

The sitting analyzed mistakes committed by members of the investigations group headed by T.Kh. Gdlyan and by former and current leaders of the USSR Prosecutor's Office.

R.A. Medvedev, cochairman of the congress commission, announced that the hearings will continue.

Frolov Cites 'Agonizing' Process of Debate

LD1102022190 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 10 Feb 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As we have already reported, Comrade Frolov has been in Vinnitsa taking part in the party and economic aktiv of the oblast. Here is an excerpt from an interview he gave to a correspondent of the Vremya program:

[Frolov] What we now need is a very calm and careful analysis of what is happening. I think the main thing needed at the moment is perhaps a higher understanding, and the need to work calmly and analyze, among other things, what our leadership is doing. I think the last plena have clearly shown that here there are now secrets with seven seals, that we can analyze everything [as heard]. We have seen disputes and debates.

You know the attitude Mikhail Sergeyevich took toward this in his concluding speech at the plenum. He said this is a normal process, and it is this we must now confirm by our activities. We must be calm about the fact that there are our views and other approaches. Of course we can dispute, but on no account must we take the line of the people who think they have the ready-made truth in their pockets. It is a very complex and very difficult process, and I think judging by the materials of the plenum, which PRAVDA printed in full, enable us to see what a difficult and agonizing process this is. [video of interview]

Deputies Attend MVD Session on Law Enforcement

PM1402104790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
11 Feb 90 Second Edition p 3

[A. Chernenko report: "In the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] It has become accepted practice for people's deputies and members of the country's Supreme Soviet to take part in the work of enlarged sessions of the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] Collegium. Thus, People's Deputies G.S. Tarnavskiy, A.V. (Ziemska), and I.V. Sorokin took part in yesterday's collegium session together with A.S. Pavlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee State and Legal Department; Supreme Court Chairman Ye.A. Smolentsev; USSR General Prosecutor A.Ya. Sukharev; and F.D. Bobkov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB. The conversation covered problems regularly encountered by the law and

order services whose solution is unimaginable without society's support, without the elaboration of effective and viable programs.

This was probably the first occasion when such an event did not begin with the "reading of a report," since it was distributed in advance by V.V. Bakatin, USSR minister of internal affairs, to all interested persons; it began with speeches from people who encounter unlawful occurrences daily—in the sphere of criminal offenses, nationalist phenomena, the shadow economy. This set the tone for the collegium session's work.

The crime situation still remains critical; criminals are quite flexible in changing their tactics and regrouping. Criminal elements find great help here in interethnic conflicts, which in turn they undoubtedly fan with skill. Something else is important: Conversation at yesterday's collegium session centered primarily on the operational introduction of work experience already accumulated by law enforcement organs in the conditions of perestroika. Such experience does exist. This was convincingly described by V.P. Trushin, RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] minister of internal affairs, who is setting up the country's largest republican ministry and is striving to introduce the best possible models of work into the law enforcement machinery.

Let me note once more the undoubted usefulness of having people's deputies, who work in Supreme Soviet commissions associated with legislation, attending events which were pretty much secret until only yesterday. Accurate information and direct links with the USSR MVD will undoubtedly help the Supreme Soviet in its legislative work.

Party Dues Donated to Chernobyl Victims

90UN0928A Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA
in Russian No 6, 10 Feb 90 p 2

[Article by SOVETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent T. Abakumovskaya: "Decisions Contrary to the Charter"]

[Text] A small article was published in the "Let Us Discuss" column of the ZVYAZDA party newspaper of the republic which caused quite a big reaction there.

It was decided to send 50% of party membership fees to the fund for the children who are victims of the Chernobyl disaster. The decision was adopted by the meeting of the primary party organization of the repairs and maintenance shop of the S.I. Vavilov plant and it was adopted by a majority vote.

What was the reason for the decision, which contradicts the present charter of the CPSU? Here are the comments of V. Zhalnerovich, the party organization secretary:

"We are tired of being just the observers when the decisions are made for us by those on top. A communist of today does not have the right to be just an observer. We are losing our prestige because the perestroika in the

party is lagging behind the one in society. Our charter is obviously outdated and needs improvement. And the information on the distribution of the party finances in practice does not exist. Otherwise, how could it happen that a decision to considerably increase the salaries of party officials was made in complete secrecy, but simple workers had to learn about it from the leaflets of the informals?

"Chernobyl is our most serious wound. However, the program to eliminate its consequences is progressing with great difficulties and the children suffer especially much."

The workers' action uncovered our sore spots and displayed the fundamental issues which should be discussed in anticipation of the congress and at the party forum.

PRAVDA Reports Contents of Other Journals

Reviews KOMMUNIST No. 3

*PM2202152390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 Feb 90 Second Edition p 4*

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] KOMMUNIST No. 3 opens with an editorial in which, in particular, the journal suggests to all those who are impatient to destroy the wall of order to consider the question: What will happen if what we find there, behind the wall, turns out to be dictatorship, and not freedom?

Diametrically opposite views of the party's social base and of the causes of the problems that have to be overcome at the upcoming congress and during the preparations for it are represented under the "CPSU in the Runup to the Congress" rubric.

The journal continues the debate about the new face of socialism, about M.S. Gorbachev's article "The Socialist Idea And Revolutionary Perestroika."

Representatives of the middle officer echelon express themselves under the headline "Defending The Defender." They talk about what is being done to safeguard the social and other rights of the military and about their vision of perestroika in the Soviet Army.

N. Rimashevskaya, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences and USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems Institute of Socioeconomic Problems of Human Population, and N. Gritsenko, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Commission for Labor, Prices, and Social Policy Questions, participate in the "All For Man?" dialogue.

There is a detailed account of an editorial office round-table debate on the issue of "Freedom of Conscience and the Rebirth of Humanism."

"Politicization of statistics and the practice of making them serve power structures have dealt a heavy blow to their prestige.... The country can no longer afford to seek

the right road in the 'realm of distorting mirrors'," USSR State Committee for Statistics Chairman V. Kirichenko writes in his article. The historian V. Sogrin considers the current political debates. Problems of university education and of the upbringing of adolescents are analyzed in a conversation with Latvian University Rector Yu. Zakis and in an article by Candidate of Psychological Sciences L. Alekseyeva.

The rubric "The Modern World: Trends and Contradictions" is represented in this issue by an article by Ye. Bogatova on the 60th anniversary of the activity of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the theses of T. Mayer [name as transliterated], explaining West European social democrats' notions about models of future world organization.

Reviews IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS No. 2

*PM2302122190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
22 Feb 90 Second Edition p 3*

[TASS report under the rubric "Just Published": "The Latest Issue of IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS"]

[Text] Issue No. 2 of the journal IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS has been published and is being sent to subscribers. It opens with information on the work of the party Central Committee plenum in January 1990 and publishes a schedule, approved by the Central Committee Politburo, for the reception of citizens by members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee at the CPSU Central Committee General Department Information and Reception Section.

It also carries resolutions by the Central Committee Secretariat on holding an all-Union scientific and practical conference on problems of the management of scientific and technical progress and on the congress of representatives of numerically small peoples from the North, Siberia, and the Far East. It also reprints the first resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee Russian Bureau—on the concept of Russia's economic sovereignty and on the course of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] election campaign for the election of people's deputies to republic and local soviets, as well as reports on the course of fulfillment of decisions adopted earlier by the CPSU Central Committee.

A report by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission describes the examination of cases concerning the shortcomings which have come to light in the assimilation of imported equipment by Uzbekistan's processing enterprises and an analysis of the course of the restructuring of party work in a number of Smolensk Oblast party organizations; there is also an announcement on the results of an inspection of the work of the USSR Ministry of Railways party committee, and on the hearing of 38 appeals.

Materials from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Commission are devoted to the case of the so-called