resolution "On Additional Measures for Improving the Organization of Curative Treatment of Toilers and Members of Their Families From Areas Adjacent to the Zone of the Chernobyl AES?"

After a tight turn, our plane turned to the northeast. Chernobyl is underneath. I cling to the window. I can see well the deserted villages, green rectangles and squares of abandoned fields and gardens, and mighty tracts of forests dotted by numerous burial sites looking like yellow pock-marks. By now, there are about 600 of them in the basically no-man's zone. Over 3.5 million tons of various radioactive wastes were hastily buried, including 100,000 tons of metal—machines and equipment... Their proximity to this also concerns very much the residents of Ukrainian and Belorussian Polesye and Bryansk Oblast.

What is going to happen to these burial sites? After all, it is still unknown whether the "zone" will be given to the Minatomenergo [Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation and Industry] and other departments for research work on the new methods of decontamination and agricultural work in a radioactive environment, or whether they will

succeed in "dumping" it on the republic as a "reservation." Could it be that a plant is indeed required which would help in putting these burial sites in order and process their dangerous content?

At present, technical feasibility studies for it are in preparation. What is going to happen to this enterprise later, once it has used up all the buried "dirt" in the 30-kilometer zone? Where is the stuff to be put which remains after processing the burial sites? Are the defenders of the toilers, the trade unions, concerned with this? Are they going to participate in discussing the design of the new plant together with the population of the Ukraine and other interested regions?

I concluded from my conversations at the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions that over there they have not yet asked themselves this question and are in no hurry to assume the functions which are "not theirs." This is a pity, because there is no guarantee that the ministries will not restrict themselves to half-measures in this case as well with the tacit consent of the trade unions.

Prosecutors Told To Step Up Fight Against Crime
PM2507103189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
21 Jul 89 Second Edition p 8

[A Chernenko report: "A Time for Action. At the USSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] For the first time in my memory the head of a leading law enforcement system—in this case USSR Prosecutor General A.Ya. Sukharev—has described the developing crime rate situation as critical....

The very fact that the collegium session was attended by V.M. Chebrikov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Pavlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee State Law Department; G.V. Kolbin, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; V.V. Bakatin, USSR minister of internal affairs; Ye.A. Smolentsev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; F.D. Bobkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Yu.T. Matveyev, USSR chief arbitrator; and leaders of other ministries and departments indicates that the quest for answers to a number of questions concerning law and order is becoming complex.

"The prosecutor's office is having no discernible impact on the struggle against red tape and negligence and the covering up of crimes," A.Ya. Sukharev said at the conference. It could be added that sometimes there is no obvious impact even on clearing up certain purely criminal cases which deep down have an ethnic tinge.

Today the "sphere of action" of the USSR Prosecutor's Office is relatively clearly defined. The most sensitive areas in the criminal sphere were also defined at the Congress of USSR People's Deputies and the first Supreme Soviet session. The main thing now is to

overcome the inertia of stagnation, the wait-and-see attitude, and procrastination. It is time to move on from stating facts to taking vigorous action, relying on the assistance of the public and on the professionalism and competence of our colleagues in the law enforcement system.

Aims, Composition of Jurists' Union Assailed
PM0707092189 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA
PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 89 p 1

[Article by Candidate of Juridical Sciences L. Nikitinskiy under the "Regular Daily Spot" rubric: "Distorted Face of the Law: Constituent Congress of Union of Jurists Held"]

[Text] Virtually everyone agreed that in principle such a union was necessary: investigators, defense attorneys, the temperamental Armenian delegates who left the hall after the Sumgait prosecutor had been elected to one of the commissions, and the markedly restrained representatives from the Baltic. Thus it only remains for us to applaud and express the hope that the union created on Friday [23 June] will revive the former prestige of jurists and succeed in improving the material and living conditions of justice workers.

This minimum program is quite within the capabilities of the new social organization. Today, however, when we are facing the task of building a rule-of-law state in the USSR, people should strive for more. They should want to take part in an organization of jurists capable of molding public opinion in the country, of giving a well informed comment during the discussion of draft laws, and of independently initiating important legislation.

Think how impressive it would sound: "The Union of Jurists against the death penalty." Or conversely: "The Union of Jurists for the death penalty." But the form in which this union was born will not allow it to elaborate a considered stand on any serious political issue. That became clear even at the congress, when the delegates in the hall howled down the representative of the USSR Union of Defense Attorneys.

In the eyes of some housewives, defense attorneys are unprincipled hirelings of the mafia who protect wrongdoers in court. If a defense attorney had been whistled down in the Red Corner of a housing operation office I wouldn't be at all surprised. But those at the meeting in the Hall of Columns were supposed to be jurists....

In his report to the congress, M.P. Vyshinskiy, USSR deputy justice minister, declared that the country has more than 500,000 workers engaged in juridical activity. In that case we are among the world leaders in terms of jurists per head of the population. However, 3 weeks earlier A.I. Lukyanov informed the Congress of USSR People's Deputies that the country has 217,000 jurists and that there is a disastrous shortage of them.

The numerical discrepancy of more than 100 percent is due to the following distinction: A.I. Lukyanov was talking about jurists with the relevant training, whereas A.M. Vyshinskiy was talking about "people engaged in juridical activity." A fundamental difference: For example, a law faculty spends at least 5 years dinning presumption of innocence into people whereas some militia inspectors sometimes perceive presumption of innocence as nothing more than an annoying obstacle to their work.

To me personally as a scientist the term "juridical activity" is completely unknown. There is the concept of "law enforcement activity," but if you regard a jurist as anyone who engages in any official duties of this kind, a bus inspector is undoubtedly a "jurist."

According to a report in SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA, the organizing committee of the future Union of Jurists worked on the basis that 45 percent of jurists in the USSR are workers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] system, who were given 25 percent of the seats at the congress. I don't want to offend them in any way but this is no longer a Union of Jurists but a union of militiamen—an organization which also undoubtedly has a right to exist but has utterly different aims and statutes. Holding virtually one-half of the union's membership cards, workers of the MVD and the KGB will simply swallow up the representatives of the other professional groups. In the chorus of public opinion the voice of the MVD will be passed off as the voice of all jurists.

I have come to know my colleagues quite well in meeting with jurists in the most diverse posts and in the most diverse situations. And I would venture to state that there is a diploma in the subject of "jurisprudence" but that there is no profession of "jurist." Among the possessors of juridical education diplomas you meet people of the most varied and incompatible views and convictions dependent to a considerable extent on professional custom.

Cooperation and peace among jurists must be based on the understanding that in the integrated process of strengthening legality everyone has a role to play, and those roles often conflict, but if silence descends here and debate ends then everyone should be ready to be locked up. The Union of Jurists could promote mutual respect among colleagues from different professional groups and enhance their general prestige only not in the form in which it has been created. Given the rigid structure of the old-fashioned conception of "democratic" centralism, there is a danger that decisions will be made by the mechanical pressure of the majority on the minority.

To create a real union it is necessary to begin by designating clearly defined positions, and only then can these positions be coordinated. At the Ministry of Justice

they have forgotten the punishment that befell the presumptuous builders of the Tower of Babel, who began talking in many tongues and ceased to understand one another.

It is no coincidence therefore that the representatives of the USSR Union of Defense Attorneys and the delegates from the Baltic republics' juridical associations created earlier clearly intimated that they refuse to join the USSR Union of Jurists on the basis of collective membership. In their opinion this can only be a union of independent and equal associations of certificated specialists working in different parts of the country and in different professional groups.

What we are seeing is a whole series of so-called social organizations created in response to orders from above which wither and shrivel in conditions of true democracy. But no command today can breathe life into these unnatural freaks, which are defective by virtue of the manner of their birth.

Of course, I am not calling for the disbandment of the newly created Union of Jurists of the USSR, which in itself was an important achievement on the part of our cowed legal community. The first step is the hardest. If the aim of the creation of the union is to found a YURIDICHESKAYA GAZETA or to build a House of the Jurist which served decent food I would join like a shot. But if the USSR Ministry of Justice's scheme is based on the desire to monopolize the legal community's right to the expression of free opinion it will not succeed in today's conditions of glasnost.

Internal Service Officials' Competence Questioned
18001463 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
1 Aug 89 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by O. Galustyan, major general of the internal service, candidate of jurisprudence: "Professionals and Apparatchiks in Today's Militia Work: Who Is Needed More?"]

[Text] We have begun to speak openly about the state of crime; starting this year, glasnost has come to even this sphere, closed for decades. And the world has not come to an end. But on the other hand, the ruin of the former system of secrecy was clearly shown when even scientists—lawyers, sociologists—fed only crumbs of information, were denied the opportunity to analyze the causes, prognosticate, assist in the adoption of well-grounded resolutions, or warn of crises. The voice of departmental science was barely audible; what could it do, isolated from the world and accustomed to obediently "saluting"?

The crime situation and measures for combating it are now being widely discussed. But God spare us unconditional acceptance of ideas usually expressed in appeals such as "it's time to use power." Using power is not a very cunning matter. The folk saying about this goes,