

# SOVIET LIFE

SPECIAL ISSUE  
ON  
SOVIET YOUTH

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# SOVIET LIFE

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**Front Cover:** Olga and Oleg Zuyevs, a young couple who live in Riga, Latvia. Photograph by Nina Sviridova and Dmitri Vozdvizhensky.

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## EDITOR'S NOTES

ONCE, looking through an American magazine, I came across a funny cartoon. It depicted a primeval man wearing an animal skin and carrying a heavy cudgel in his hand, thundering at his scruffy-looking son: "Where do you think you're going? I never looked like that at your age."

Indeed, through the ages fathers have tended to disapprove of their sons and to misunderstand them. This is certainly true of our times, too. Stereotypes change so fast that more often than not 30-year-olds cannot understand 20-year-olds.

Yet how well grounded is parents' disapproval of their offspring today? I think that most of their reproaches can be easily discarded, especially those dealing with differences in taste and morality. Why can't a 17-year-old boy listen to loud rock music, even if it's deafening to the older generation, wear extravagant clothes or stay out late at night? There is nothing awful about this behavior. Given more problems to deal with, the adolescent will grow more serious—provided, of course, that he or she has an "inner core" of resolve. Without it the proverbial "influence of the street" is likely to reduce to nought the impact of school and family. Though juvenile delinquency and drug addiction among young people are not as common here as they are in the West, we are still concerned about them. We even believe that the alarm was sounded too late.

Young "legal offenders" are not the greatest evil under the sun. They are the focus of public attention, and many social agencies deal with their problems. I think that apparently respectable young people who are empty inside present a far greater danger. They are indifferent to everything beyond their selfish, consumerist interests.

Of course they are a minority among the younger generation of the USSR (its collective "portrait" presented in this special issue is attractive enough—I'm sure you'll agree). Yet they exist, and there is no denying it. Reporters covering the public discussion of this problem often wonder who is to blame. We must admit that it is the older generation's fault, to a great extent, though this does not exonerate the young. Who is to blame then? Many people are, among them the "perfect" parents who spared nothing for their children but forgot to instill in them love for their neighbor and civic awareness; the schoolteachers who gave them formal, uninspired lessons; the college lecturers who avoided mentioning the most vital problems that concern all members of society; the older colleagues who warn recent graduates against being more innovative and enthusiastic than their superiors.

Today indifferent people are socially useless. The reform now under way in the USSR is both restructuring the economy and society and changing the moral and psychological climate of society by infusing it with fresh blood. Enterprising and energetic people who can critically analyze the situation and make the best possible decision are coming to the fore. The history of the Soviet state proves that the younger generation has always been the first to support every nationwide effort.

The guidelines for the younger generation's participation in the reform will be determined in April 1987 by the Twentieth Congress of the Young Communist League (Komsomol), the largest youth organization in the USSR, with 42 million members. The preparations for the congress are in full swing. Incidentally, the YCL is also restructuring itself. Says Victor Mironenko, first secretary of the YCL Central Committee: "We must put an end to red tape and formalism and look for ways to involve YCLers in the issues concerning all young people."

Vladimir Belyakov



**TAMARA MAILYAN, 21,  
Salesperson,  
Yerevan, Armenia**

*SOVIET LIFE prepared a questionnaire, which it sent to members of the younger generation in different constituent republics of the USSR, asking the following questions:*

**1. What is the main purpose of your life and how do you intend to achieve it?**

**2. Are you satisfied with your living standards?**

**3. What do you think are the most important problems facing young people in the USSR?**

*On the following pages we publish some of the answers.*

1. My idea of a career has nothing to do with selling records at the Melodiya shop. I've always wanted to be a singer, and I often sang at school, for friends and just for myself. My goal seemed so clear, but as time passed, I realized it wasn't that easy to achieve it. After graduating from high school, I sang with two or three pop groups. The experience taught me that you have to be really professional in any career. I've been a vocal student at a variety studio for a year now. And my job at the Melodiya shop keeps me up to date with the world of music.

2. My mother and I live in a nice and cozy apartment in the very center of Yerevan. I have a good and steady job, but frankly, a girl of my age cannot be satisfied with that. It's more important for me to settle down. I would like to get married and have at least three kids. Maybe I won't have to wait long: I'm dating a young man now and we'll probably get married fairly soon.

3. Our world is so complex, and the problems facing the younger generation today are very serious. To my mind, the main problem is how to secure peace. If a war breaks out, we'll have no future. Young people must combine their efforts to defend peace. The world belongs to us, so we must secure its future.

# ON REORGANIZATION AND THE PARTY'S PERSONNEL POLICY

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, January 27-28, 1987, was devoted to reconstruction and acceleration. Mikhail Gorbachev reported on the main item on the agenda, reorganization and the party's personnel policy. The General Secretary scrutinized the issue in a broad social and economic context, taking into consideration the lessons of the past, the current situation in the party and in the country and the outlook for the future. The following is a summary of Gorbachev's report.

THE PLENARY MEETING has on its agenda a matter of paramount importance for the effective fulfillment of the political strategy drafted by the April 1985 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee and the Twenty-seventh CPSU Congress—the question of reorganization and the party's personnel policy. It is considered in a broad social and political context, with due regard for the lessons of the past, the nature of the present and the tasks to come.

As is generally known, the April Plenary Meeting and the Twenty-seventh Party Congress prepared the ground for an objective critical analysis of the situation in society and made decisions of historic importance for the country's future. Society has begun to reorganize. The first steps on that road have been taken, and we will not look back.

The first political conclusion is that major changes are taking place in the life of Soviet society, with positive tendencies gaining momentum. The policy line of the Twenty-seventh Congress, the practical efforts to fulfill it and reorganization itself have been given broad support by workers and by the entire Soviet people.

At the same time, change for the better is taking place slowly, the cause of reorganization is more difficult, and the problems that have accumulated in society are more deep-rooted than was first thought.

That is why there is an urgent need to return to an analysis of those problems that confronted the party and Soviet society in the few years preceding the April 1985 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, to understand the reasons for the negative processes and to work out measures to speed up our progress and to keep us from repeating mistakes.

Almost seven decades ago the Leninist party raised the victorious banner of socialist revolution over the country.

The achievements of the Soviet people are immense and indubitable. But no accomplishments, even the most impressive, should obscure either contradictions in societal development or our mistakes and failings.

At some point the country began to lose momentum, difficulties and unresolved problems started to accumulate, and elements of stagnation and other phenomena that were alien to socialism appeared.

Of course the country did not cease developing. Tens of millions of Soviet people were working honestly, and many party organizations and our cadre workers were energetically acting in the interests of the people. These factors retarded the intensification of negative processes but could not avert them altogether.

The report concludes that in the recent past conservative sentiments, inertia and a tendency to brush aside anything that did not fit into conventional patterns prevailed in policymaking and in practical work.

The extent to which vital problems and contradictions and societal tendencies and prospects were understood depended in many ways on the condition and the progress of theory.

Lenin's dictum that the value of a theory consists in its providing an exact picture "of all the contradictions that are present in reality" was often merely ignored. The theoretical concepts of socialism remained to a large extent at the level of the 1930s and 1940s, when society was tackling entirely different tasks. Developing socialism, the dialectics of its motivating forces and contradictions and the actual condition of society did not become the subject of any in-depth scientific research.

Lenin's ideas of socialism were interpreted simplistically, and their theoretical depth and significance were often left emaciated. This was true of such key concepts as public property, relations between classes and nationalities, measures of work and of consumption, cooperation, methods of economic management, people's rule and self-government, and others.

Spurious notions of communism and various prophecies and abstract views gained currency. Production and incentive were actually oriented to quantitative, extensive growth.

Control over who managed socialist property and how had relaxed. It was often eroded by departmental and parochial attitudes and became "nobody's"—free, without any real master—and in many cases came to be used to derive unearned income. An incorrect attitude toward cooperative property had grievous consequences for agrarian and social policies.

Preconceptions about the role of monetary-commodity relations and the operation of the law of value, which were sometimes set in direct opposition to socialism as something alien, led to

voluntarist approaches in the economy, underestimation of cost accounting and leveling out in pay, breeding subjective approaches in price formation, breaches of money circulation and disregard for the regulation of supply and demand.

Restrictions on the cost-accounting rights of enterprises and amalgamations had especially grave consequences, subverting the foundations of material incentive, blocking the achievement of good results, and leading to a lessening of people's labor and social activity and to a slackening of discipline and order.

In fact, a whole system of weakening the economic tools of government emerged, along with a mechanism for braking socioeconomic development and hindering the progressive change that would have made it possible to tap to the fullest the advantages of socialism. That braking process was rooted in serious shortcomings in the functioning of the institutions of socialist democracy, in outdated political and theoretical concepts that often did not correspond to reality, and in conservative managerial machinery.

These conditions adversely affected the development of many spheres of society. The growth rate of the national income in material production has dropped by more than half in the past three five-year plan periods. Most plan targets have not been met since the early 1970s.

The economy as a whole became cumbersome and relatively ready for innovation. The quality of a considerable part of output no longer met the current requirements, and imbalances in production became aggravated. Negative processes seriously affected the social sphere.

Although we successfully resolved the question of employment and provided basic social guarantees, at the same time we failed to realize the full potential of socialism for improving housing conditions, food supply, transport, health care and education and for solving a number of other vital problems.

Violations of the most important principle of socialism—distribution according to work—occurred. Efforts to control unearned income were indecisive. Parasitic sentiments grew stronger and the mentality of wage leveling began to take hold.

Elements of social corrosion that emerged in the past few years had a negative effect on society's morale, subtly eroding the lofty moral val-

ues that have always been characteristic of our people and of which we are proud—namely, ideological dedication, enthusiasm for work and Soviet patriotism.

As an inevitable consequence of all this, interest in the affairs of society slackened, manifestations of callousness and skepticism arose and the role of moral incentive to work declined.

Serious shortcomings in ideological and political education were in many cases disguised by ostentatious activities and campaigns and celebrations of numerous jubilees throughout the country. The world of day-to-day realities and the world of make-believe well-being were increasingly parting ways.

Disregard for laws, report padding, bribe taking and encouragement of toadyism and flattery had a deleterious influence on the moral atmosphere in society.

The ideology and mentality of stagnation had their effect on culture, literature and the arts. Criteria for appraising artistic, creative work were diluted. As a consequence, quite a few mediocre, faceless works that made no contribution to the mind or the heart appeared, along with works that raised serious social and moral questions and reflected true-to-life conflicts. Stereotypes from capitalist mass culture, with its propagation of vulgarity, primitive tastes and spiritual callousness, began to infiltrate Soviet society to a greater extent.

With all the tremendous work done by the party, its cadres—the leading party bodies—nevertheless failed to make a timely and critical appraisal of the danger of the growth of negative tendencies in society and in the conduct of some Communists, and to make decisions that were urgently demanded by conditions.

Many primary party organizations failed to stick to positions of principle, waging a resolute fight against negative phenomena, permissiveness, mutual protection, slackening discipline and increasing drunkenness. They did not always properly rebuff departmentalism, parochialism and manifestations of nationalism.

The principles of collective leadership were being violated, the roles of party meetings and elective bodies were being weakened. Many party members in senior executive positions were beyond control or criticism. The guarantees of morality in the party ranks incorporated in the party rules were not effective.

Everything said above shows how serious was the situation in different spheres of society and how great the need for deep change.

It was in that situation, Comrades, that the questions of speeding up the socioeconomic development of the country and of reorganization were raised. In essence, we are actually talking about a turning point, about measures of a revolutionary character. We simply have no other choice. We must not retreat, and we have nowhere to retreat to. We must steer the course charted by the April Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee and the Twenty-seventh Congress consistently and unswervingly, and we must move ahead, taking society to a qualitatively new level of development.

The Politburo is of the opinion that restructuring means resolutely overcoming stagnatory processes, dismantling the braking mechanism and creating a reliable and effective mechanism for accelerating the social and economic development of Soviet society. The main idea of our strategy is to merge the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution with the planned economy and to bring into play socialism's entire potential.

The ultimate goal of the restructuring is the

profound renovation of all aspects of the country's life, giving socialism the most modern forms of social organization and the fullest possible implementation of the humanistic nature of our system in all its decisive aspects—economic, sociopolitical and moral.

Today reorganization is being pursued along the entire front. It is acquiring a new quality, not only gaining in scope but also penetrating deeply into all strata of life. A new moral atmosphere is taking shape in the country, and there is a reassessment of values. Openness, truthfulness in the evaluation of phenomena and events, implacability toward shortcomings and a desire to improve matters are being asserted as vigorous principles. Exactingness, discipline and organization have been enhanced, and there is more order in production.

Work has begun to transform radically the material and technical base and to achieve a profound reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of scientific and technological progress. Changes have been made in structural and investment policy. Major measures are being taken to improve administration and the mechanism of management. New principles governing wage increases have been worked out and are being implemented, unjustified restrictions on individual labor have been lifted, and the organization of cooperatives in various spheres of production and services is being encouraged.

The report analyzes the results of the fulfillment of the plan of economic and social development in the first year of the five-year plan period. It stresses that today, when the restructuring is still in its initial stage, it is especially important to adhere to positions of realism, to an objective assessment of what has been done and to view the results of work not only from positions espoused in the past but, most important, to proceed from the plans announced by the party and the promises made. This is the only correct party approach.

While the Soviet people have a high opinion of the party's course of reorganization, at the same time they express concern over the way it is being implemented in practice. They call on the party not to stop—to act with resolve, to advance and steadily pursue the adopted course. Political conclusions should be drawn from this.

An analysis of the state of affairs and the experience of restructuring give utmost urgency to the most important question—do we have guarantees that the process of transformation will be carried out to the end, that former mistakes will not be repeated and that we will be able to ensure the full development of our society?

We do have such guarantees. They are the common will, the concerted actions of the party and the people united by past experience and awareness of their responsibility for the present and future of their socialist homeland. They are the Soviet people and their commitment to socialism. They are our Leninist party with its tremendous creative potential. But we cannot assume that these guarantees act independently of us and under all circumstances—so to speak, automatically. The Politburo links them with the still fuller exposure and utilization of the deep possibilities of socialism as a new social system and, most important, with the all-around development of socialist democracy, the real participation of the popular masses in solving all questions of society's life.

The socialist system has given the working people truly broad political and socioeconomic rights and individual freedoms and proved in fact the great advantages of Soviet democracy. But

*Continued on page 24*

## TO PLACE MORE TRUST IN YOUNG PEOPLE

*Mikhail Gorbachev noted the role of young people in the Communist Party's planned reconstruction and changes in personnel policy.*

All our experience teaches us that in a period of change, when tackling the most difficult and boldest tasks, the party has invariably turned to the Komsomol, to youth, to the enthusiasm and dedication of young people to the cause of socialism, their rejection of stagnation and their commitment to progress. And today, when we speak of the need for democratic changes, for broadening the real participation of the people in solving the tasks of restructuring, the question of the position taken by the younger generation is assuming tremendous political significance.

I would like to repeat once more at the plenum: We can be proud of our young people, we pay tribute to their work—this is factually true and politically correct.

But the time requires everyone to display still greater energies. And of course young people, who are interested in restructuring, should be more active, for they will live and work in a renovated society. Party organizations, their committees and the Komsomol itself should open up a perspective before the younger generation and act to ensure that young people do indeed become energetic participants in the changes. These positions should be the basis for our preparations for the next congress of the Young Communist League.

In our work with the Komsomol we should give more attention to the labor, political-ideological and moral education of young people. We should act more quickly and with greater resolve in getting rid of everything extraneous in our work with youth, especially in eliminating the didactic tone and administrative methods. Yes, all this exists, and mention of it should be made. Whatever lies behind this approach—disbelief in the reasonableness and maturity of the social aspirations and actions of young people, a simple desire to play safe or the wish to ease life's difficulties for our children—one cannot agree with such a position.

No, Comrades, there is no more realistic way to form a personality, to mold young people's civic responsibility than to get them involved in all public affairs. There can be no substitute for practical experience. That is why it is important to alter the present situation.

What exactly do I have in mind? Above all—greater trust in young people, combining appropriate assistance and freedom of comradely criticism of mistakes, greater independence in organizing their work, studies, daily life and leisure, and greater responsibility for their undertakings and actions. And this also presupposes their right to participate in the management of society at all levels.

## THE YOUNG IN THE USSR: FACTS AND FIGURES

**S**OVIET YOUTH is represented in the International Youth Movement by the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, which was set up in 1956. Today the committee unites more than 40 organizations, including social, cultural, professional and sports unions, clubs and societies. The largest of these is the Komsomol, or Young Communist League, which has a membership of about 42 million.

The committee works to develop contacts with foreign youth organizations, its chief policy objective being work for peace, for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

Twenty million Soviet schoolchildren united in a national organization, the Young Pioneers, also maintain contacts with groups of young people in other countries.

Peace marches and weeks of action against war and for security and international cooperation are held annually in the USSR. The most momentous campaign of the past year was the nationwide antiwar youth referendum, during which nearly 12 million young men and women in this country expressed their support for keeping our planet free from arms and war. Participants in the referendum raised and donated to the Soviet Peace Fund nearly four million rubles. (One ruble is equivalent to approximately 1.20 dollars [U.S.] at the official rate of exchange.)

Every year over five million Soviet young people finish secondary general education schools and 8.6 million complete vocational schools or specialized secondary schools. More than 1.1 million further their education at the nation's 894 colleges and universities.

Each higher school student costs the state an average of 1,000 rubles a year. Over 70 per cent of the USSR's 5.3 million people attending institutions of higher learning get scholarships for good academic performance.

People under age 30 account for 50 per cent of the gainfully employed population. Among transport workers, they constitute more than 40 per cent, in the automobile and construction industries, more than 50 per cent. Young people predominate in the chemical, electronics and radio-technical industries, in precision machine building and in instrument making.

The Soviet Union issues 250 youth periodicals with a circulation of more than 75 million copies. The most popular are the newspapers *Komsomolskaya pravda* and *Sobesednik* (*Conversationalist*); the magazines *Smena*, *Studencheski meridian* (*Student Meridian*), *Rovesnik* (*Contemporary*) and *Selskaya molodyozh* (*Rural Youth*).

## TORCH OF PEACE





*The First Earth Run, involving tens of thousands of people, raised money for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). It began on September 16 and ended on December 11 at UNICEF headquarters in New York. A torch of friendship and cooperation among peoples, lit near the United Nations headquarters in New York, was carried by four teams of runners around the world, through 57 countries and to most of the major cities of the world. The marathon commemorated the International Year of Peace and the fortieth anniversary of UNICEF. The organizer of the marathon, American David Gershon, and a young Moscow gymnast hold the torch after it arrived in Moscow on September 26. Vasili Zakharov, USSR Minister of Culture, delivered a message of support from General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. "As the runners' torch is carried around the globe, let it inspire the hearts of new fighters for a happy future for our children, and strengthen the spirit of confidence and mutual understanding among all peoples." Above: Participants cross Red Square in Moscow. The marathon route in the USSR went through 65 cities.*





... to reach  
the top, you  
have to start  
at the bottom."

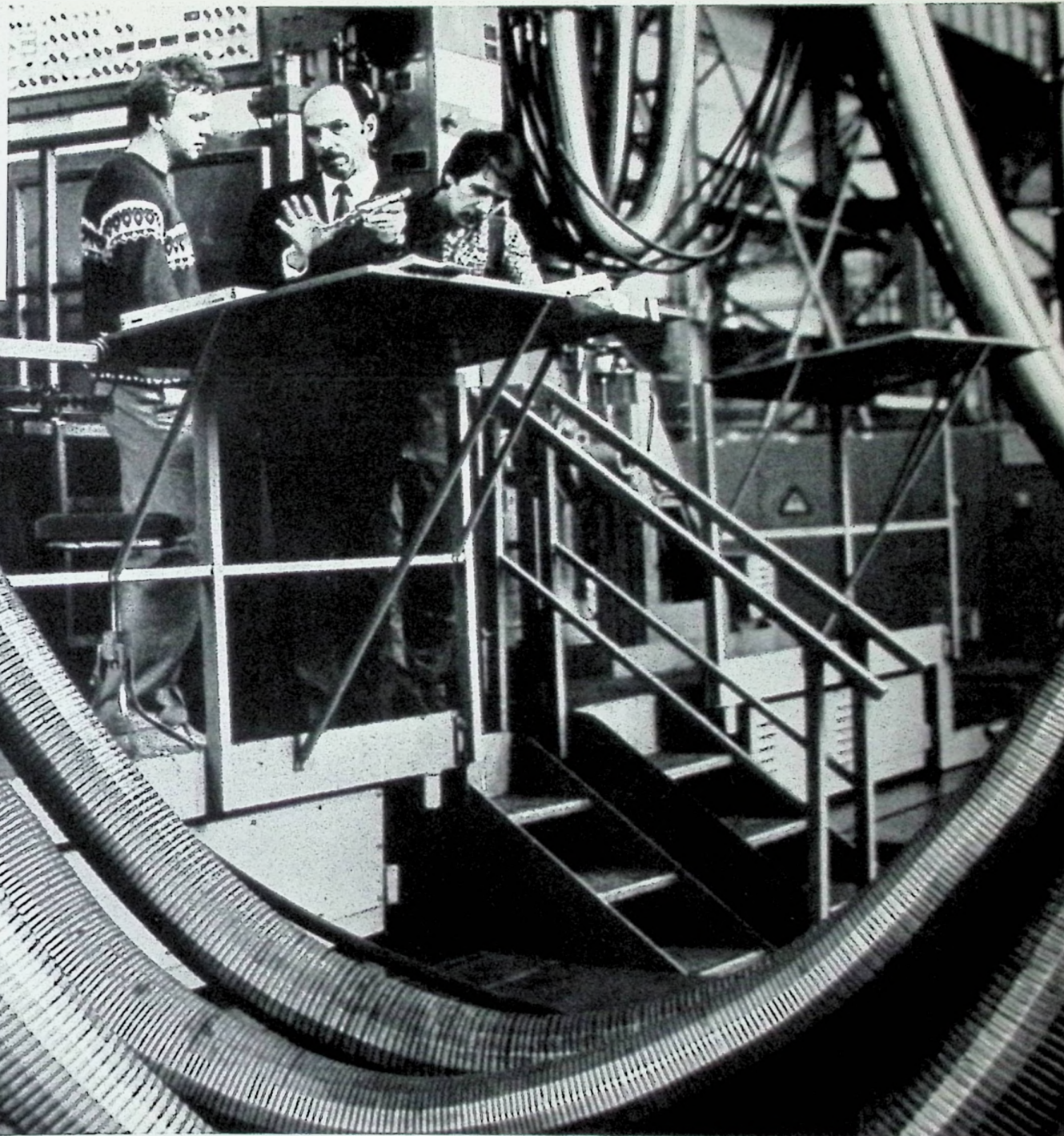
Training at the  
Leningrad Metal  
Factory's college  
begins with work on  
the shop floor.



# COLLEGE

By Elena Doroshinskaya  
Photographs by Vladimir Lagrange

## at the plant: what for?



Studies alternate with work at the plant. Left: Mikhail Kondratenko works on the thesis required for graduation.

In 1930 the Leningrad Metal Factory started training its own engineers and designers, thus becoming our country's first college factory. This plant had the distinction of manufacturing the first Soviet hydro and steam turbines, in 1924. Founded 130 years ago, the plant is today the leading manufacturer of Soviet hydro, gas and steam turbines. It has produced 60 per cent of our total stock of power station generating units. Exports of its equipment go to Europe, the Americas, Asia and Africa.

When the factory began its training program, the few first-class experts then employed there composed the teaching staff. The best shop-floor workers became the very first undergraduates. Classrooms were equipped on the premises.

"If you want to reach the top, you have to start at the bottom" is Gennadi Matveyev's favorite saying. He was taken on as an apprentice turner at the

metal factory after he finished secondary school. Now a qualified engineer, he reminisces about his earlier days at the plant.

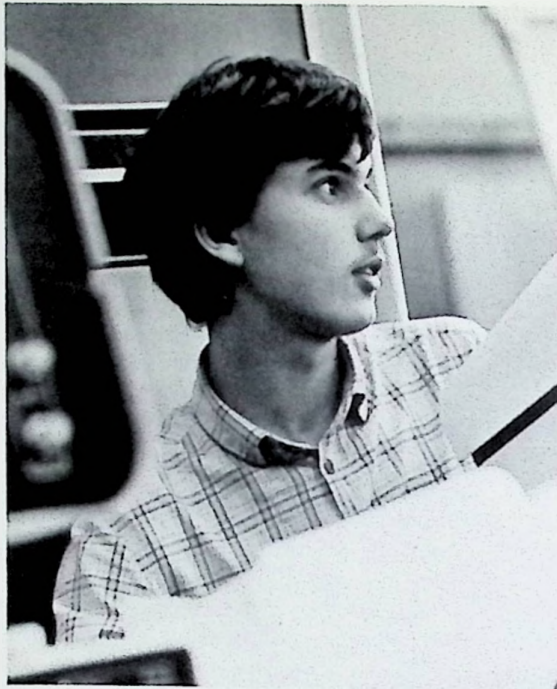
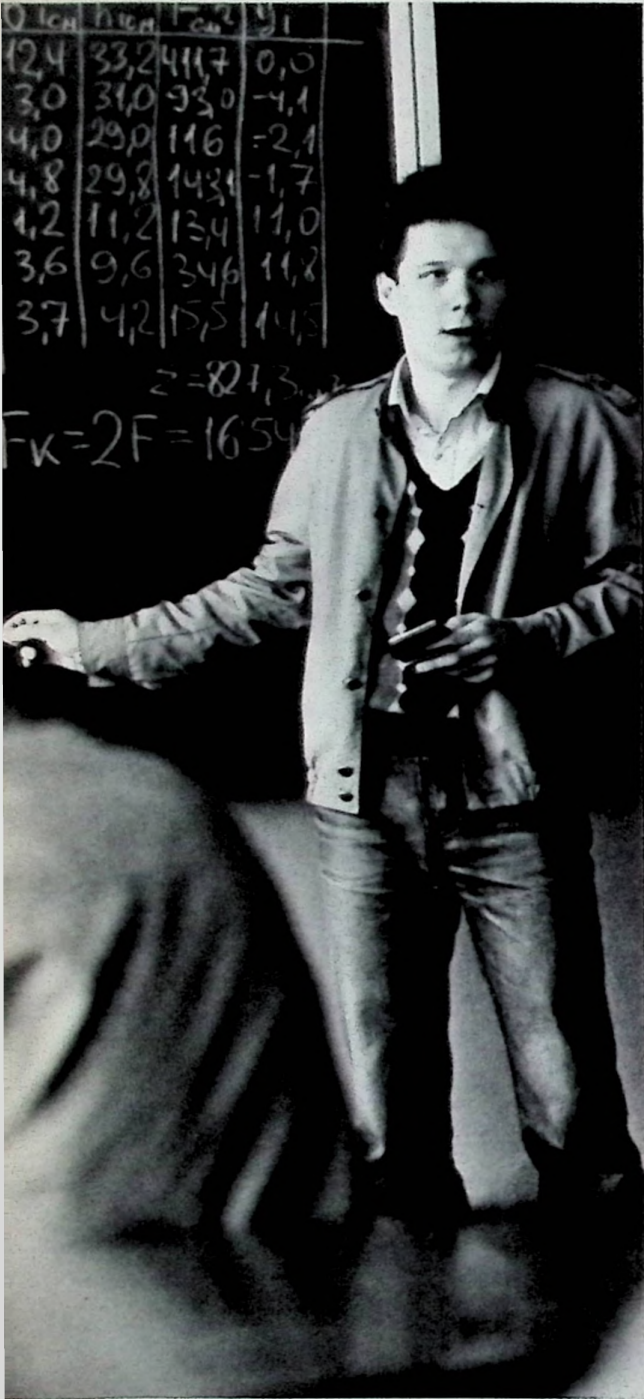
"I chose this college because I had previously worked for the firm. Theory goes hand in hand with practice here. So when I was promoted to senior supervisor, I didn't need to adapt to the new job because I had received my education not only from professors but also from shop-floor engineers who knew production inside and out. When we students had our practical sessions, nobody considered us just visitors, and we were assigned responsible jobs."

College alumni work at turbine and nuclear engineering enterprises and in design offices. Most engineers and industrial designers at the metal factory have been educated here, as have half of the administrators—for example, Yevgeni Zhikh, deputy director general; Victor Glukhikh, chief engineer; and Sergei Skvortsov, deputy chief engineer.

The college's curriculum takes six years (12 semesters), a year longer than at a conventional technical institute. Undergraduates receive no practical training during the first three semesters. They attend lectures and classes and are entitled to grants paid from factory funds.

"The next two semesters were a challenge," Matveyev remembers. "I couldn't spare an hour to read at leisure, to go to a soccer match or to go fishing. I spent my mornings on the shop floor, where I worked as a qualified turner, and we had classes in the afternoon. The sixth and seventh semesters were devoted to studies only. Then, during the next two semesters, I worked as a technician in the factory design office, with classes in the afternoon. During the tenth and eleventh semesters we just had classes. I spent the last semester in the steam turbine shop as the senior supervisor's assistant—a responsible job on which I had to supervise a considerable team. I collected the material that I needed for my graduation project and got the paper written during that semester." Now,

Students at the college, clockwise from left: Igor Kuznetsov will begin working as a designer in two years, but some of his inventions are already in use at the plant. Mikhail Shpulenko, a second year student, is working now as a lathe operator, but he wants to be an engineer after graduation. Igor Bogomolov is learning to operate a new generation of program-controlled machine tools. Sergei Gorchakov has a new idea that may have a practical application.



at age 26, Matveyev is a senior supervisor, heading a team of 60 workers, in the same shop.

Is college at the factory a good arrangement? Victor Pushkarev answers the question.

"It's an excellent arrangement for undergraduates. Their grants are 15 per cent higher than in other colleges where they have only academic pursuits. During the semesters when they work at the factory, they receive wages rather than grants, so they are financially independent, unlike other undergraduates. Many start families during this time. Every graduate is guaranteed an engineer's job, and the former students are efficient in these positions from the start, since they have had a taste of every job, from shop-floor apprentice up to engineer or designer. Those who stay on at the factory know the people they are going to work with as well as our equipment and production methods.

"At the Leningrad Metal Factory we have no personnel problem. We

always have enough engineers with fine records of practical work in the required specialties, and we have all the time we need to see which job is best suited to each undergraduate—researcher, designer, shop-floor engineer, manager or teacher. Some members of our teaching staff have been educated here. The factory has a sort of reserve staff. It comes in handy when a manager retires or finds a job with another firm. Our reserves are especially useful when we introduce new technology and the workers need to be retrained.

"The state stands to gain from our arrangement, too, because training here costs the state half as much as an average college student's education. Undergraduates receive grants during only seven semesters out of twelve: They earn wages from the plant in the five working semesters.

"Last but not least, an engineer starting out on a job with a degree from a college that provides only theoretical knowledge feels like a helpless beginner. Our alumni feel quite differently." ■



Graduates of the technical college have received their diplomas and are ready to embark on their careers.



*Izvestia* correspondent Kim Smirnov interviews nuclear physicist Yevgeni Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace.

# YOUNG SCIENCES, YOUNG SCIENTISTS

In the years remaining before the close of the century, humankind will probe many of today's mysteries. People will begin to make increasing use not only of the fruits of science, but also of its very essence—the scientific method of thinking and cognition. And certainly the future will depend on young people who are today embarking upon the scientific search for the truth.

**Q:** As you look into the future, how do you think the map of science will look to the new generation of scientists? What tasks are these young people going to tackle on Earth, in its subterranean depths and in space? Would you venture to forecast the emergence of any particular new sciences in the near future?

**A:** One of the primary distinctions of today's science is the growing integration of research in different areas. Sciences today evolve in a state of close interdependence. For example, studies of new astrophysical objects, of the structure of the universe and of its evolution are closely interwoven with investigations into the structure of matter. In both fields, which only recently seemed to be realms of chaos, researchers are discovering ever new signs of a fixed order.

The dawn of the era of satellite-borne astronomical observations gives us a totally new perspective on the sky and the stars. Formerly this picture could only be "drawn" by the forms of radiation penetrating our atmosphere—ordinary starlight and radio waves. Now we have such techniques as infrared, ultraviolet, X-ray and gamma astronomy, which unveil such totally new objects as neutron stars, quasars, pulsars.

The young people who are going to work in space-related sciences already have an imposing picture before them. It will unfold still farther by the year 2000, enabling scientists to explore—with an accuracy that was once impossible—the nearest planets and other astronomical bodies and allowing them to penetrate the most remote cosmic depths, where the speed of expansion of the universe approaches the speed of light.

An equally imposing picture faces those who are peering into the bottomless depths of the microcosm. Take elementary particles, for example. Today scientists have a much better idea of the forces binding them.

Genetic engineering and biotechnology are totally new developments in studies of the microcosm; they deal with the molecules that bear vital life and heredity information. Microelectronics today works at the micron and submicron levels, making possible continuous advancements in computer software.

Even today computers can handle flows of information comparable to those of big libraries. Personal computers have magnetic memory blocks that can absorb an amount of information equivalent to hundreds of thousands of pages of typed text, while mainframe computers can take in millions of such pages. Now optical and laser recording make an electronic memory for tens of millions of pages perfectly feasible.

New computer, laser and measuring technologies open new opportunities for the earth sciences, too. We can already accurately measure the movement of continents and even of the Earth's crust. We can make a well-educated guess about the most inaccessible depths of our planet, based on its vibrations and the generation of electromagnetic signals in its crust. Here we use the help of such powerful new sources as MHD [Magnetohydrodynamic] generators.

**Q:** The young generation of researchers and engineers can start out with a certain advantage compared to their predecessors. Much can be expected and demanded from them as far as acceleration of the country's development is concerned. But what is the main requirement they must set for themselves?

**A:** First of all, they must have a high sense of civic duty, expressed not in words but in high professionalism. This also implies a heartfelt interest in science and a dedication to it, of course. One necessary condition, though, is that these qualities must always be translated into practical results.

**Q:** What are the prospects for youth's creative development?

**A:** New institutes are cropping up here and there. Take the subsidiary of the Institute of Cybernetics Problems at Pereslavl-Zalesskiy, for example. It is staffed exclusively by young researchers.

One of the most pressing problems today is the establishment of a new industry that will generate computer software. That will probably be the youngest production field, both in terms of the time of its birth and the inflow of young workers into it. It will provide the basis for genuine computerization nationwide.

A lot depends today on the breadth and depth of young researchers' general outlook and culture and on the specialized knowledge with which they come into the computer programming industry, rather than on the pure desire to spearhead scientific and technological progress. Even now we have quite a few people in the field who are at home with the finest points of programming and who are as a rule pretty young. The important thing, however, is how fast they will be able to convert that knowledge into socially useful product.

**Q:** Every new generation in science has its distinctive features, its good points and shortcomings, its ideals and prejudices, its boldness and its caution. What new characteristics would you like to see in the young people entering the research laboratories today?

**A:** Naturally Soviet science in all generations has accumulated very important and interesting traditions. But speaking of my own generation, when we began our research, science was developing rapidly as new directions opened and more institutes were set up. Now we must accelerate progress mainly through qualitative rather than quantitative growth. It is essential to retain the enthusiasm, but not to give in to immaturity, to delays in molding one's responsibility.

Traditions and the spirit of leading research schools are best passed on in the scientific collectives themselves. It is essential to have galaxies of bright and diverse individuals. Dreamers, pragmatic practitioners and narrow specialists must be absorbed in their fields, and broad-minded and widely informed encyclopedists, phi-

losophers and organizers should work for the same objective.

Unless these collectives pursue challenging goals, science will not resolve the key problems of knowledge and life transformation. To ensure that they pass on their spirit, their principles, their intellectual level from one generation of researchers to another, like a relay baton, like a banner, is perhaps the supreme aim of all our educational work among young scientists.

**Q:** Computerization is now becoming the sign of the times. But there are two polarized points of view. The first is that computerization, which reached science first, releases the scientist's mind and time from a mass of routine work in processing and systematizing data, thus opening new possibilities for solving the main problems. The second point of view is that computerization is accompanied by some unexplainable reason by "machinization" and narrowing of investigators' interests; computers erode the scientist's personality. Which point of view do you espouse?

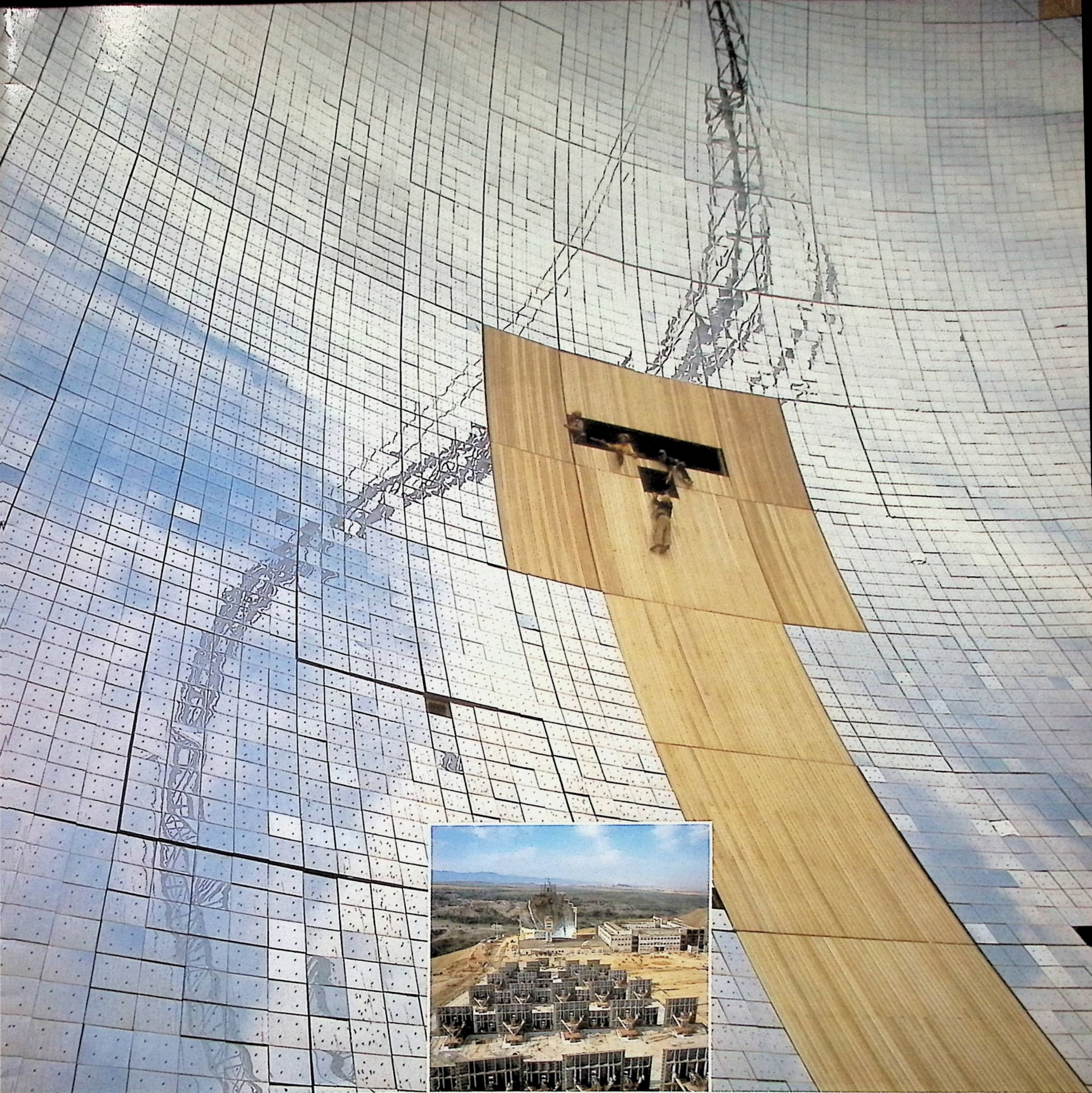
**A:** It is not only a problem of science; it is a problem for all of society. The arrival of personal computers signals a fundamental and revolutionary change. The machine ceases to be a sort of mystery, accessible only to professionals. The computer is a powerful amplifier of communication. Naturally, you need not idealize the machine; it will not replace a living being. Nevertheless, it dramatically increases the active acquisition of knowledge and the exchange of new information. Need I mention what vast horizons this opens up before genuine scientists? And if an individual is "machinized," the computer is not to blame.

It is rational to use the computer for maintaining and cultivating man's creative attitude toward the world—that is the gist of the matter. This is easiest done if it is from early childhood, when the child is just beginning to discover things around himself. Our attitude toward the world is hampered to a great extent by our traditional pre-computer experience.

In the future, of course, people and their personal computers will develop a closer and friendlier relationship than the older generations can even imagine. We are witnessing the emergence of a new culture, the culture of dialogue, of communication with the machine. And it will enter our society not through science alone, but above all through the educational system. Perhaps the student of the year 2000 will first learn to print on a computer and only then to write by hand.

In the years remaining before the close of the century, humankind will probe many of today's mysteries. People will begin to make increasing use not only of the fruits of science, but also of its very essence—the scientific method of thinking and cognition. And certainly the future will depend on young people who are today embarking upon the scientific search for the truth.

Courtesy of the newspaper *Izvestia*



# A SOLAR FURNACE

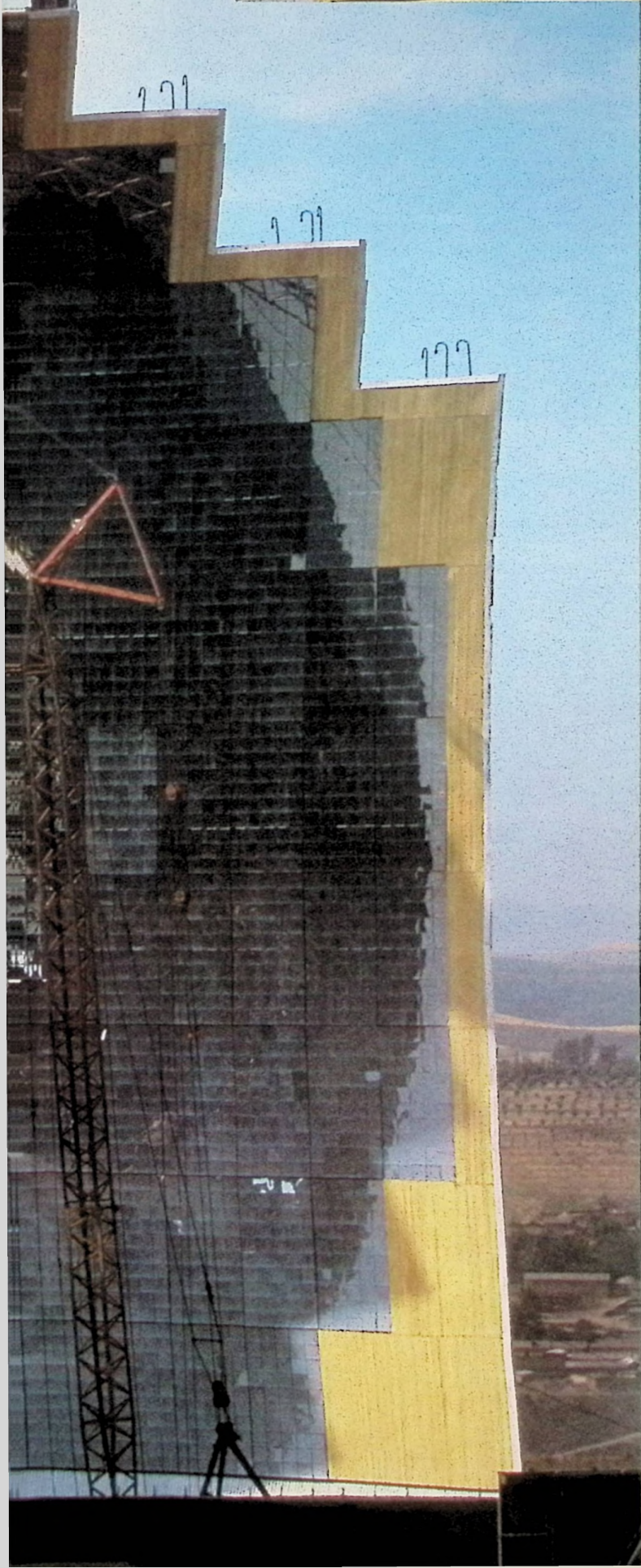
Text and Photographs by Victor Sakk

*Inset: The Soltse Complex. The plant has 62 heliostats (right), which focus sunlight on a giant mirror sail (top).*



The Soltse Complex, an experimental research and production complex designed to study the Sun, is under construction in the foothills of the Tien Shan Mountains in Uzbekistan. It will use solar energy for metallurgy. The project will involve a team of scientists and builders whose average age is 28.





*Far left: The base of a concentrator. Left: Geodetic surveyors adjust heliostats. Above: Assembly work is under way.*

*Facing page: The solar power receiver is the core of the plant. Above: Feruza Ashurova has worked as a builder on the Soltse project.*

**T**HE temperature at the focus of a reflected beam of radiation from the sun is 3,500 degrees centigrade, a point at which any metal will melt. Metallurgists therefore place great hopes on the concept of a solar furnace.

How does a solar furnace differ from the conventional type? Ilkhom Pirmatov, director of the Soltse Complex, answers this question:

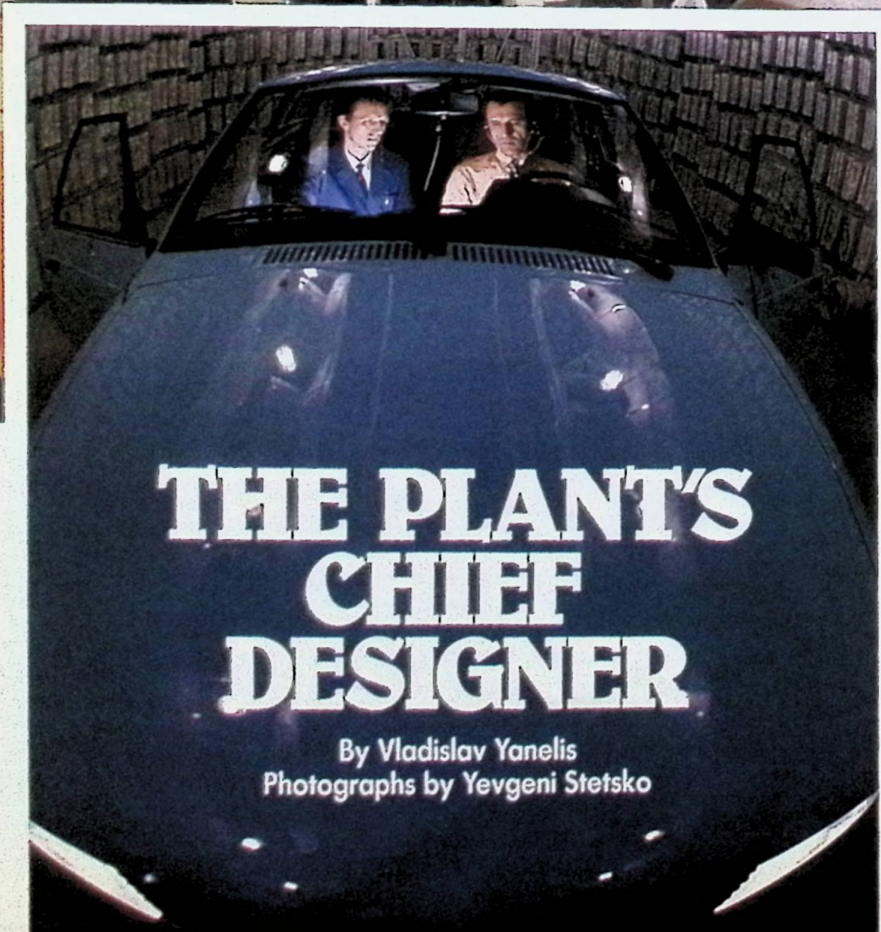
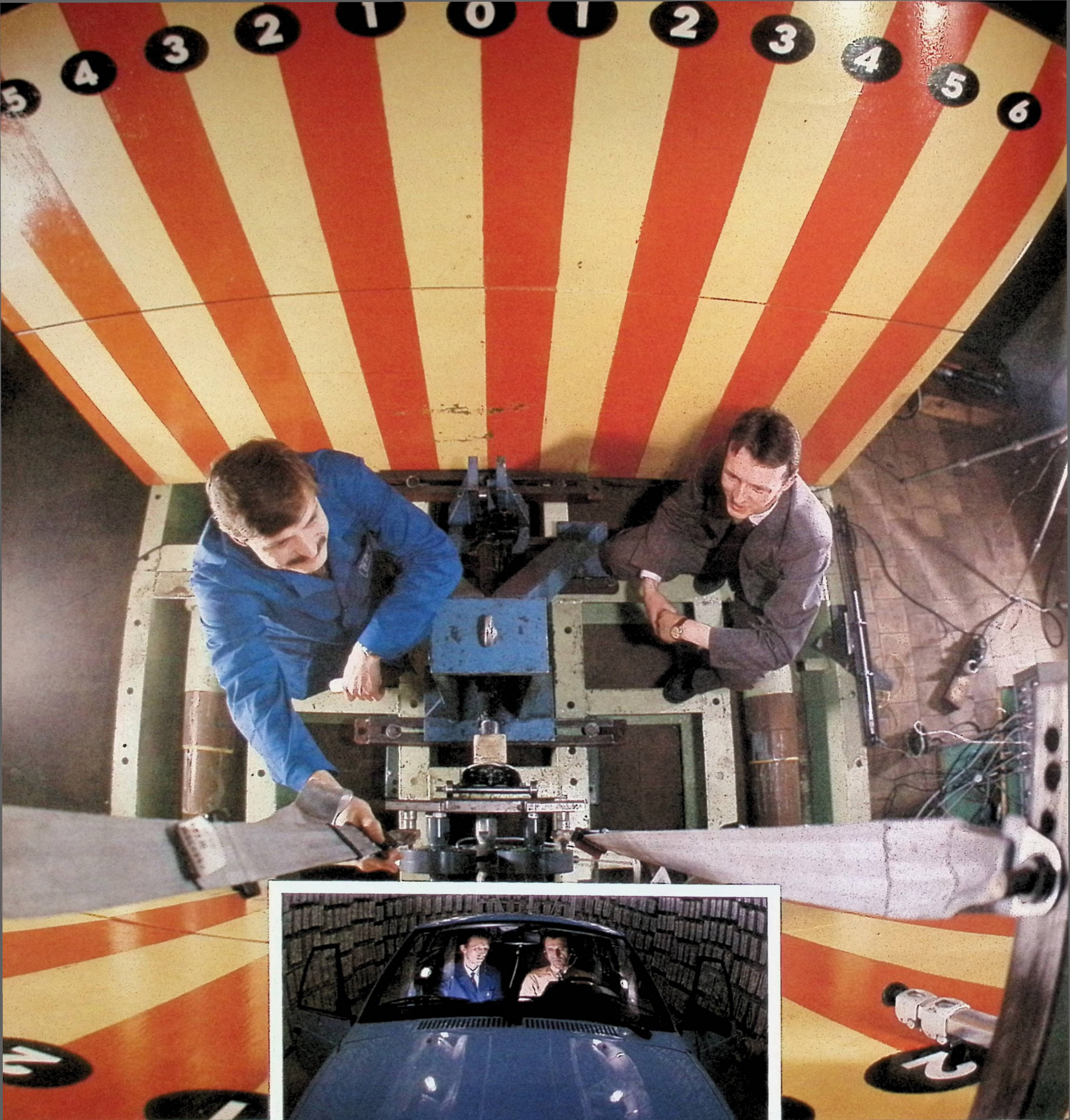
"In a solar furnace metal melts by itself—that is, no crucible is needed, and melting can be done in any medium. Instantaneous cooling is also possible. These and some other specific features of the solar furnace allow the production of large quantities of superpure alloys. Conventional metallurgical installations cannot at-

tain the same results in any practical way."

At the heart of the Soltse Complex is a giant concentrator, with a 2,000-square-meter mirror. Sixty-two heliostats (mirrors), each 50 square meters in area, are mounted opposite the concentrator on concrete terraces. The heliostats follow the sun, directing its radiant energy on the concentrator.

The greatest task is to prevent even the slightest oscillation of the giant mirror sail, which would divert the 62 reflections of each sunbeam from their proper direction. The focusing of the heliostats will be carried out automatically.

The design has embodied many of the new ideas of Uzbek scientists. They chose a conic mirror rather than the traditional parabolic mirror as a reflector because it will ensure a more uniform concentration of light on phototransforming elements than the parabolic. This will greatly simplify the manufacture of the solar power installation. The designers received the Gold Medal of the USSR Architects Union for the best project of the year. ■



# THE PLANT'S CHIEF DESIGNER

By Vladislav Yanelis  
Photographs by Yevgeni Stetsko

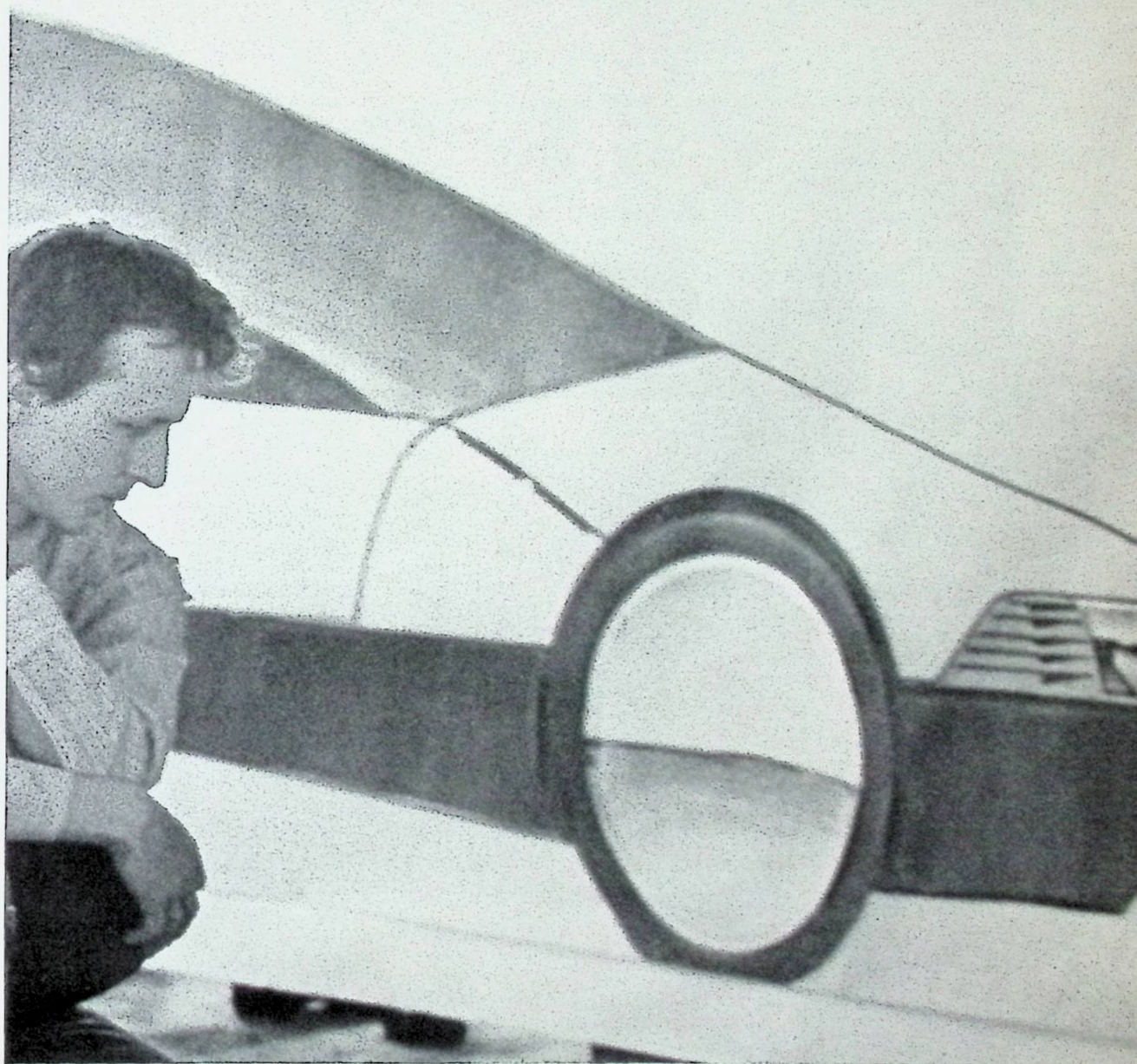
*Alexander Sorokin, the 33-year-old chief designer for one of the country's largest auto plants, spends much of his time in the laboratories and at the tests of new models.*





**H**e drew his first car rather late, at age 14—usually boys start designing automobiles on paper in their early childhood. But the model Alexander Sorokin designed was unlike any existing cars. Later he drew more and more automobiles, and they all differed from previous models. He could not yet explain his attraction to cars. He simply gave his imagination free rein, unfettered by formulas and estimates. That would come later, when all the knowledge he had amassed about economics, the laws of physics and other things

would make his fantasies obey the rules. His mother still keeps his first car drawings in the family album. In addition to secondary school, Sorokin attended an art school, where his teachers were certain that he would become a fine painter. Sorokin had his own style, an exquisite sense of proportion and color and economy of expression. Contrary to expectations, however, Sorokin entered the Moscow Automotive Institute, convinced that his true calling was automotive design. The margins of his college notebooks on mechanics, ergonomics and materials technology sported ▶



*Top: Specialists, in the presence of the designer, check out a new model Moskvitch. Center left: As chief designer, Sorokin supervises many design offices at the plant. Center right: Despite his administrative responsibilities, he continues designing cars. Left: New model automobiles are tested for passenger safety on a simulator.*

the same old cars—a prototype, in some elements, of models that deserved serious attention even then.

After graduation Sorokin took a job at Moscow's Lenin Komsomol Auto Plant. He was immediately invited to meet the plant's director, Valentin Kolomnikov. Kolomnikov has made it a tradition to meet with each young specialist before he or she begins work. Sorokin laid out his drawings in front of the director. Most of the sketches were of minibuses—the subject of his diploma project. The originality of the drawings struck even the seasoned Kolomnikov, and he au-

thorized an increase in Sorokin's salary and sent him to the art design section. There Sorokin got a designer's job in the plant's auto body office.

their own model, and Sorokin was creating his. A commission headed by Kolomnikov was to choose one of these designs as the basis for a new model of the Moskvitch.

Kolomnikov preferred Sorokin's variant because it had a number of advantages: economy, simplicity, functionality. And the execution, as even his competitors admitted, was of the highest order.

Half a year later Kolomnikov summoned Sorokin to his office and offered him the post of chief designer. After considering it for a day, Sorokin accepted.

"I thought I would be capable of

gineer. He holds staff briefings and meets with personnel on private matters. When people seek his protection, the interviews can sometimes be unpleasant. His major task is long-term work for the future of the industry.

Sorokin believes that the time has come to decide whether automobile construction will take a leading place in the national economy, with major design and production changes, or whether consumers will be satisfied with superficial modifications of the current models. He, of course, favors the first variant. Sorokin's design team has produced auto-

mobile models for the twenty-first century.

meeting the requirements of the job in a while," he explained. "Our economy has entered a new phase. There can be no working in the old way any more; it's necessary to readjust designers' thinking and to review the concept of job responsibility. My ideas coincide with the spirit of reform. If they are put into practice, they will benefit our performance."

**T**hus, Alexander Sorokin, who had for 10 years worked as a rank and file designer, was appointed chief designer of the plant.

At age 33 he heads an extensive service that coordinates the work of dozens of offices, laboratories and departments.

In promoting Sorokin, Kolomnikov was guided by plant interests. The director explained his decision by pointing out that the chief designer must be a person with ideas, someone who is responsive to and able to promote what's new. Leadership experience is something that can be learned. Kolomnikov did not doubt Sorokin's ability.

As chief designer, Sorokin has an assistant, a secretary and six deputies. But he bears personal responsibility for the fulfillment of all projects. He negotiates with research institutes working for the factory and attends conferences with the director and the chief en-

gineer. He holds staff briefings and meets with personnel on private matters. When people seek his protection, the interviews can sometimes be unpleasant. His major task is long-term work for the future of the industry.

Sorokin's working schedule is very tight—there's not a single minute to be wasted. For example, at a conference on automobile electronics, participants discuss the use of electronic system controls in future models. The meeting proceeds in a very businesslike way. A decision follows the report. No unnecessary emotions. The chief designer knows how to save his own and others' time. Then—a debate on an "idea bank." "Each department," he believes, "must develop some ideas. Maybe they'll be realizable 10 or 15 years from now—it doesn't matter. But we can't do without a long-term perspective."

Two desks stand in his office. At the large desk, piled with business papers, charts and letters, he works from morning until seven or eight o'clock at night—this is the chief designer's, the administrator's, desk. He spends the rest of his time at the small desk, which is always clear—this is the desk of engineer and designer Alexander Sorokin. At it he draws, analyzes, thinks. He continues to be creative, believing that an executive should permit himself this indulgence—to do something on his own. It may well be that Sorokin's designs for the new model cars will not reach the assembly line as they appear on paper now. But something in each one promises a better car for the future. ■

**1. What is the main purpose of your life and how do you intend to achieve it?**

**2. Are you satisfied with your living standards?**

**3. What do you think are the most important problems facing young people in the USSR?**



**LEVANT KAVLASHVILI, 21, Architect, Tbilisi, Georgia**

1. I was born into an architect's family. From my early childhood I was immersed in an atmosphere of creativity. As a result, I've become an architect, too. My objective is to make my native city even more beautiful. Architecture today needs new concepts. It's hard to generate ideas, but you have to try all the same.

2. I have nothing to complain about. I live in a close-knit family, and I have a job in the profession I've chosen myself. Although my working day begins at a fixed hour, it may last indefinitely. No one makes me work overtime—I just enjoy it this way. A contemporary architect must be well-grounded in history and basically cultured, so you have to work hard and study at the same time, which is interesting and rewarding.

3. The younger generation will always have its own problems, but one special problem is that of immaturity. At first our parents and then the state fuss about us too much. We are entitled to free secondary and higher education and job placement. Of course those social advantages are very important, but in many cases they result in a lack of initiative, and sometimes they hamper our young people's ability to think creatively and to develop continuously.

# Across the White Sea Under Sail

By Vadim Burlak  
Photographs by Vladimir Chistyakov



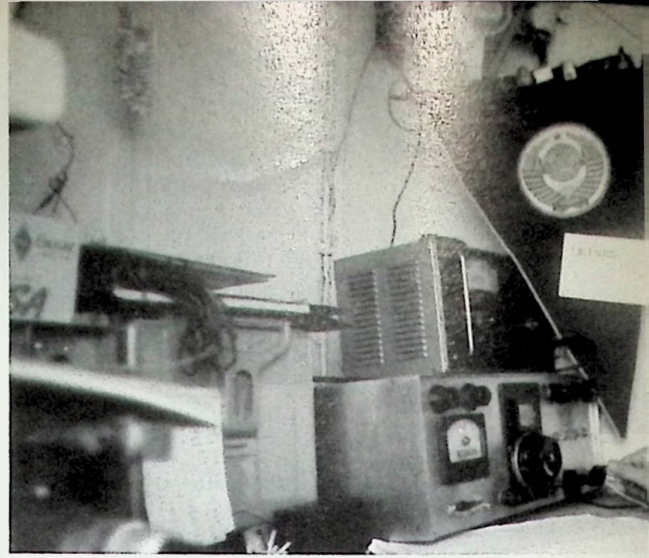
**W**e sailed more than 2,000 nautical miles in the Northern seas to taste the romance of travel and to highlight the burning problems of today—preserving peace and saving nature. This expedition of young people was devoted to the International Year of Peace, 1986 (proclaimed by the United Nations), and to the 125th anniversary of the popular youth magazine *Vokrug sveta* (*Around the World*).

Members of the expedition held almost 100 antiwar rallies in remote, hard-to-reach villages, fishing communities and camps of reindeer herders along the White Sea coast. They collected tens of thousands of signatures on petitions calling for peace and scientific material on

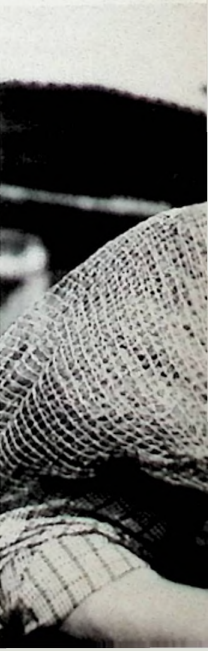
nature conservation and ecological threats. Our 19-person expedition included people from Moscow and from Petrozavodsk, capital of Karelia—workers, journalists, teachers and scientists. Not a single professional sailor in the group. The youngest member was 20, the oldest almost 40.

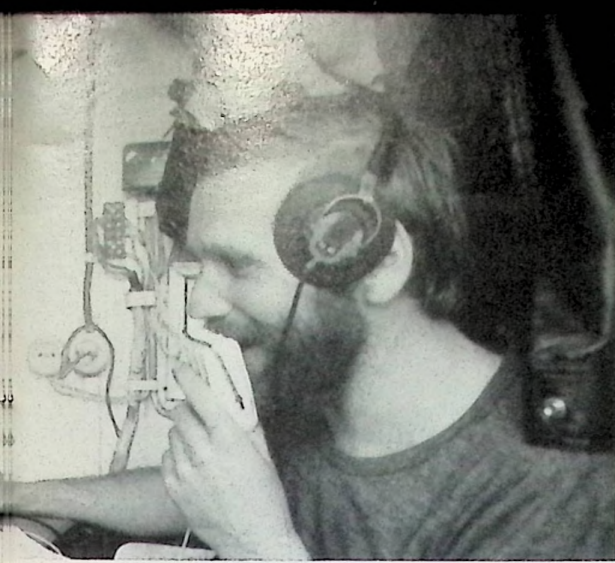
Our vessel was the 85-ton sailing ship *Polar Odysseus*. Before we cast off from Petrozavodsk, which is on Lake Onega, some of the old salts who saw it wondered if our old fishing boat, repaired and converted to a sailing ship, would be able to travel the more than 2,000 nautical miles we planned.

Northern voyages are difficult. Especially dangerous is the narrow neck of the White Sea, which was on our itinerary. The current in the



Above: Many children visited the ship during its calls at the ports en route. Right: Crew members work together to set the ship's large sails.





strait connecting the White and the Barents seas may abruptly race up, with the water level rising or falling by more than four meters. I have been to many seas and oceans, but I have never seen such ebb and flow elsewhere. Seafarers have always tried to pass through this strait, the "devil's throat," as quickly as possible.

But members of the scientific and sports club Polar Odysseus, of the Karelian branch of the USSR Geographical Society, who made up the expedition, were certain that the schooner would withstand a hard voyage.

Their confidence was well founded. Almost every evening, after work or studies, the young sailors worked on repairing the ship. Besides, they spent their holidays sailing not at southern spas, but at northern latitudes.

*Above: Andrei Avdyshev, the radio operator of the Polar Odysseus, established communication with amateur radio operators in many countries. Above right: Zhulka is an experienced sailor—this was her second voyage.*

*Captain Victor Dmitriyev, skipper of the Polar Odysseus, has sailed the White Sea many times. Below: A young fisherman prepares to set out to sea. Below right: Crew members prepare the ship for rough weather.*



**O**n June 21, 1986, leaving behind Lake Onega, traversing the White Sea and Baltic Canal, the expedition entered the open waters of the White Sea. We wanted to catch good weather, so we altered our route to pass through the difficult stretches of the White Sea before a storm came up.

We passed the Solovetskiye Islands. On the horizon we could see something like individual trees now and again looming into view: They were tiny islands on which fishers sought shelter from storms and fogs.

How many islands are there in the White Sea? Specialists give different numbers, and even the sailing charts don't provide the exact answer.

Members of the expedition started endless conversations about the mysterious labyrinthine patterns on the ground, which we had seen on many islands. They were found either singly or in groups, forming spirals 5 to 30 meters in diameter. They probably date back to the first millennium B.C. Some scientists say that the patterns served some religious purpose, while others argue that the labyrinths are ancient fish traps. So far only one thing is clear: This is an intriguing riddle. Members of our expedition took hundreds of pictures of these flat structures. Perhaps our photographs would somehow help to demystify the years-long controversy.

On the islands called Russkiy Kuzov and Nemetskiy Kuzov we studied equally curious stone contraptions called seids, erected by the ancients in honor of unknown gods. These objects consisted of desk-sized boulders set on legs made up of small stones. On the boulders were piles of cobblestones.

Every day we broadcast our message: "To all who can hear . . . This is the *Around the World* expedition calling. . . ."

That was how our radio operator, Andrei Avdyshev, usually began his session.

He established contact with amateur radio operators in many Asian and European countries. Then an American came on the air. He was difficult to read through the static and noise. We failed to make out either his personal call sign or his name. The voice of the distant stranger from the United States alternately drowned in the Morse code crackles and whistles, then emerged strong and clear through the interference:

"I am glad to meet you on the air. . . . I will be even more glad to meet the *Polar Odysseus* near the American coast. You are sailing around the world, so you surely will call at our country. . . . Boys . . . American hams are waiting for you. . . ."

Then again came the crackle and whispers of the air as the transmission faded.

Andrei began a confused explanation, saying it was a mistake: The *Polar Odysseus* would not sail around the world; *Around the World* was the name of a magazine. But the American operator was heard no longer.

With a guilty expression, Andrei made a helpless gesture: We lost touch.

I did not know if the man on the other side of the globe heard us or not. But it was pleasing to know that in distant America there were people waiting for us.

*As the 2,000-mile expedition of the Polar Odysseus ends, the ship heads for its home port of Petrozavodsk.*

A small ship appeared low above the horizon, sailing across the sky upside down, masts pointing downward. At first I did not believe my eyes. Was this a dream? An optical illusion? Or maybe a precursor of a shipwreck—the *Flying Dutchman*? I closed my eyes tight and then opened them again. The little ship continued on its celestial way. For a few seconds it would disappear as if solar rays overwhelmed it, only to reappear in still bolder relief.

The celestial ship was a refraction, an atmospheric phenomenon that has fooled many travelers. Over the horizon a normal ship was sailing along its way. The White Sea, like other Northern seas, has frequent and strong refractions. Islands, ships and rocks seem nearer than they actually are. They appear to increase in size and to be hovering above the sea in an inverted form. The apparition was just an atmospheric phenomenon, nothing more. What a pity that it was so commonplace!

The plant and animal world of the White Sea is wonderful. Of all the arctic seas it alone lies mostly south of the Arctic Circle. But in the nature of its fauna and flora it is still an arctic sea. It is also unique in that it is almost landlocked, connected with the ocean only by a narrow and shallow strait. The White Sea therefore has plants and living creatures not found elsewhere.

In the North nature protection is a top priority because the balance of nature is very precarious here. Just another step toward the cold and all manifestations of life cease, to be replaced by ice-cold anabiosis. Experts say that the track left in the polar tundra by a cross-country vehicle takes almost 20 years to heal. During our expedition I saw disastrous instances of thoughtless intervention in nature—dead sands and cut-over woods.

A good deal is now said and written about the need to save nature. Although everyone seems to agree with that point of view, forests and fish and animals are still perishing. On the one hand, we are sounding the alarm, and on the other hand, we are going ahead with the destruction of nature and consequently of ourselves. Probably no other problem has such a polarization of words and deeds.

The expedition has collected material that may possibly help specialists to preserve (and in places to restore) the ecological balance of this uniquely beautiful territory.

**Y**ou'd better wait till the storm blows over," the old salts advised us. "There are no safe havens on the Tersky Coast." The old-timers looked at our *Polar Odysseus* and wondered at our optimism. They tried to persuade us that the ship would not stand up to the storm.

We waited in the Kandalaksha Bay of the White Sea, moored to the pier at Umba. This old village still boasts wooden sidewalks and roads and is inhabited mainly by fishers, lumberjacks and builders. They gave our expedition a cordial welcome. They spoke with enthusiasm of the Tersky Coast of the Kola Peninsula, stretching from the mouth of the Varzuga River to the Cape

of Svyatoy Nos, which lies just between the White and the Barents seas.

As in the old days, the coast attracts those fond of folk art. We too tried to appreciate the original art of the coast dwellers, recording songs and stories told by local residents.

As soon as good weather set in, the *Polar Odysseus* left Umba, sailing eastward along the Tersky Coast. At first we could see pine woods abeam. But the coastline was becoming more and more tortuous, with the sandy beach extending farther back from the sea.

**S**oon fog concealed the shore. At night, when an abrupt wind dispersed the dense lilac haze, the woods were gone too. Monotonous tundra stretched along the horizon. Only in wind-protected coves and deep river valleys could the eye discern some stunted birch trees growing.

The White Sea met us as we expected, and the reality fulfilled the prediction made by our captain, Victor Dmitriyev. Calm up to that moment, he was now in the wheelhouse, watching stormy petrels flying, cursing and saying they were sure to forebode bad weather.

And then the storm struck, with an icy wind and a troubled gray sky. The air and water temperature was four degrees centigrade. We entered a fog.

What could be worse than a combination of storm and fog? Especially here, where there were underwater rocks and shoals at every turn. Running into them would spell trouble for any ship. The order was given: "Everyone put on a life jacket."

The mist alternately thinned and thickened. At times the visibility improved to a good 100 meters. But the next moment we could hardly see the outlines of the bowsprit from the wheelhouse. At such moments we could hear the impact of the waves striking the ship well.

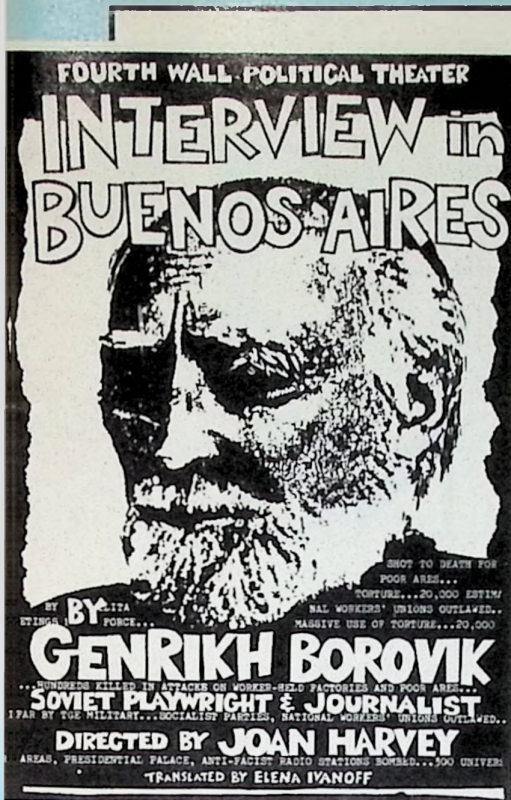
Suddenly the lights of another ship came into view. They kept disappearing and reappearing. Occasionally they seemed to be the only other thing in this confused and foggy world. But soon even the lights vanished.

Our ship progressed slowly, as though groping its way through the storm. Now and again we sounded the depth so we would not run onto a rock. With that anxious expectation we reached the island of Veshnyak. It was calm in the small strait between the island and the mainland, so we dropped anchor there.

Then we began our trip through the White Sea strait to the north, toward the Barents Sea. Two currents clashed and boiled at the Cape of Svyatoy Nos. For two hours the ship had been plowing its way through the seething masses of water. And plow through we did. We landed on the cape and erected a pole with a plaque on the border between the White and the Barents seas.

On August 1 the *Polar Odysseus* returned to its native port of Petrozavodsk. We dropped our sails, the expedition over. We had fulfilled our mission, completing scientific and journalistic research and attracting public attention once again to the causes of peace and the protection of the environment. ■





New York's Fourth Wall Political Theater last October staged *Interview in Buenos Aires*, a political drama by Soviet journalist and playwright Genrikh Borovik. The play is about the horrible terror that was established in Chile under the rule of General Augusto Pinochet, who overthrew the government of Salvador Allende in a violent coup. Everyone is responsible for what is taking place on the planet—that is the main idea of this powerful political drama.

Throughout its engagement *Interview in Buenos Aires* played to a full house.

The Fourth Wall Repertory Company, which presented the play, comprises 200 enthusiasts with only a few professional actors; most are teachers, secretaries, lawyers, students and university professors. The actors do not receive any pay. Even the building where they perform has been bought with their own contributions.

The director of the production, Joan Harvey, is widely known in the world of documentary cinematography. Her film *We Are the Guinea Pigs* has been awarded prizes at international film festivals in Sydney, Melbourne, Edinburgh and London.

## A POLITICAL DRAMA BY SOVIET AUTHOR ON STAGE IN NEW YORK

## FROM AN ENCOUNTER ON A SPACE-BRIDGE TO AN EXCHANGE OF VISITS

Two of the participants in the Seattle—Leningrad spacebridge, which took place about a year ago, had an opportunity later to visit each other's country. At the end of last year Robert Morrow of Maple Valley, Washington, traveled to the Soviet Union where he was hosted by Andrei Yakovlev, a Soviet artist living in Leningrad, and in mid-January 1987 Yakovlev spent a week in the United States.

During their visits Morrow and Yakovlev met people of different ages and various walks of life. "I met with many Americans," Yakovlev said. "I told them: Let's be friends, let's look for what unites us. We live in different societies; we have our values, you have yours. But we have one value in common—peace—and we must do everything to preserve it."

Yakovlev (left) and Morrow meet again.



## FACE TO FACE: A PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT

A Soviet-American photographic exhibit was organized by the International Photographic Council, a nongovernmental organization associated with the United Nations Department of Public Information.

The exhibit, "Face to Face: A Photographic Portrait of the Peoples and Lands of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America," was opened at the United Nations in November 1986 as part of the events sponsored in the spirit of the International Year of Peace.

A panel of four judges who put the exhibit together—Thomas R. Smith, associate editor of *National Geographic* magazine; Arnold H. Drapkin, picture editor of *Time* magazine; Dmitri Baltermants of *Ogonyok (The Light)* magazine; and Olga Suslova of *Sovetskoye foto (Soviet Photo)* magazine—had reviewed thousands of photographs first in Moscow and then in New York. They selected 100 photographs and divided them into 10 categories: The Family, The Children, The Aged, The Farmers, The Fishermen, The Workers, The Artists, The Professionals, The Sportsmen and The Land. The exhibit was designed to promote world peace by giving the Soviet and American people an opportunity to learn more about each other.

On January 15, 1987, the exhibit opened at the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C. After a month-long display in the society's Explorers Hall it moved to Chicago. Later this year it will tour the Soviet Union.

At the opening of the exhibit. Left to right: Joseph Judje, senior associate editor; Gilbert M. Grosvenor, chairman of the board and president of the National Geographic Society; Oleg Benyukh, SOVIET LIFE editor; and Wilbur E. Garrett, *National Geographic* editor.



Photograph by Joseph H. Bailey © National Geographic Society.

In April 1917 a train carrying émigrés who had fled from czarist persecution crossed the border into Russia. In the group returning to its homeland was Vladimir Lenin. As the train slowly pulled into Petrograd, the waiting crowd broke into a tumultuous hurrah.

# LENIN RETURNS FROM EXILE

By Mikhail Trush  
Doctor of History

**P**olish Social-Democrat Mięczyński Bronski frantically jerked open the door at 14 Spiegelgasse, Zürich, Switzerland, and announced that revolution had broken out in Russia. His audience, Vladimir (Ulyanov) Lenin and his wife, Nadezhda Krupskaya, listened intently as Bronski read out loud the local newspaper's account of the events.

"Of course we just dropped everything and made for the shore of Lake Zürich, where telegrams were displayed under an awning," Krupskaya later recalled. There was a sea of Russian émigrés, all craving news.

Indeed, a revolution had taken place in Russia, the February 1917 bourgeois revolution. Twelve members of the State Duma had seized power, arresting the Czar's ministers. No further details were available.

Lenin hurried to the post office to mail a parcel to Inessa Armand (1874-1920), a Bolshevik and international communist activist. He wrote:

We here in Zurich are in a state of agitation today: there is a telegram in *Zürcher Post* and in *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* of March 15 that in Russia the revolution was victorious in Petrograd on March 14 [February 28, Old Style. The Julian Calendar was used in Russia until February 1918—Ed.] after three days of struggle, that 12 members of the Duma are in power and the ministers have all been arrested.

If the Germans are not lying, then it's true.

That Russia has for the last few days been on the eve of revolution is beyond doubt.

I am beside myself that I cannot go to Scandinavia!! I will not forgive myself for not risking the journey in 1915!

This emotive letter shows Lenin's frame of mind. Who exactly had seized power? In emerging from underground activity, what had the Bolsheviks managed to do? Who was on the Central Committee? How was he, Lenin, to get back? Dozens of questions ran through his brain.

There was no further news from Petrograd that day, but government telegrams the following day confirmed that a revolution had occurred.

Just that past January Lenin had explored the possibility of a revolution in an article titled "Turn

in World Politics." Now Lenin assessed the February Revolution as a first stage leading to a second that would see a workers' revolution win out. Astounding foresight for a man in Zürich who didn't even know for sure that the Czar had abdicated.

March 17 (March 4, Old Style) brought news of amnesty for political prisoners, but Lenin was aware that this didn't necessarily mean it was safe to return to Russia. In a letter to Armand, Lenin wrote:

Read yesterday [Saturday] of amnesty. All dream of coming. If going home, call and see us first. We'll chat. I would very much like to put you in charge of finding out, quietly and for sure, in England if I can go back.

World War I was still raging throughout Europe. The representatives of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs stationed abroad issued entry visas exclusively to those who advocated bringing the war to a victorious conclusion. The Provisional Government had no intention of letting opponents of the war return to Russia. It had not forgotten that the Russian people had risen up against the autocracy with the slogan of "Peace, Bread, Freedom" and the demand of an end to the war.

Lenin thought tentatively of acquiring a visa by returning through England. He felt there would be obstacles to his returning home, so he entertained the idea of illegal reentry—with documents of a third party, on an airplane flown by a Swiss pilot or even with a Swedish passport describing him as deaf and blind. Krupskaya laughed heartily at the latter idea: "You'll drop off to sleep, see Mensheviks and start cursing. And the whole scheme will fall through."

Eventually, after lengthy negotiations between Swiss Socialist Fritz Platten (1883-1942) and the German Government, a plan for transit through Germany was arranged. Platten was active in the Swiss and in the international working-class movements.

Krupskaya later recalled: "When the word arrived from Berne that the Platten talks had brought a favorable outcome, that it was only a matter of signing a protocol for us to set off for Russia, Ilyich [Lenin] burst out: 'We'll catch the first train.' There were only two hours until the

train, and in that time we had to get rid of all our things, settle our accounts, return books to the library and pack. I said: 'Go alone; I'll follow tomorrow.' But Ilyich insisted: 'No, we'll go together.' In two hours we had everything done: The books were packed, we had all the clothes and things we needed with us, and all was settled. We caught the first train to Berne."

On leaving for Russia, Lenin saw two priorities: to sum up the activity of the émigré Bolsheviks in the Swiss working-class movement and to complete the political work with the Russian prisoners of war (POWs) in the German and Austrian camps. While seeking a way to return to Russia, he was busy working on his "Farewell Letter to the Swiss Workers" and "To Our Comrades in War-Prisoner Camps."

The "Farewell Letter" addressed the German, French and Italian workers as much as it did the Swiss. It actually explained the true state of affairs in Russia for the Western European proletariat. Lenin declared that the bourgeois Provisional Government was "intent on continuing the imperialist war" with Germany and representing that war as "defense... of the fatherland [the Russian republic]."

Lenin wrote to the POWs that they should unite into the ranks of a revolutionary people.

When you return home, you will go to every part of the country. And you must carry a message of freedom to every remote corner, to every Russian village that has suffered so much from hunger, levies and humiliation. Enlighten your peasant brothers, banish ignorance from the villages, call on the peasant poor to support the workers of town and country in their glorious struggle.

Both articles were published in Switzerland.

A month passed. Eventually, on April 9 (March 27, Old Style), 1917, Lenin left Berne with a group of émigrés.

Exit from Switzerland proceeded without problems. The train car on which the group was traveling was sealed. German representatives occupied a special compartment near the doors. A chalk line drawn in the corridor marked the point beyond which only Platten was allowed. Platten and Lenin later recalled the three-day journey via Germany to Sweden as tense. They had no guarantee the Germans would keep their promise.



The émigré group arrived in Stockholm on April 13 (March 31, Old Style). After addressing a meeting of Swedish Social-Democrats and internationalists, Lenin departed for Russia that same evening. On April 15 (April 2, Old Style) he crossed the border to be rapturously welcomed by revolutionary soldiers. He sent a telegram to his sisters Anna and Maria in Petrograd:

COMING MONDAY NIGHT. 11. TELL PRAVDA. ULYANOV.

Petrograd's Bolsheviks turned out to cheer. There were meetings at factories. Sailors of the Baltic fleet undertook the job of bodyguard.

On the Monday evening of April 16 (April 3, Old Style), crowds marched on Finland Station. The entire square and adjoining streets were filled with workers, soldiers and sailors.

The excitement grew as 11 o'clock approached. The platform was decorated with flags and posters. The train pulled in and out stepped Lenin to be greeted by long-time (since 1906) member of the Bolshevik Party, Vyacheslav Molotov (1890-1986) and the rest of the Russian Bureau of the party's Central Committee. An honor guard formed and bands played. Lenin, much moved by this scene, walked into the main hall of the station. There Menshevik leaders were assembling to speak. But Lenin continued walking out into the station's square, where a throng of workers, soldiers and sailors had gathered. Hurrahs resounded through the square.

Lenin got on top of an automobile to address the crowd, but hardly anyone could see or hear him, so he climbed onto an armored vehicle. The speech he made to the people who had gathered to greet him has gone down in history as the "April Theses." Lenin's final words were: "Long live socialist revolution!"

It was way into the wee hours of the morning when the gathering finally broke up, and the armored car wended its way slowly through the streets of Petrograd. The procession halted at nearly every intersection as more and more people joined the crowd in the darkness. Molotov later recalled: "On the way from the station to the then famous Kshesinskaya Palace, Lenin mounted the vehicle again and again to make short speeches, always repeating: 'Long live socialist revolution!'"

Finally, the armored vehicle reached the palace. Lenin appeared on the balcony several times to speak to the masses of people who just did not want to disperse. Lenin's strength was beginning to wane, so the organizers sent other people out on the balcony to speak to the crowd, but the respite did not last long. The Bolshevik activists gathered, and Lenin laid out his "April Theses" to them.

On April 17 (April 4, Old Style) at Taurida Palace, Lenin gave two reports in quick succession, defining and explaining the "April Theses." The "Theses" incorporated 10 interconnected statements.

Three days later, on April 20 (April 7, Old Style), *Pravda* published the "Theses" under the title "The Tasks of the Proletariat in the Present Revolution." Lenin clearly directed the nation on a course of transition from bourgeois-democratic to socialist revolution.

The political situation in Russia after the Feb-

April 1917 was a crucial period in Russian history, when the groundwork was being laid for the Bolshevik victory in the October Revolution.

ficient class-consciousness and organization of the proletariat, placed power in the hands of the bourgeoisie—to its second stage, which must place power in the hands of the proletariat and the poorest sections of the peasants.

Russia had everything it needed for a successful socialist revolution: an aware working class capable of winning the support of millions of peasants and other working people and a revolutionary party, the Bolshevik Party, to lead it.

The Provisional Government had an outmoded apparatus in operation. The Soviets, however, enjoyed a clear majority among the people and among the armed workers and soldiers.

After carefully studying the experience of the Paris Commune and the two bourgeois-democratic revolutions of 1905 and February 1917, Lenin set up a state form of dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviets.

Not a parliamentary republic—to return to a parliamentary republic from the Soviets of Workers' Deputies would be a retrograde step—but a republic of Soviets of Workers', Laborers' and Peasants' Deputies throughout the country, from top to bottom.

The revolutionary slogan "All Power to the Soviets" marked a new line in Marxist theory. Lenin discovered the Soviets as a state form of power through which, after the October Revolution, millions of workers and peasants actually got a hand in ruling the country.

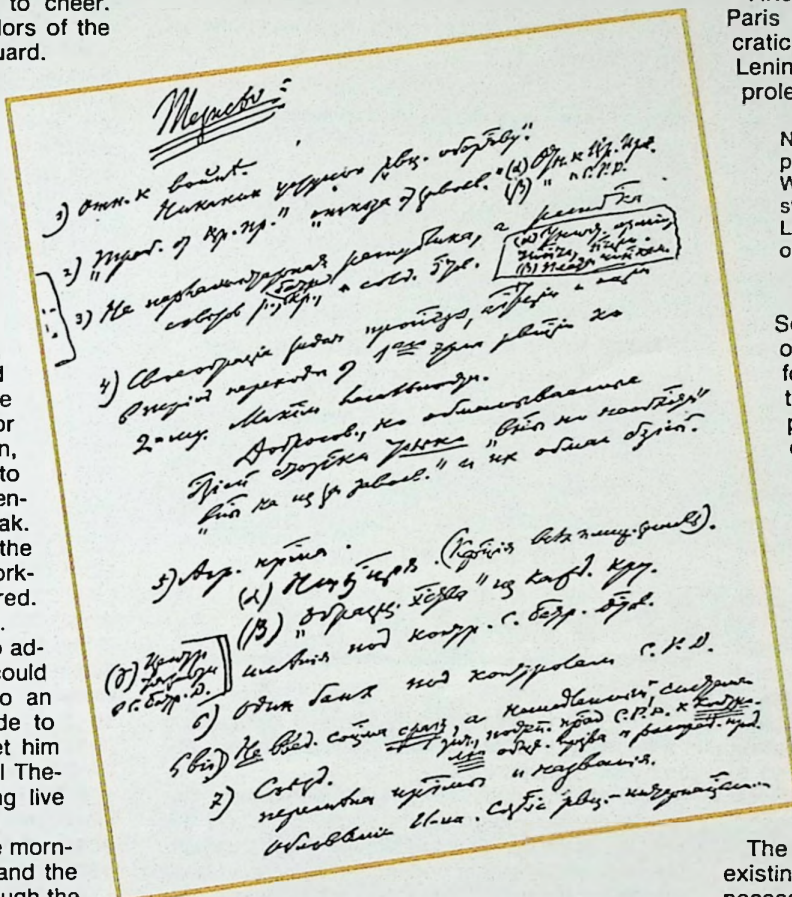
The most burning issue of the day was World War I. The masses of Russian people simply and sincerely believed that since the czarist autocracy had been overthrown, it was now each and every honest citizen's duty to defend the homeland. Lenin condemned that view as "revolutionary defensism." He showed it resulted from the lack of political consciousness and the gullibility among the broad working masses. The Bolsheviks could win over the working people solely by proving to them that the war being continued by the Provisional Government remained unjust.

The "April Theses" likewise noted, under the existing condition of dual authority in Russia, the necessity for power for the entire country to pass peacefully from the Provisional Government to the Soviets of Workers' Deputies. The freedoms of speech, assembly and the press, which were in place at the time, made it possible for the Bolsheviks to continue their work on a large scale and to openly organize the people to continue the fight for revolution.

The "April Theses" addressed the vital interests of the working people in economics. Three tasks were named: the confiscation of all landed estates and the nationalization of all lands in the country; the immediate merger of all banks in the country into a single national bank controlled by the Soviets of Workers' Deputies; and the establishment of control over social production and distribution of goods by the Soviets.

The "April Theses" set down tasks for the party, too: the immediate convocation of a congress, alterations in the party program and a change in the party's name.

In April 1917 the Seventh All-Russia Conference of the R.S.D.L.P. (Bolsheviks) approved Lenin's plan for socialist revolution, whereby political power in the form of the Soviets was put into the hands of the working class and the working peasantry. Rejecting the opinion that Russia was not prepared for socialist revolution, the party threw its support behind Lenin. The events that followed are history.



A page from Lenin's "April Theses," published in *Pravda* in April 1917.

ruary Revolution was peculiar. Power rested with two different forces: the bourgeoisie as represented by the Provisional Government and the working class and peasantry as represented by the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies.

The Provisional Government was not interested in the people's concerns, and it was hell-bent on stifling the revolution. Therefore, it became essential for the proletarian party to define its position in respect to the Provisional Government. The Bolsheviks were far from unanimous on this issue. Some demanded "control" of the government, while others demanded it cease "being imperialist." The Mensheviks, who stood for the Provisional Government, grabbed a majority in the Soviets. They wanted to exploit the people's faith in the Soviets to promote the government's policies.

Lenin saw clearly through the haze. Indicating that the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia was over, he urged everyone on to socialist revolution.

The specific feature of the present situation in Russia is that the country is passing from the first stage of the revolution—which, owing to the insuf-

# REORGANIZATION

*Continued from page 3*

an accelerated onward movement today is possible only in conditions of the maximum activation of the human factor and the further development of democratic forms characteristic of socialism. Therein lies the essence of the party's policy of deepening the socialist self-government.

We have started this process. All spheres of life in society are being democratized. The life of party organizations is becoming more full-blooded; publicity, criticism and self-criticism are broadening; mass media are becoming more active and new public organizations are being set up. Working people are taking a greater part in public affairs, in running the country.

The party approaches democratization of Soviet society and personnel policy from broad positions, keeping in mind all sections of our political system and all component parts of administration and the economic mechanism.

Of primary importance is the development of democracy at the point of production and the consistent introduction of truly self-governing principles. It is necessary to create such conditions and to introduce such forms of organization of production and of the life of work collectives that would give every worker a sense of being the true master of his plant.

The tasks of effective use of all forms of direct democracy will be defined in a law on state enterprise (amalgamation), a draft of which will be submitted for nationwide discussion.

Giving general meetings and councils of work collectives decisive powers on matters pertaining to production and social and personnel issues, which are envisaged by the draft, will lead to the qualitative perfection of social relations.

The collective farms and socialist cooperation as a whole have broad possibilities for democratizing the processes of management of the economy and the social sphere. The promising steps already undertaken in many republics, territories and regions to broaden the cooperative forms of activities deserve support.

The crucial issue for the development of democracy in production is the introduction of the system of electing heads of enterprises, shops and departments, heads of sections, farms and units, and production team leaders and supervisors. Transition to new methods of economic management, economic cost accounting, self-financing and self-repayment put that task on a practical plane.

The democratization of the process of creating managerial personnel by applying the principle of electability everywhere signals a new step forward and lends a fundamentally new character to the participation of the working people in production management. Party and public organizations and economic management organs are placed in new conditions. The election of senior executives in production, far from undermining, on the contrary strengthens one-man management. An organic combination of one-man command and collegiality deepens and develops Lenin's principles of democratic centralism and centralized planned guidance with reliance on the collective, on the masses.

The Politburo considers the perfection of the electoral system a fundamental trend in democratization. Its existing mechanism ensures the democratic formation and representation of all sections of the population in the Soviets. But in common with all political, economic and social institutions, the electoral system cannot be left unchanged, it cannot stand aloof from the processes linked with reorganization. The task is to give the elector the opportunity to express his or her attitude toward a larger number of candidates and to rid the voting procedure of a number of elements of formalism.

The broadening of inner-party democracy, above all in forming the leading bodies of party organizations at all levels, is becoming increasingly topical. The report contains specific proposals on that issue.

The democratization of society poses afresh the question of control over how party, Soviet and economic bodies and their cadres work. Of great significance is raising the level and effectiveness of control from the grassroots so that every leader, every executive permanently feels responsible to and dependent on the electors, the work collectives, public organizations, the party and the people as a whole. The party proposes introducing systematic accountability for all executives who are elected and appointed, strengthening the democratic principles of work of the sessions and standing commissions of the Soviets, broadening public openness in the activities of government and public organizations, and streamlining the system of various checks and inspections.

True democracy does not exist outside or above the law. In accordance with the directives of the Twenty-seventh Congress, a great amount of work is to be done to draft and adopt new laws pertaining to the development of the economy and culture, socialist self-government and the broadening of the rights and freedoms of citizens.

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**While the Soviet people  
have a high opinion of  
the party's course of  
reorganization, at the same  
time they express concern over  
the way it is being  
implemented in practice.  
They call on the party not to  
stop—to act with resolve,  
to advance and steadily pursue  
the adopted course.**

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The report stresses that socialist democracy has nothing in common with permissiveness, anarchy and irresponsibility.

The effectiveness of genuine democracy depends on the extent of its social base, on the way the reserves and possibilities for its expansion are used. In this connection the report considers the issues of the young generation's participation in handling tasks of reorganization, of the promotion of nonparty people and of women to leading posts.

The report gives serious attention to national aspects of personnel policy. The successes of this policy are undeniable, but we ought to look at the real picture and the prospects for developing national relations in the country, the more so since negative phenomena and irregularities with which we have started to deal have emerged in this sphere, too. Party organizations are obliged to handle in a more profound way questions of developing national and international relations, questions of internationalist education. Any nationalistic and chauvinistic trends can be successfully opposed only by consistent, sustained internationalism.

In formulating a personnel policy to match the tasks of reorganization, the Politburo of the Central Committee proceeds from the premise that its success will depend to a decisive extent on how fast and profoundly our cadres perceive the need for changes and how constructively and purposefully they implement the party's policy.

The years of socialist construction in the country have seen the formation and constant replenishment of a powerful potential of highly skilled personnel. Everything that we have accomplished is the result of the Soviet people's work

and is due to our cadres' selfless effort. At the same time one should also mention at this Plenary Meeting mistakes in our work with cadres and distortions in personnel policy that have occurred in recent years and resulted in major shortcomings in the activity of several links of the party, state and economic apparatus and in negative phenomena in society. In order to avoid such miscalculations in the future, we ought to draw lessons from the past.

The first one is the need to resolve in good time overripe personnel questions, to ensure continuity in the leadership and its constant renewal, including the CPSU Central Committee and the government. Raising the question in this way corresponds to the Leninist understanding of personnel policy, to the interests of the party and the people. The report considers questions of the role of Central Committee members, their rights and responsibilities, the importance of enhancing the level of work of plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and the need to discuss at them the most crucial problems in the life of the party and society as a whole.

The second lesson is not to underestimate the political and theoretical training, the ideological and moral tempering of cadres, the importance of overcoming as soon as possible the technocratic style of work. In plunging into economic work and assuming, in several instances, functions not properly pertaining to the party, many party functionaries reduced their attention to political issues, to phenomena of social significance in the economy and in social and cultural life.

The third lesson is that two opposite trends have coexisted in personnel policy in a paradoxical way over the past years: stagnation in the composition of the top echelons on the one hand, and the unjustified, at times hasty, replacement of heads of enterprises, construction projects, collective and state farms on the other hand.

We are for stability, but it must not evolve into a lack of personnel turnover. We are for renewal, but against the continual reshuffling of cadres. More consideration, concern, thought and principle must be shown in this work in the interests of the common cause.

The fourth lesson of our cadre work is that it is essential to increase one's accountability for the assigned task, to tighten discipline and to foster an atmosphere of increased mutual exactingness. The situation must not be permitted in which many senior posts remain filled for decades by people who fail to cope with their duties. We should not and cannot be "kind" at the expense of the interests of the party, society and people.

There is, finally, one more lesson. It is that laxness in enforcing democratic principles, the belittling of the role of elected bodies in a number of cases, and serious inadequacies in the activities of supervisory agencies in both the party and the state have long been behind the serious deficiencies in our work with cadres.

There is an overriding need today to improve our personnel policy. It must be made really up to date, more active and purposeful and linked inseparably with the key tasks of the drive for faster social and economic development. The cadres' attitude toward the process of reorganization—that is, an actual rather than just a stated attitude—is the decisive yardstick of performance in cadre policy and acts as a kind of tuning fork. The moral qualities and competence of personnel, their high professional standards, irreconcilability to shortcomings, to red tape and to indifferent and passive attitudes, and their commitment to everything that is advanced and progressive have become immensely important in present-day conditions.

Furthering change in society means restyling the work of the party and its cadres at every level—from the Central Committee to the primary organizations. It means creatively absorbing and consistently applying the Leninist principles and norms of party life in every organization.

*Continued on page 39*



## YOUNG WORKERS: FIRST STEPS

By Antanas Ragaisis    Photographs by Audrius Ulozevičius

**O**n June 16, 1986, 18-year-old Vida Germanavičiūtė went through the gate of the Kaunas Radio Plant for the first time. To the sounds of solemn music, the plant's director presented the girl with a pass to the plant, and the audience applauded heartily. Although there was nothing special about her arrival as far as this major Kaunas enterprise was concerned (Kaunas is Soviet Lithuania's second major city), the workers warmly welcomed the new arrival. Her first day of work there coincided with another very special occasion—the anniversary of the plant's thirtieth year of operation.

I met with Germanavičiūtė at a later date, after she had had an opportunity to get used to her new job. A tall young woman with blonde hair, she has no regrets about taking a job at the plant.

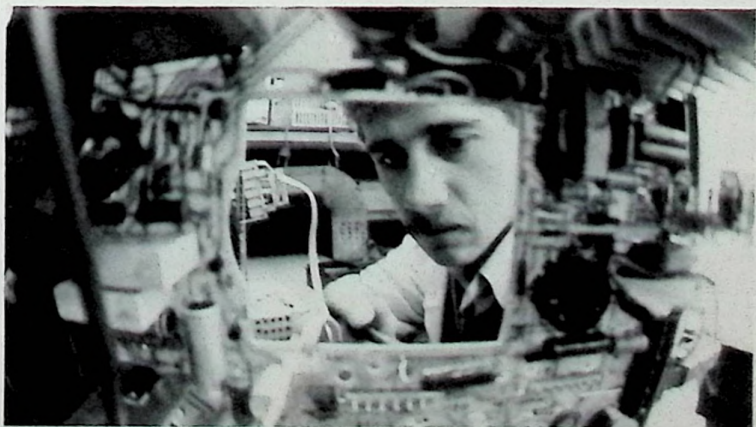
"When I was still at school, we had our practical training at this plant, and I knew at once I would work here sooner or later. I like it here: We young workers get good wages and the working conditions are excellent. Besides, there are plenty of handsome guys around," she says, laughing.

"Germanavičiūtė is quite right," agrees the director of the plant, Leonas Jankauskas. "Our personnel are mostly young workers, so the management, Young Communist League and trade union do their best to help them adjust as quickly as possible. Also, we try to give them interesting opportunities for their leisure time."

According to Jankauskas, the plant's products—portable televisions carrying the brand name Sillialis—are in great demand both in the Soviet Union and abroad.

"In just the past few years we have exported more than 250,000 TV sets to Western Europe," continues Jankauskas. "Sixty countries, including Japan, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, recently attended an international exhibit of electronic equipment in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, where the Sillialis-410D won a gold medal and our prospective models won a special prize for best design. To a great extent, we owe this success to our young workers," adds the director.

The plant's workshop manager is Virgilijus Gonestas, 28. He ▶



*The portable Sillialis TV sets produced by the Kaunas Radio Plant are in great demand both at home and abroad. Most of the plant's workers are young people.*

came to work here right after graduating from Kaunas Polytechnic Institute. He began as a foreman but was soon promoted to manager and now has 1,100 workers under his supervision.

"It doesn't matter if you don't meet your quota in the first few months," he used to say to newcomers. "As you gain some experience, you'll be able to catch up very quickly."

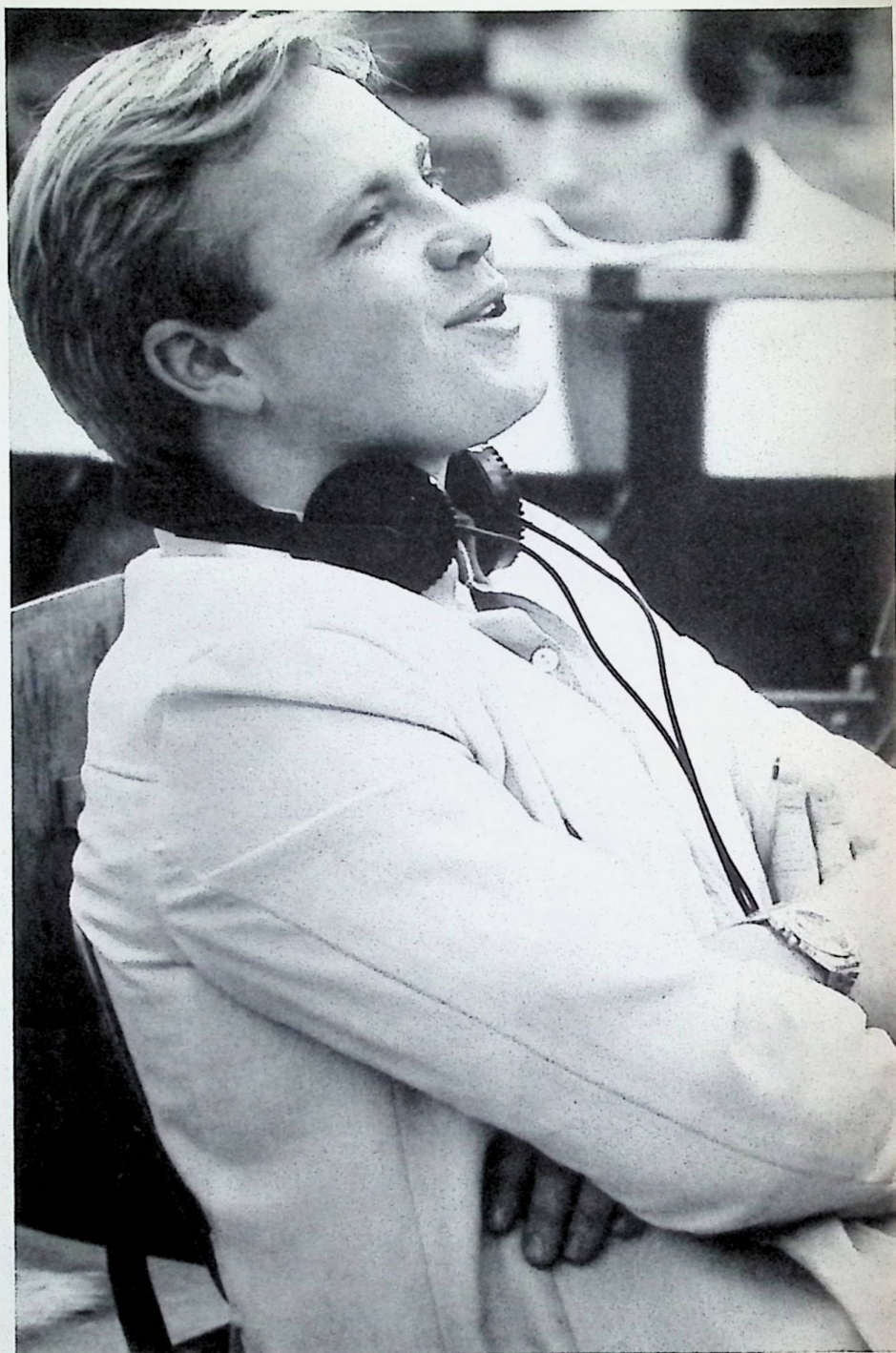
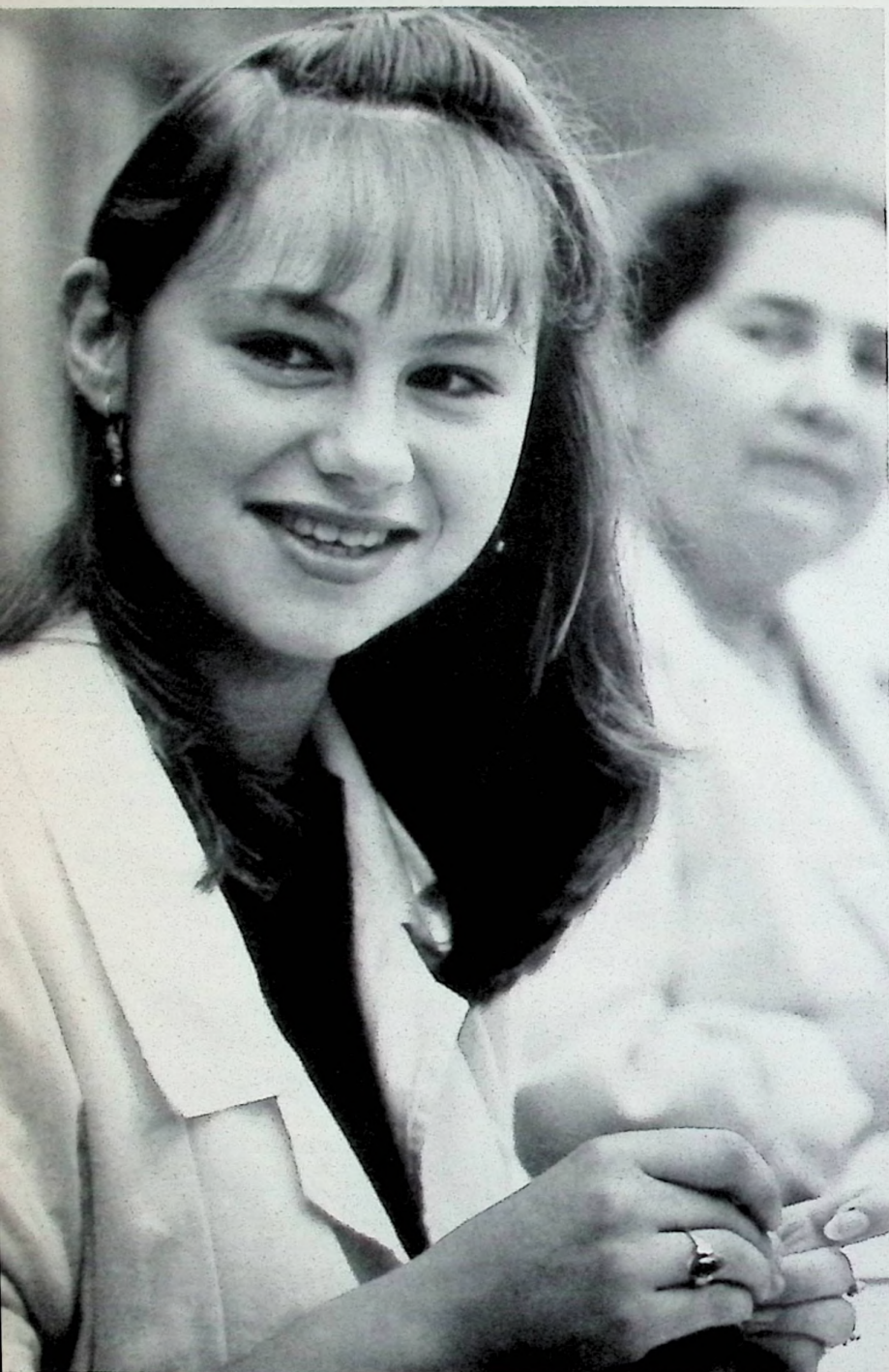
Germanavičiūtė heard the same thing at her trade union meeting when she was admitted to the union.

"They told me to think about upgrading my skills," recalls Germanavičiūtė. "The plant offers a course specially for people like me. I pay one per cent of my monthly wages as dues for my union membership. I haven't yet made use of any of the

union benefits, however." She reflects for a moment and then corrects herself: "Actually, I have. I've gone on some of the two-day guided tours that the union subsidizes. And I often go to the plant's cultural center for all kinds of events that the union has organized for the workers' entertainment."

Germanavičiūtė works on the assembly line performing a single operation. As I was told at her workshop, the workers don't mind doing this because they constantly advance from one operation to another, more difficult task. Actually, the plant never limits workers to one operation—on the contrary, it encourages advanced training at its own courses, if the worker finds it necessary to learn another trade.

*Below left: Ilona Laucaitė is one of the best fitters at the plant. Below right: Julius Zilinskas, 22, is one of the plant's inventors.*



*Right: Virgilijus Gonestas, the plant's workshop manager, began as a foreman. As manager he oversees the work of 1,100 people.*



Every year the plant's administration sponsors a new Ideas competition. A great number of proposals to update some of the technological processes were made in the latest contest.

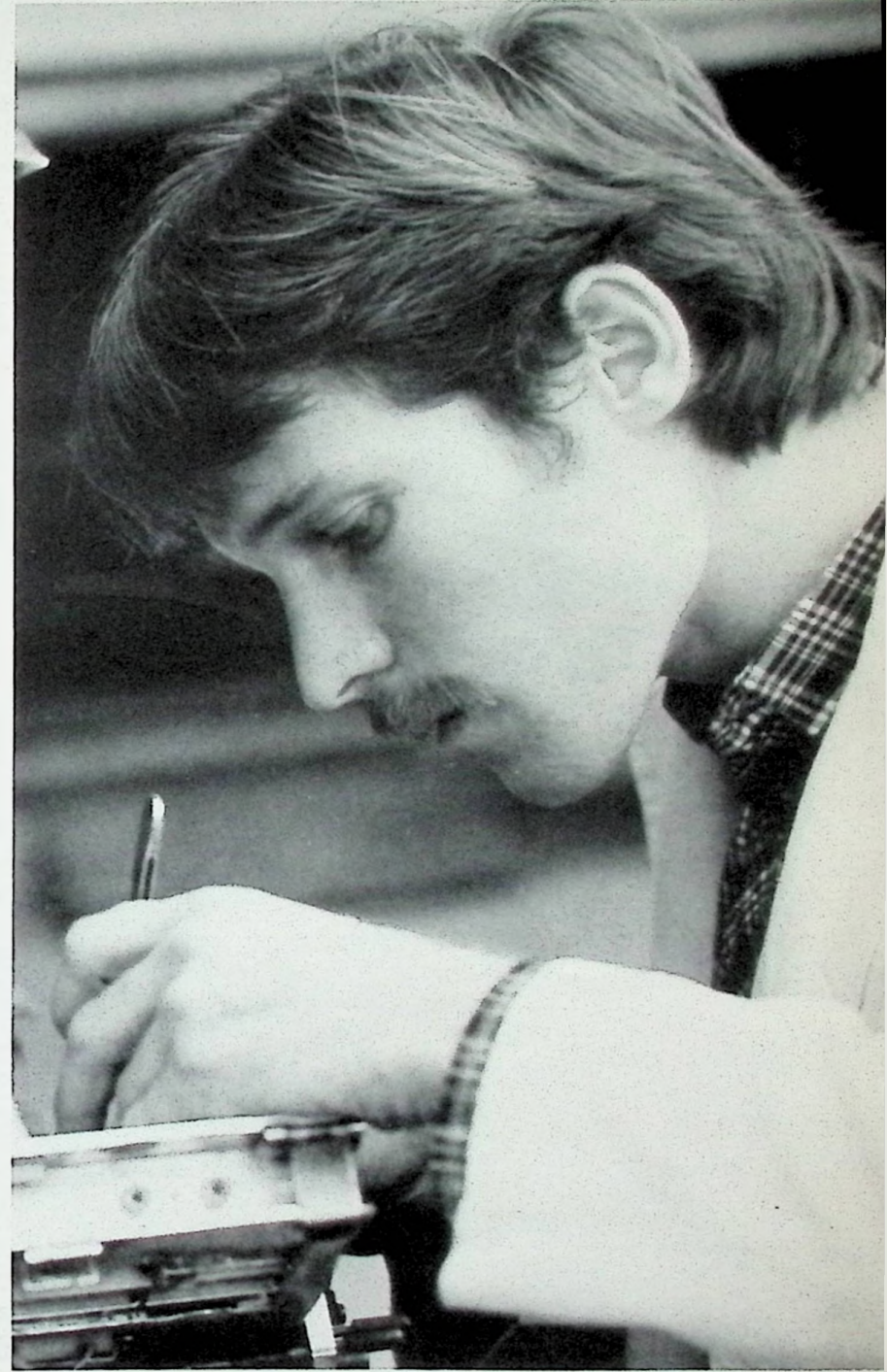
The young innovators are well aware of their peers' needs outside the plant: They have developed a music synthesizer specially for Lithuanian disco clubs, as well as a color and lighting effects installation.

Everyone at the plant knows the names of such innovators as Ricardas Jakimavičius, Julius Zilinskas and Albertas Razgus. All three are only 22 years old.

"We encourage the innovators' movement at our plant in every possible way," says the trade union leader, Edvardas

*Below left: Vida Germanavičiūtė got her very first job at the plant. Below right: Juozas Grublis is a radio assembly fitter.*

Domasevičius. "It has acquired a truly mass character, and the plant benefits from it no end. Our efficiency has increased so that we are now producing much better TV sets. But we don't want to rest on our laurels—that's impossible when the public demand is changing so rapidly. We have already developed new models for televisions, and we have increased the variety of our goods. Now we produce not only the Silialls portable TV, but also medical monitors, which are increasingly popular both in the USSR and abroad. Our adjusters and engineers work in many Western European countries, instructing local experts in how to handle the medical equipment that bears our plant's trademark." ■

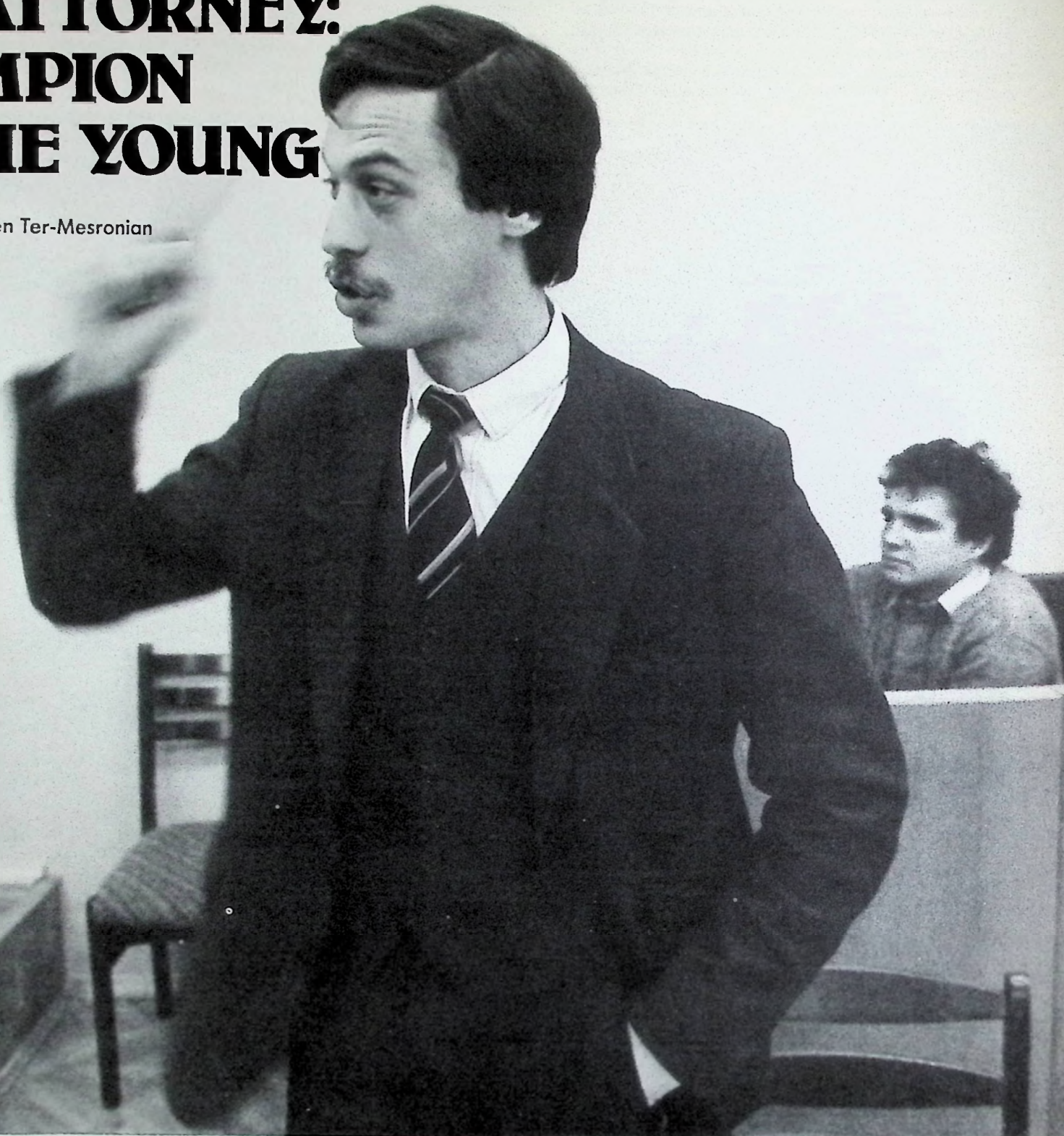


*Left: Foreman Ricardas Jakimavičius notes that the plant gives workers the chance to upgrade their skills and apply for better positions.*

**A**MONG THE CREAM of Moscow's attorneys is Candidate of Science (Law) Mikhail Barshchevsky. Now 30 years old, he is set to go places. He is married, has a daughter and is making a name for himself as a youth advocate.

# THE ATTORNEY: CHAMPION OF THE YOUNG

By Andrei Loskutov  
Photograph by Armen Ter-Mesronian



**M**ikhail Barshchevsky studied law in college while he worked in the legal department of a Moscow margarine plant. He was making good money working in an amiable office at a reasonably low-pressured job, but that wasn't for him. In 1978 Barshchevsky applied for admission to the Moscow Collegium of Advocates, a highly respected, independent, somewhat stuffy, lawyers guild. It took him two years to gain admission. The collegium had a restricted membership, but in 1980 the number was upped, and Barshchevsky's talent got a chance to shine.

The beginning was far from easy, and the first few months were lean. After years of receiving a steady paycheck, the aspiring attorney suddenly discovered that his earnings depended on clients' fees. Many clients considered him too young and inexperienced to handle their cases, and the judges, procurators and opposing counsel tended to take the same condescending attitude. However, Barshchevsky turned this to his advantage: "Occasionally, mainly in civil cases, I assumed a very casual approach. When I was cross-examining a witness, I would begin with simple questions seemingly unrelated to the issue. Eventually I'd work my way around to the

very heart of the matter. If everything went as planned, one particularly direct and hard-hitting question would elicit the answer upon which everything hinged."

At first the young lawyer had to work very hard to establish himself. He was handling 10 to 12 cases a month, as many as he now handles in half a year. He had little time for the normal things in life, but any time that he did have, he spent darting around the city like a madman.

Then in 1983 Barshchevsky got his chance to turn everything around. A deputy minister of trade for the Russian Federation, the head of an administrative board of the ministry (Barshchevsky's client), the director of the board of trade of the Black Sea resort of Sochi and the chiefs of the restaurant supervisory board of Sochi and neighboring Gelendzhik were put on trial for corruption. Heading the prosecution was an aggressive assistant state procurator general, who regarded the case as alright.

The scandal made big headlines, and Barshchevsky's colleagues advised him not to get involved in such a lost cause. But that did not deter him. Barshchevsky's argument was so strong that his client, at the close of the three-month trial, received the most lenient sentence from the judge. Everyone agreed it was Barshchevsky's eloquently delivered summation that made the difference.

Some people believe it is reprehensible to defend criminals. However, Barshchevsky disagrees: "Books upon books have been written on the subject, and I'm sure there'll be plenty more. Personally, I consider it my professional duty to represent any person who gets in trouble. In my opinion, any lawyer who wouldn't do the same isn't doing his job. In court we're not defending the crime but the person accused of committing it."

Today the young attorney's specialization is civil law, primarily family law and inheritance cases. A paper he wrote on inheritance laws has earned him recognition as a leader in the field.

"In my paper," says Barshchevsky, "I compared the inheritance laws of the USSR and the USA. I discovered that in certain instances the American laws are better. For example, the United States has a well-defined, progressive inheritance tax. In the USSR the maximum rate of 10 per cent applies to sums over 1,000 rubles. To me, a minimum tax should apply to sums up to 50,000 rubles, whereafter a progressive tax would come into play. Also, the laws pertaining to inheritance eligibility should be reviewed and perhaps revised."

**A**s chairman of the Council of Young Lawyers and coauthor of the "Legal Affairs" column in *Izvestia*, Barshchevsky is a frequent guest on national TV, where his pet project is to promote better legal training for aspiring young lawyers. Early last year he and some colleagues started a legal-aid service for young people.

"The young are the ones who most often need legal help," says Barshchevsky. "They are starting out in life, beginning families. It's also the age when people begin exercising their rights. However, the schools aren't adequately preparing young people to do this. Even though the recent education reform has added a new compulsory subject, the Soviet state and the law, I think more is needed."

"Most rights are viewed abstractly in the classroom. What does a teenager understand about the right to work or housing when he hasn't been on his own yet? Knowledge of the law is only half of the solution. Kids need to gain a legal conscience. If you consider knowledge-conscience-action as a triangle, then the schools are cutting off one of its corners: Now you know the law, go out and get on with life."

A few months back Barshchevsky took up a complaint from four young workers whose manager forced them to work on a weekend. The manager's administrative order had no juridical force, and indeed there are several sections of the Labor Law Codes that prohibit such a practice. The manager knew this but thought production needs excused his circumvention of the law.

"This is the most dangerous form of contravention of the law. All the villains and thieves put together cannot do as much damage as such legal nihilists."

Providing free advice to young people is only a beginning for Barshchevsky's legal-aid service. Future plans include holding meetings where young people can have contact with lawyers and training legal advisers and activists for youth organizations.

How's everything going? "Not too smoothly," Barshchevsky admits. "This business will never make me rich. But I'm not in it for the money. In 1986 my earnings were half the average—just like when I was starting out. However, the operating costs of the collegium are covered by a percentage of clients' fees that are collected, so, as my boss keeps reminding me, I now have to consider the money that I bring in."

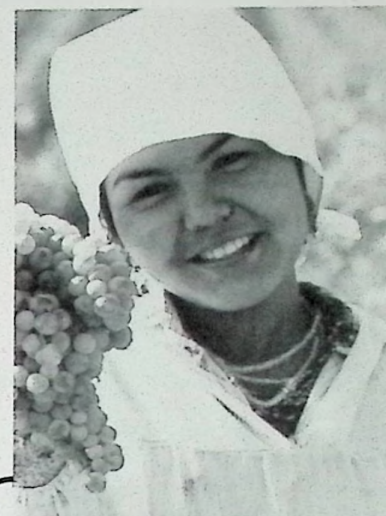
The young attorney's work has taken over a large part of his home. One of the three rooms in the Barshchevsky apartment is a study. He has gotten the rest of the family involved in his work too. Nine-year-old Natasha cuts out newspaper articles of interest to her father, while her mother Olga catalogues them. So far there are 7,000 entries. ■

## Questionnaire

**1. What is the main purpose of your life and how do you intend to achieve it?**

**2. Are you satisfied with your living standards?**

**3. What do you think are the most important problems facing young people in the USSR?**



**KHALDONA DUSTMATOVA, 19,**  
**Grape Farmer,**  
**Il'ichevsk, Tadzhikistan**

1. At first I wanted to become a tractor driver, then I thought I would be a teacher, but after leaving school, I joined a team of grape farmers. It wasn't that my dreams were too unrealistic to come true. My former classmates are now students at institutes and technical schools, and few of them are likely ever to return to our village. I've decided to stay. In a year or two, when I'm more experienced, I might think of enrolling in an agricultural school. I want to be a team leader and to grow grapes on the mountain slopes that have been barren for centuries, where even the weeds are scorched by the sun.

2. I live in a house with all the modern conveniences. I have a high and steady wage, so I can afford actually anything I feel like buying. Yet a good financial status isn't everything. I'm going to get married soon and have children, of course. And I have a job I enjoy. Isn't that enough to be happy?

3. Once, when I visited an archeological site, I saw scientists unearthing a charred vine. I was told the vine had been burned many centuries ago when my ancestors' city was put to the torch. Each time I look at the vineyards my colleagues and I have cultivated, I think that we young people cannot let our work and this beauty be ruined, we cannot let it be turned to ashes on which nothing will ever grow.

# 12

the <sup>th</sup> **FLOOR:  
TAKEN  
BY YOUTH**

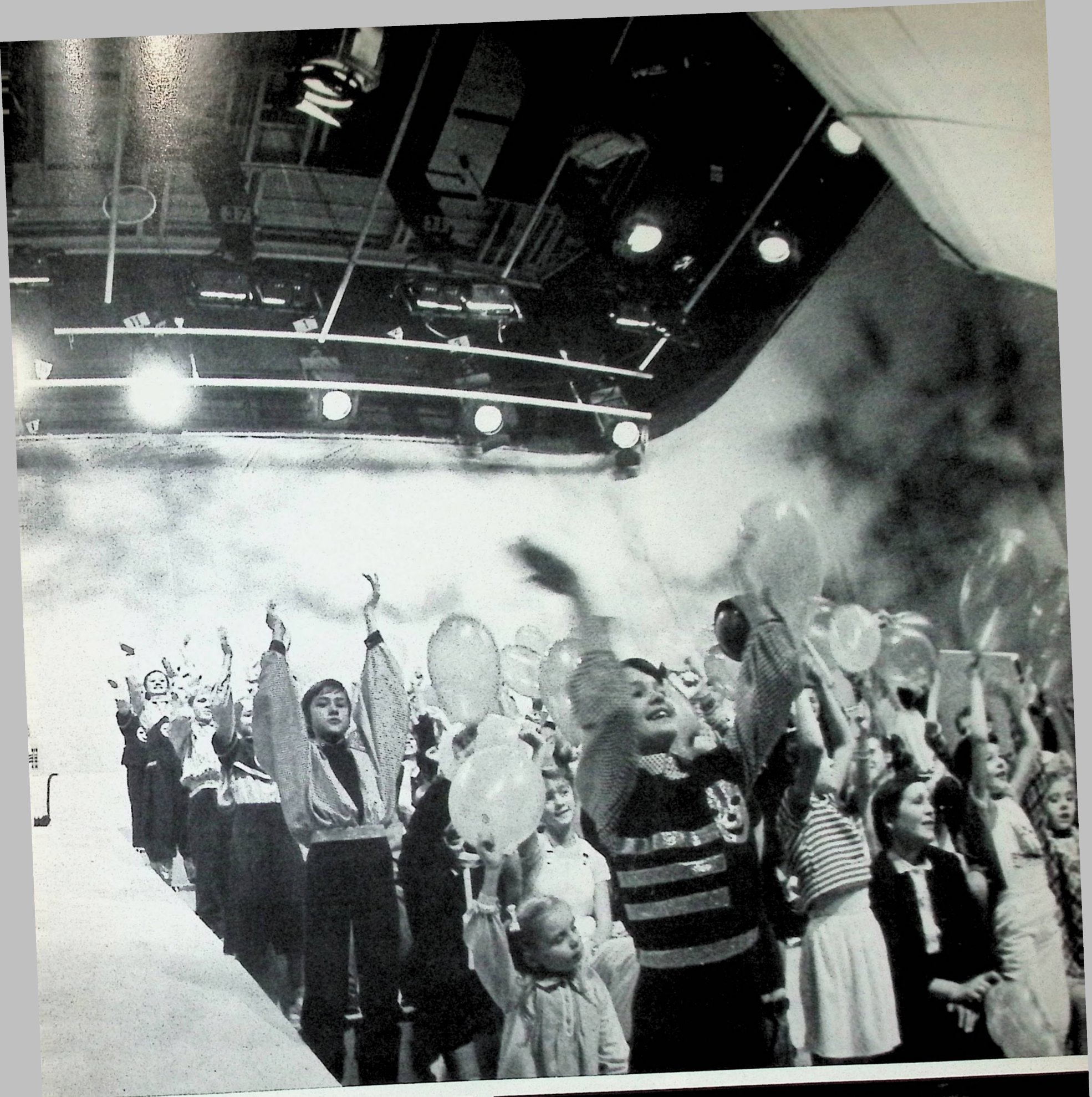
"The Twelfth Floor," a television program that took its name from the location of its studios, deals with the most burning issues of the day, issues of equal concern to all generations.

By Alexander Shevelev  
Photographs by Alexander Makashev

*A children's concert begins the program in the studio of "The Twelfth Floor." Below: After the show is over, young people ponder questions that have been raised, which will be discussed on the next program.*







**C**an you improve yourself with the help of television? A "Twelfth Floor" correspondent put this question to young people in the Siberian town of Tomsk. They replied unanimously that you can. Their opinion regarding the possibilities of modern TV is symbolic, and the question and the answer to it could well serve as the program's epigraph.

"The Twelfth Floor" is a television show. The program, which took that name because its studio is situated on the twelfth floor of the Moscow Television Center, is not an entertainment or a musical program, yet its popularity among young people is growing with amazing speed. What is the secret of its success? What has made it the leader among youth programs?

program. More than that, this direct dialogue leads to fruitful contact between the generations, laying bare the 'sore spots' that require immediate attention."

The technical aspects of the program are also interesting. Broadcasts are live linkups between different cities in which local young people get together before the TV camera. In Tomsk, for instance, several thousand teenagers gathered in a square where TV cameras were set up. Anyone who wanted to could take the microphone and express an opinion or ask a question.

TV cameras are often set up in places where teenagers usually get together. The teenagers just stand around or sit on benches or on the staircases of apartment houses—wherever

*Journalist Oksana Naichuk interviews young people in the streets of Moscow.*

*Far left: The average age of participants is between 16 and 17.*



Eduard Sagalayev, 36, editor in chief of programs for youth and the host for "The Twelfth Floor," says: "We deal with the most burning issues of the day, issues that are of equal concern to the younger and the older generations. We discuss questions of upbringing, education and culture and what young people do with their leisure time. Our program format features a discussion between a huge audience of smart and boisterous teenagers and serious, reputable people such as ministers, trade union and youth leaders, and people in culture and the arts whom we invite to the studio. Sometimes young people ask questions that the 'solid citizens' find hard to answer. But it seems to me that it is precisely these heated, spontaneous arguments and paradoxical opinions that lend piquancy to our



they are accustomed to gathering. Since the main participants are young people outside the studio, the program is popularly known as "The Staircase."

Sociologists, psychologists, philosophers, lawyers, economists and art critics work on the program, and they estimate that the average age of the youngsters appearing on "The Staircase" is sixteen and a half.

The young, knowledgeable and at times peremptory program acts as a catalyst. Unconstrained and supported by their peers, who are gathered around, the young people are able to ask questions—often forcefully—about painful problems. They address them to high-ranking officials assembled in the studio, who are obliged to respond to these blunt questions.

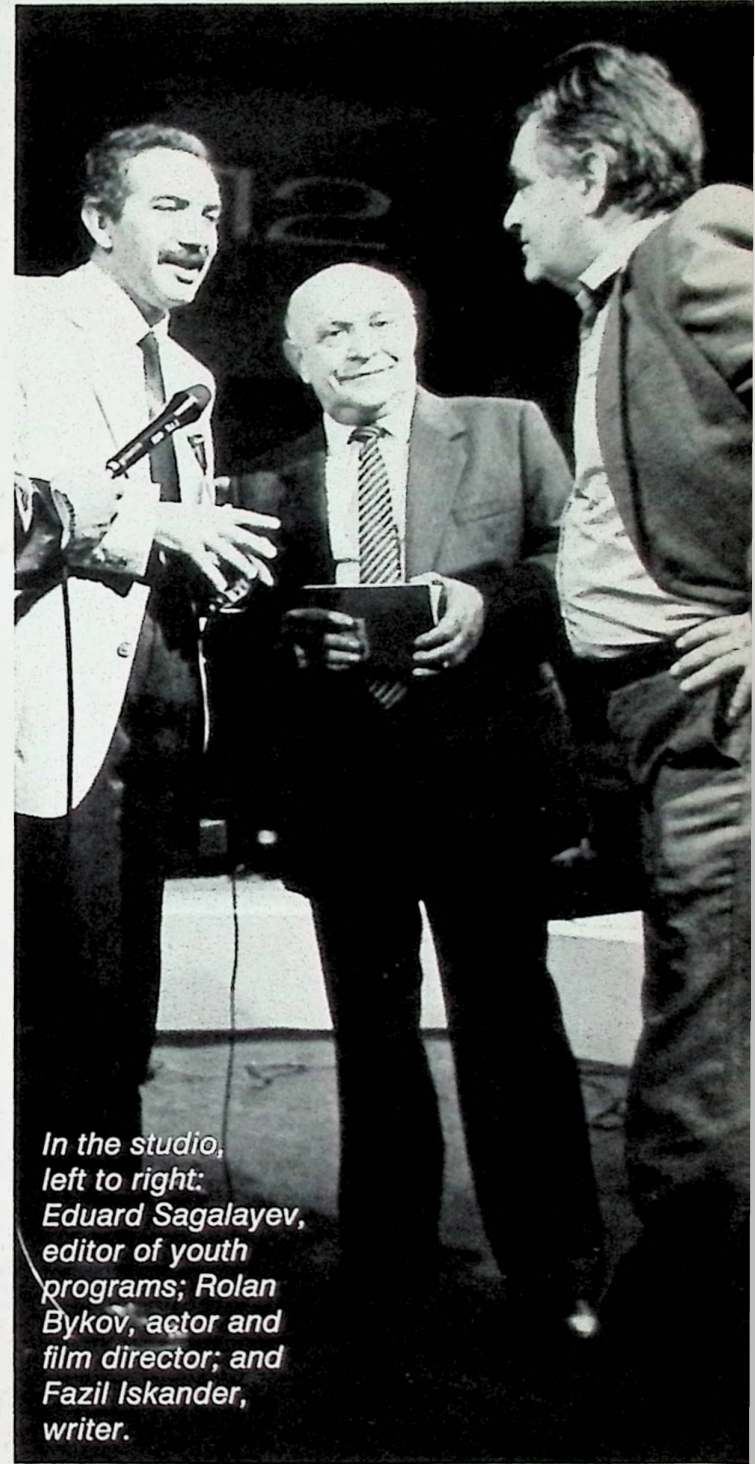
*Facing page: Adolescents are the most active participants in "The Twelfth Floor" discussions.*



Statistics assure us that a four-year-old asks an average of several hundred questions a day. What happens to kids' inquisitiveness later on? Does the fact that they stop asking questions mean that they satisfy their curiosity as they grow up? Or have adults put them off asking questions by not taking them seriously enough?

These questions are at the foundation of all the discussions that take place on "The Twelfth Floor." The organizers of the program try to get to the root of youth problems and find the best ways to solve them. Here are some typical questions and answers.

**STAIRCASE:** Moscow schoolgirl Yelena Bronzova, 16: "We want to know why we devote eight hours in class to studying



*In the studio, left to right: Eduard Sagalayev, editor of youth programs; Rolan Bykov, actor and film director; and Fazil Iskander, writer.*

the earthworm and the same number of hours to studying Dostoyevsky. Why are some of the textbooks we use so dull?" **STUDIO:** "You know that an education reform is under way now, don't you? Naturally not only the curriculum but also the textbooks will be radically revised."

The arguments and facts offered by the people from the Ministry of Education do not satisfy the young questioners, who demand very concrete answers—when, how and who will undertake to write the new books? The discussion acquires new vigor.

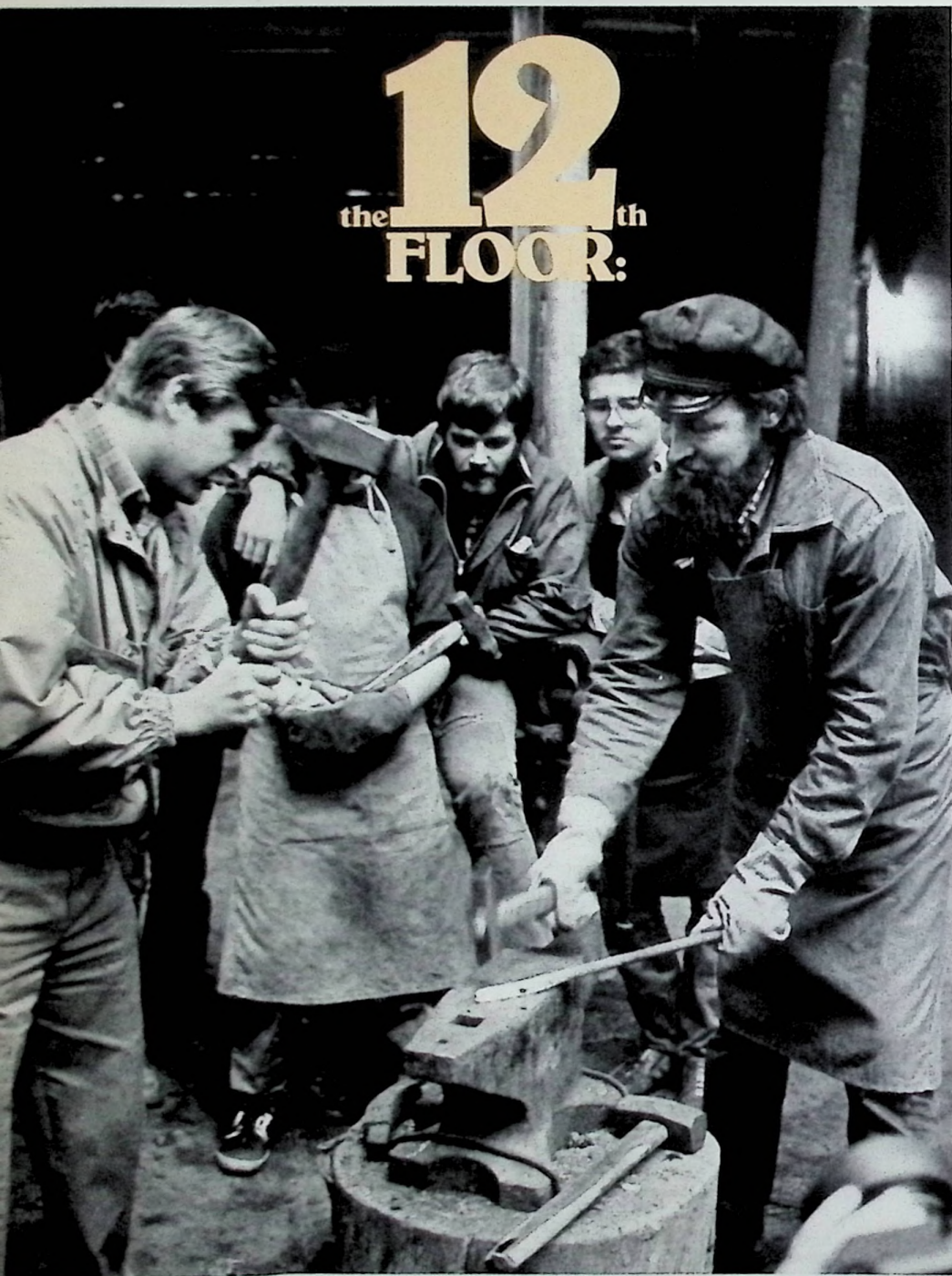
**STAIRCASE:** "What is being done to support the teaching method advocated by Shatalov and Schetin?" These remarkably talented educators have worked out new methods of work- ▶

ing with students based on the students' individual approaches to the subjects they are studying.

**STUDIO:** The answer given by the Deputy Minister of Education is evasive. He says the method is being studied. The questioners, dissatisfied with the response, mount an attack, once again bringing up new problems.

The program devoted to education stirred not only the specialists but also the general public not directly connected with formal learning. Judging by the thousands of letters addressed

# 12 the th FLOOR:



*One of "The Twelfth Floor" programs dealt with disappearing trades. A film group visited a blacksmith's shop for this show.*

to "The Twelfth Floor," the fresh outlook of the students themselves regarding problems of education left no one indifferent. The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences announced a competition for textbooks on different subjects. So now textbooks will be written not in the tranquil atmosphere of ministries and scientists' studies but out in the open with due consideration for the opinion of the students and the teachers.

Plans are under way to hold national and republic-level conferences at which innovative educators will share their methods and work out the best forms of instruction.

Sagalayev says: "We have no difficulty in choosing themes for an issue of 'The Twelfth Floor' because the young people themselves suggest and prepare them."

Several issues were devoted to a very topical theme—what people do with their leisure. It is no secret that many acute social problems of youth, such as drinking and crime, are closely linked with where and how young people spend their free time.

Hobby groups of all sorts have become popular throughout the country recently. They offer a wide variety of activities, ranging from playing the guitar in a rock group to constructing a personal computer. Until now, many of these groups had experienced difficulties regarding premises and funds. These issues were discussed on "The Twelfth Floor." The situation has now changed for the better. The USSR Ministry of Culture and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions have begun to finance youth associations. Interested young people who join together and elect their club board can now count on getting premises for a café, a disco, a gym and musical or other equipment they need.

The sociologists on "The Twelfth Floor" have discovered that the TV program has attracted the attention of a large number of people to the problems of young people. No less significant is the growing civic activity of young people who have developed a taste for handling urgent issues. They are confident now that these problems can be solved.

**T**he Twelfth Floor" has helped to implement the idea of a service agency called Kurier (Messenger), which would use schoolchildren to run different errands. Some time ago "The Twelfth Floor" received an avalanche of letters from teenagers expressing their wish to work. Young people aged 14 to 16 want to feel independent of their parents in every way, despite labor legislation that does not approve of schoolchildren working. It was decided to conduct an experiment with Kurier with the help of Zarya, a multiple services association.

On the first day of the experiment TV cameras were set up in Zarya's Moscow branch. The office was full of teenagers in school uniform.

Andrei Stepanov, 15, ninth grader: "My whole class has decided to go to the Baltic during vacation. We want to earn the money ourselves and not ask our parents to contribute. I can clean apartments or wash cars. I'm accustomed to doing housework."

Anna Svechkova, 14, eighth grader: "A monument to the students of our school who were killed in World War II will be erected on the school grounds. It would be wonderful for us to contribute the money for it. I could work as a baby sitter."

The students left one by one as they were assigned their errands. Some went to the market to buy fruit, others went to the drugstore to buy medicines, to help an elderly lady with housework, to baby-sit or to take a dog out for a walk. It is impossible to enumerate all the errands commissioned that day.

At first glance the experiment was a success, but some remained skeptical nevertheless. Strangely, the managers of Zarya were among them. One of them said: "We are taking a risk by allowing students to work as baby sitters. After all, our organization, not the baby sitter, is responsible for the child. I am not sure that the young people fully realize that. In my opinion, Kurier is not workable because most of the services are required in the first half of the day, when many of the teenagers are at school. I think the young people should pay more attention to their studies."

The youth department of National Television spoke up for the youngsters.

Olesya Fokina, 25, journalist on "The Twelfth Floor": "The more we try to relieve teenagers of responsibility, the more irresponsible citizens they will be when they grow up. We have an acute labor shortage in this country, while millions of teenagers are eager to work. We would be neglecting our duties if we did not give them the opportunity to do so."

Sergei Morozov, 32, director, Youth Programs Department: "It seems to me that organizing Kurier is a matter of principle: It will show whether we can entrust a task to a teenager or not. Older students manage to make pocket money in different ways. The question is how they do it. We should make the work of teenagers meaningful so that it shapes their characters in the right way. As for baby sitters, let's not close our eyes to the facts. There is a demand for them, and experience shows that parents are quite satisfied with baby sitters in school uniform."

The TV people produced convincing arguments, and Zarya had to give in. The management promised to give students its support. ■

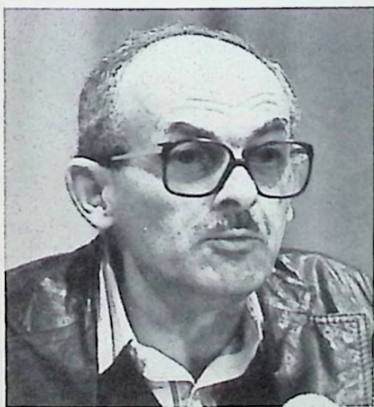
# "FATHERS" ABOUT "SONS"



Veniamin Kaverin, 85, writer

Our contemporary young people differ greatly from the generation that was young at the turn of the century. We were more self-critical and independent. At the age of 16, I earned my own living like many other youngsters my age. Today parents tend to support their children indefinitely. They think that their offspring must have everything because the older generation was so hard up. What a strange philosophy! In this way they make their children shy away from work.

The question is whether a person who has no desire to work can be of any use to society. Can the parents of such a young person count on his or her support in their old age if it is a habit to take more than he or she gives?



Bulat Okudzhava, 63, poet

I'm on very good terms with the younger generation. Its best representatives are far better educated and informed than we were at their age, and they resist stereotypes more than we did.

I think it is quite possible to compare generations, but it would be wrong to oppose "us" to "them." We used to march and sing songs more than they do, and we enjoyed it very much. We

were eager to serve society, and we liked to do our duty. We were more straightforward, but we were also great dreamers: We wanted to save Spain from fascism, and because we wanted to defeat nazism, we volunteered to serve on the front lines in 1941, and many of us were killed in action.

I am not a sociologist, and I find it hard to speak about the younger generation in general. Sometimes they are accused of lack of initiative and indifference to social issues. I can't idealize my own generation, but I remember the hard times we lived through.



Guri Marchuk, 62, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences

I think that the younger generation is the driving force behind science. It is a fact that young researchers can achieve more.

Only when you are free of conventions and old stereotypes can you easily assume a new attitude and grasp an unorthodox idea. That is why young people generate new ideas in all walks of life. They have a new outlook on and a new awareness of the emerging trends that the older generation overlooks because of their numerous responsibilities.

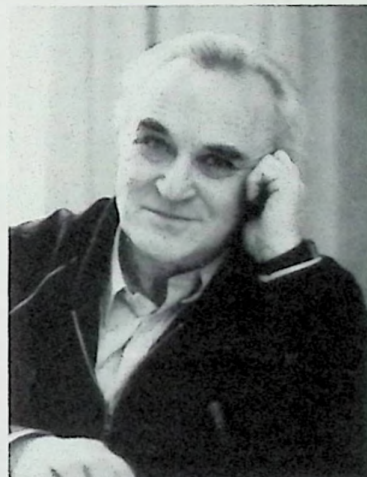


Oleg Tabakov, 52, actor

In my opinion, this is a good time for the younger generation to find satisfaction in active life,

progress and inspiration, and not in complacency and idleness.

It is hard to communicate with them because they are so categorical, even absurd in their opinions. They deny what they don't like or don't want to know, and they can't always state clearly what they really want. This leads to misunderstanding. Besides, the older generation would like to set an example for the younger, but the young tend to reject the old values. Let's put it in a different way: Are we ready to admit our faults, failures and blunders so that the younger generation can learn from them? Can we stand up and condemn ourselves openly and frankly? We'll never be able to achieve mutual understanding if we expect gratitude and respect from them while we hang on to our haughty and didactic manner of speech.



Vladimir Shubkin, 64, sociologist

There are two groups of young people I dislike. The first is ready to do anything for money, high social status and privileges. Consumerism and the sinecure hunting that arises from it are, in fact, their credo and their method of expressing themselves.

There is another group I dislike intensely: Indifferent to everything, they age prematurely. Still in their teens, they have never experienced any real difficulties, but they despise those who are eager to learn and to become good professionals. They just want to live high on the hog, and they mock others in order to inflate their own self-esteem. Their indifference borders on cynicism and cruelty to the weak, the old and the sick. Their sense of justice doesn't go beyond themselves.

Lack of stability in the younger generation worries me just as much. Many youngsters don't really care for their families, homes or land...



Elem Klimov, 54, film director

From my professional and personal experience I know that if I treat young people as equals, if I show respect for them no matter how young they are, they will respect me too, and we'll get along very well. I think it's pointless to grumble, as old people often do, that young people are not what they used to be, that they can't love because they're too depraved, and so on.

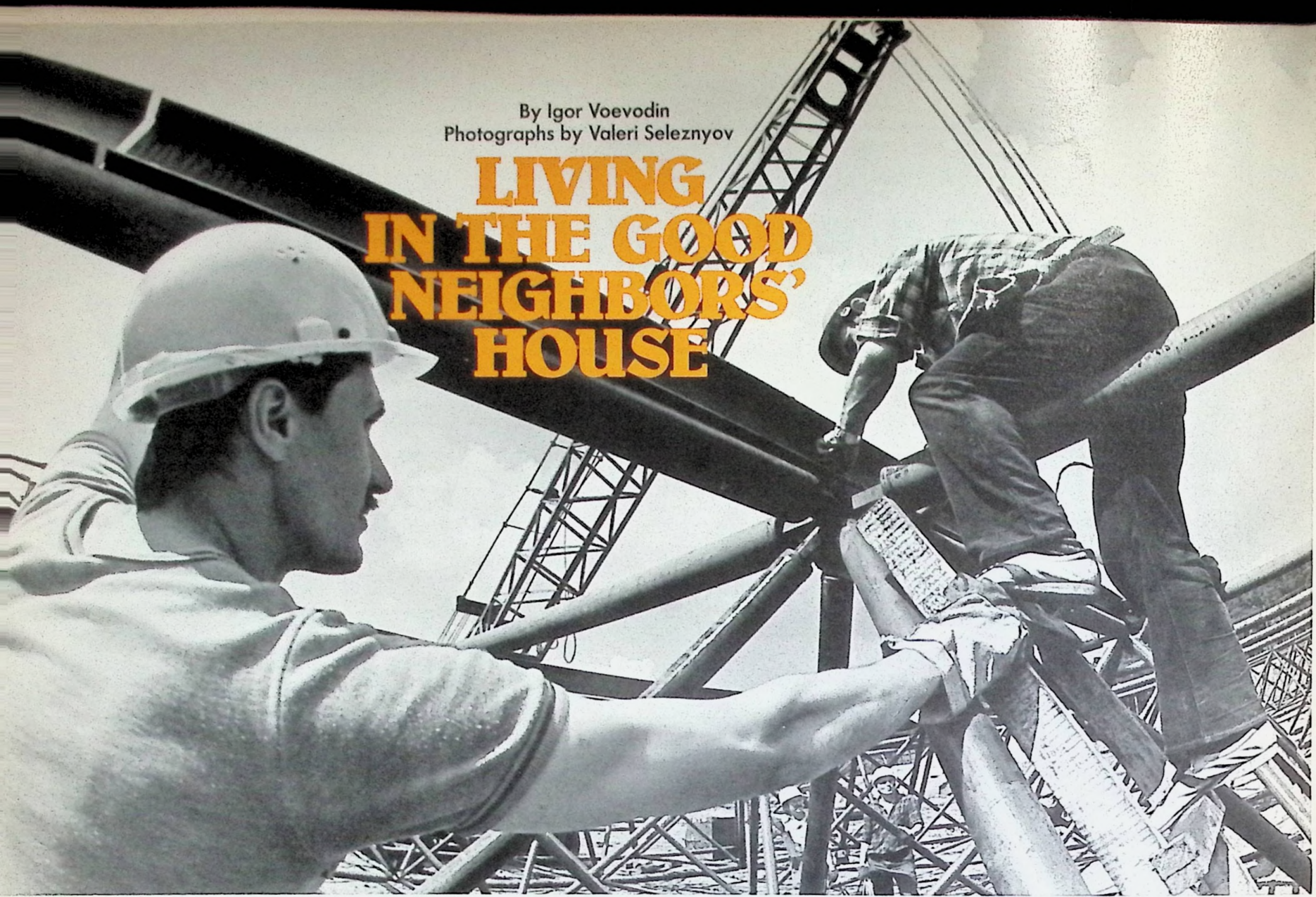


Andrei Voznesensky, 53, poet

I'm trying to understand this enigmatic, ironical generation about whom so many lies are told, who are labeled immature egotists and whose creative contributions to our culture are called barbarian. But the young fire fighters of Chernobyl were the first to rush into the fire, and they did it without safety suits. And the 20-year-old border guards risked their lives to save the victims of the *Nakhimov* accident on the Black Sea. When I was working on my new poem, "The Ditch," I looked through the proceedings of a criminal case against a group of marauders who had dug up the common grave of 12,000 Soviet victims of nazi genocide and robbed their remains. The criminals were not young. The most indignant and pure-hearted letters come from my younger readers. I think we must believe them and be aware of their profound inner world. Let us be more tolerant of their likes and dislikes.

By Igor Voevodin  
Photographs by Valeri Seleznyov

# LIVING IN THE GOOD NEIGHBORS' HOUSE





*Facing page: A new apartment is built by its future tenants (top). The Sverdlovsk youth residential district has more than 3,000 residents (bottom). Left: A meeting of the youth district's organizing committee.*

Imagine a young couple receiving the keys to a new apartment as a wedding present! Although two million apartments are built every year in the Soviet Union, the housing problem is still acute. The waiting lists are long, and priority is given only to veterans of World War II, invalids and families with many children. So young families usually have to wait some time before they receive an apartment of their own. Statistics show that the majority of young people prefer to live apart from their parents.

A group of young people from Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, suggested several years ago that they build the apartment complexes in which they themselves would be living. Physicist Evgeni Korolyov, 33, with several of his friends—a metallurgist, a machine operator, a chemist-technologist, an engineer and an economist—decided to join young people from some Sverdlovsk industrial enterprises to construct the new buildings in which they would receive apartments. The enterprises would become shareholders. The newly established construction teams also planned to build shops, kindergartens, schools and clubs in addition to residential quarters.



*Above: Tenants, some of them painters and sculptors, have decorated the entrance halls. Left: At a meeting of the Ryabinushka Club, members discuss new books and share plans.*

The idea was a success, and six enterprises in Sverdlovsk agreed to support it. Members of the group were allowed to stay away from their permanent jobs until they completed the residential district. They learned building trades at special vocational schools where they received their training free of charge.

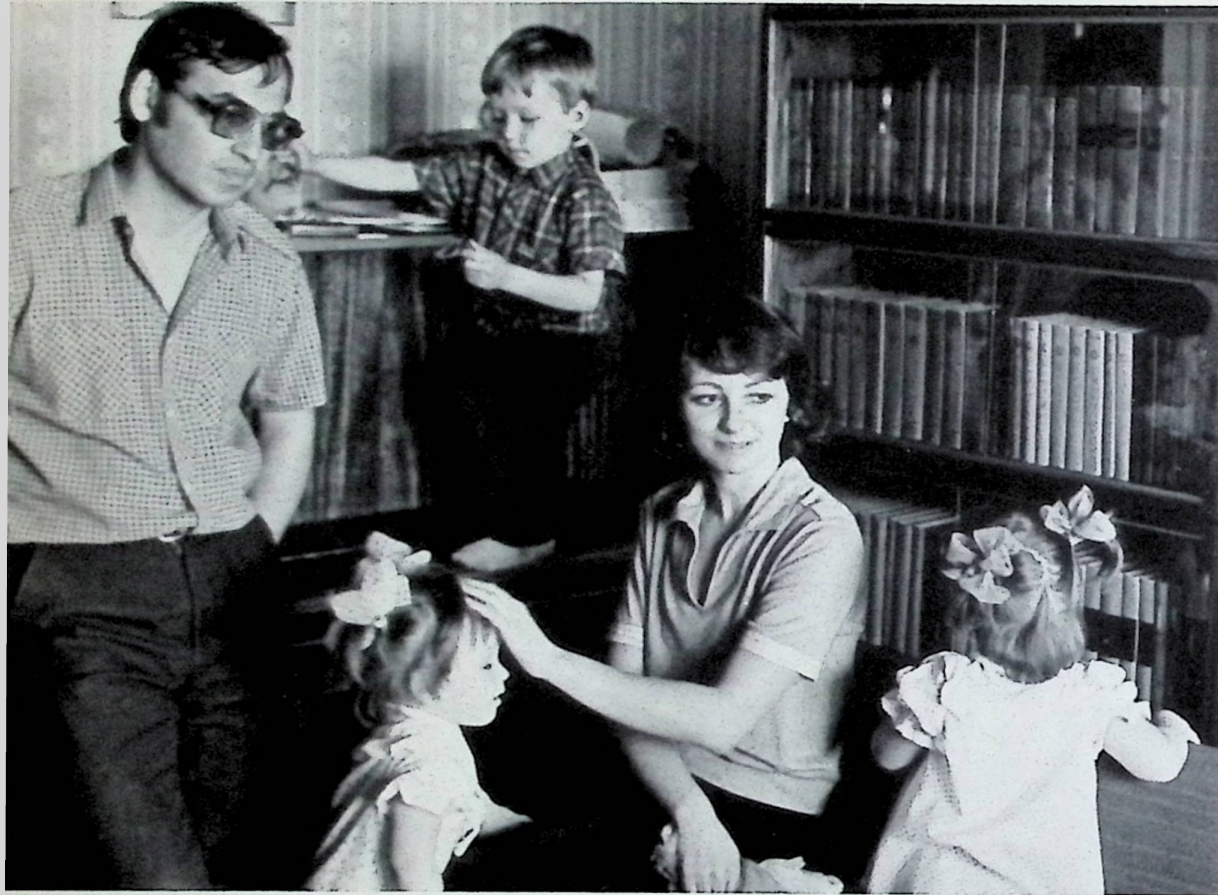
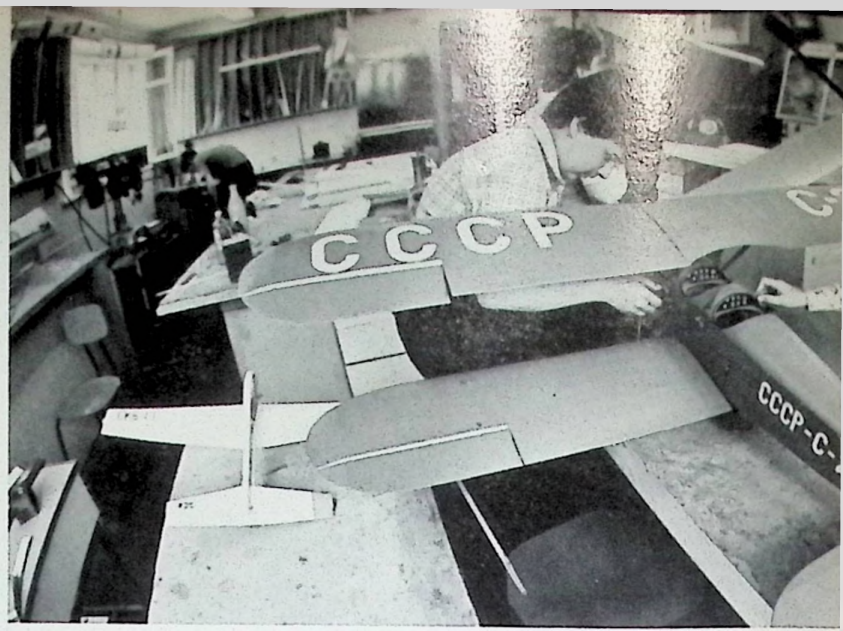
The district they built in Sverdlovsk consists of five apartment houses (900 apartments), a kindergarten, nursery, clinic, recreation center, sports club, a shop and underground garages. Six multistoried apartment houses, a shopping center, a school and a physical training and health center with a sauna, a Jacuzzi and a diagnostic room will be added later.

At first few people believed in the idea of youth districts. The general opinion was that the team members simply wanted to obtain an apartment, and the whole idea of youth communes was a utopia.

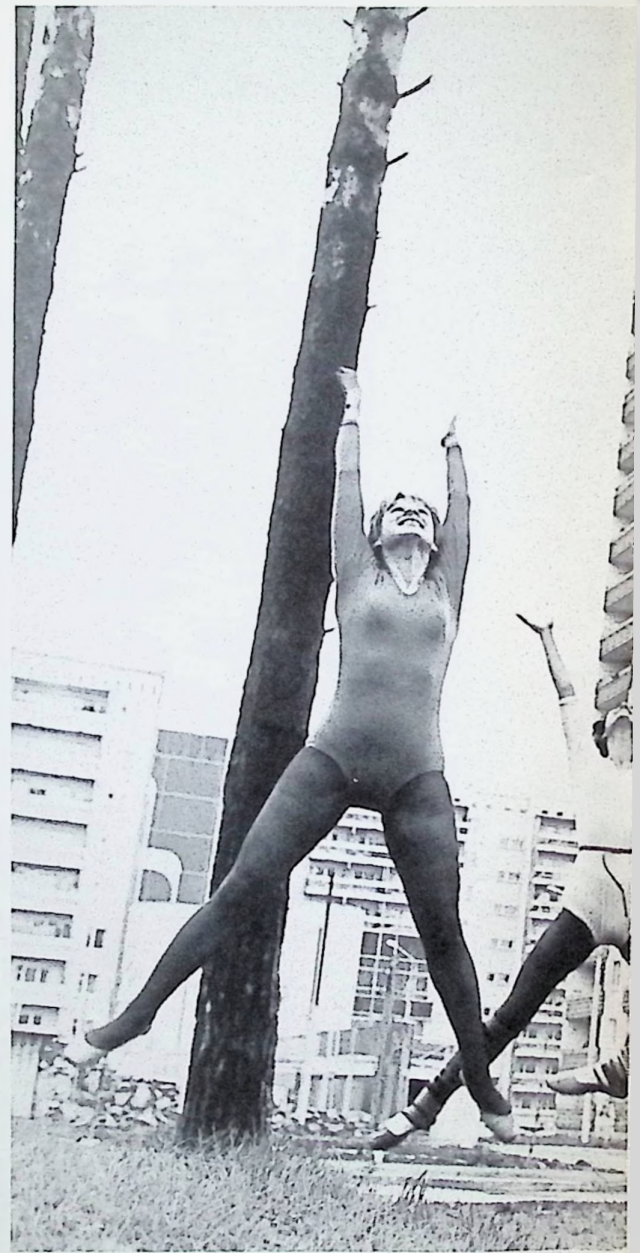
But now an entirely new form of social life is coming into being. Youth communes have common interests, concerns and



Right: Members of the Ryabinushka Club design and sew clothing. Far right: Designers of the complex made space available for hobby rooms. A model plane club is popular with schoolchildren.



Above: Vladimir and Valentina Fedotov ardently supported the idea of a youth district. They have a three-room apartment in the new complex. Right: At the district's children's clinic, youngsters may learn to swim even before they begin to walk. Older children also have swim classes.



Exercise dance classes are very popular with the young women who live in the district.

At a special session future fathers learn how to give babies their bottle. Many babies are born to the young families living here.







aspirations. Nearly half of the Sverdlovsk youth team members take part in the celebrations, parties, amateur concerts and sports competitions organized by their elected board. About 96 per cent of them continue to work to beautify the district and to build playgrounds.

Urbanization has given rise to a serious problem—dissociation of people. In modern apartment blocks sometimes only five or six neighbors know each other. In a youth district, however, all the tenants made friends when they were working together to build the housing complex.

In this district no mother will refuse if you ask her if your child can tag along when she is taking her own children for a walk. The young mothers have formed a baby-sitting co-op so while some parents go to the theater, to the movies, to a disco or to visit friends, others take care of the children.

Divorces are unusual among the residents of these youth districts. The heads of the family enjoy greater prestige than usual because they built the house with their own hands.

Youth districts have justified their purpose. The people living



there are one friendly family, with common problems and joys. Such districts have been built or are under construction in 100 cities, and in Moscow alone there will be 50 of them.

"The majority of the districts that we work on are new," said Dmitri Zakharenko, a 25-year-old engineer and the initiator and leader of a similar team of young builders in Moscow. "But we also offer our services for the reconstruction of old buildings that need major repairs.

"This suits all the parties concerned. Young people receive apartments, enterprises do not have to finance the reconstruction work because the municipal authorities cover the expenses, and the city does not have to look for a contract team, which is difficult to find in Moscow—a city where 60,000 to 70,000 new apartments are built every year."

In 1985 the Soviet Government formalized this arrangement and invited state bodies to help in establishing similar districts elsewhere. ■

## REORGANIZATION

*Continued from page 24*

The report analyzes the course of the restructuring in party organizations, emphasizing that the party committees and all party cadres should learn to work in conditions of greater democracy and growing political and labor activity by the working people. The report specially considers the question of restructuring the work of city and district committees of the party and primary party organizations. This is precisely the main arena of the drive for the implementation of the decisions of the Twenty-seventh Congress of the CPSU.

An immense responsibility in this work rests with the economic personnel of enterprises and amalgamations and with managerial personnel. The transition from management by decree to economic methods of management, the expansion of the independence of enterprises and amalgamations, and the new approach to foreign trade activities put personnel in fundamentally new situations. It is important to teach economic executives and specialists to use to the fullest their rights and resources. The increased orientation of the activity of personnel toward the social sphere acquires fundamental importance.

It is necessary to bring about reorganization of the work of ministries and departments as soon as possible, to help them throw away petty tutelage and interference in the day-to-day activities of amalgamations and enterprises, and to focus attention on matters concerning scientific and technological progress, the refinement of the economic mechanism, and on large-scale, long-term matters of the development of sectors. Tasks facing the personnel of planning, financial and other economic bodies have been singled out in view of the current radical reform of economic management.

The role of the Soviets of People's Deputies should be enlarged in practice and their responsibility for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and everyday services to the population should be enhanced. Trade union personnel should take a more active role in solving industrial and social matters. The initiative of Komsomol organizations should be developed in every way.

Ideological sectors must be strengthened with highly qualified and trained personnel who fully feel the pulse of the times, who have a deep understanding of the essence of the tasks assigned, and who are capable of effectively propagating the party's policy, of convincing and organizing people.

The further strengthening of socialist legality and law and order in the country assigns new, responsible tasks to the personnel of law enforcement agencies. They should persistently learn to work in conditions of broader democracy and openness, relying on the trust and support of the entire population.

The report points out that new demands are being placed on the personnel of departments dealing with foreign policy in the energetic international activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Military personnel, who are charged with defending the peace and security of the Soviet people, are a major concern of ours.

The report emphasizes, in conclusion, that an important role belongs to the new year 1987—the year of the seventieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution—in the realization of the party's strategic course toward acceleration. It is essential not only to consolidate and develop what has been achieved in the first year of the five-year plan period, but also to include long-term factors of growth more fully and to make positive changes irreversible.

The Politburo proceeds from the assumption that the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee is to formulate the main guidelines for the renovation of our personnel policy and to determine the main tasks of this work in the conditions of reorganization. ■

music

# HOOKED ON JAZZ

By Boris Alexeyev

Photographs by Yuri Somov and Igor Boiko

Tbilisi, Georgia, was the site of the Soviet national jazz festival, Tbilisi '86, where 30 Soviet and foreign jazz groups performed.

1. Georgian saxophonist Otar Gurvcloshvili blends modern jazz with folk tunes.
2. Vladimir Chekasin is known for his versatility on wind instruments.
3. The Ganelin Trio, led by Lithuanian pianist Vyacheslav Ganelin, was beyond compare at Tbilisi '86. Last fall the trio toured the U.S. and Canada.
4. Petras Visniauskas of Lithuania.
5. Reet Kromel of Estonia.
6. Ilga Birzine displayed a bold and unusual approach.

Peterson and Billy Taylor. Vagif Mustafa-zade died in 1979.

A high note of the festival was the performance of Mustafa-zade's daughter Aziza. An incredibly talented artist in her own right—by the age of 17 she already had 100 compositions to her credit—the young performer shows great promise in improvisation and singing.

Referring to the groups from regions with essentially Oriental cultural traditions, one critic wrote that he was impressed "not so much by their techniques or Oriental motifs as by their perfect blend of jazz and folklore." This jazz style was best represented by Dostar, an ensemble led by Mart Yuldybayev from Bashkiria, and Boomerang, led by Farkhat Ibragimov from Kirghizia. Both groups make extensive use of folk instruments.

The conventional vanguard jazz, or free jazz, was also well represented at the festival. The most impressive program was presented by Vyacheslav Ganelin from Vilnius, Lithuania, and



**T**he Tbilisi '86 festival revealed two major trends in Soviet jazz. One trend stresses improvisation, that is, anything that comes out of jam sessions; the other focuses on more structured forms of composition. Yet one thing is clear: Modern jazz is a living art, not relying on relics of the past but involving constant search and experiment and resulting in absolutely new music and innovative forms of harmony.

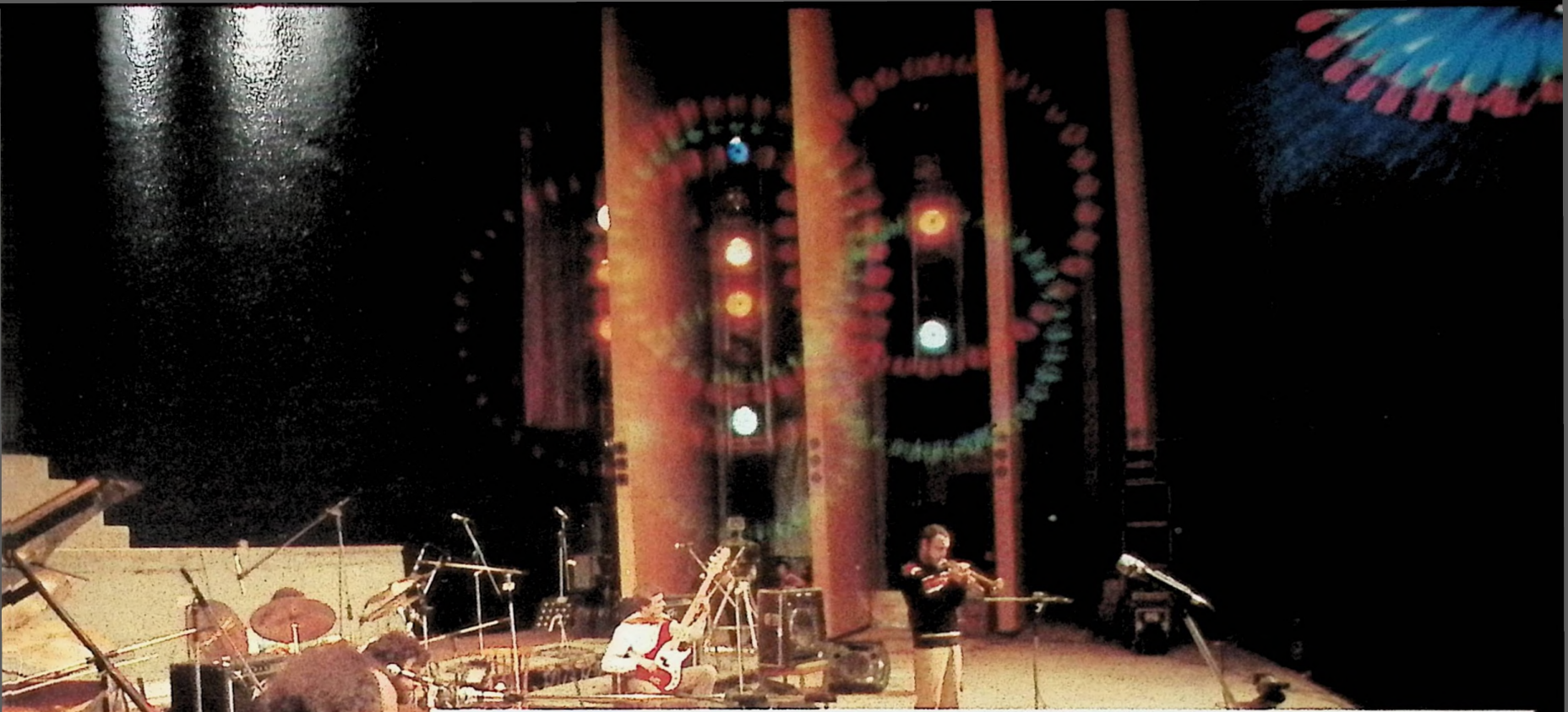
Dominating the Tbilisi '86 program were unconventional pieces based on the folk-music traditions of Central Asia, the Transcaucasus and other eastern regions of the USSR. This style was pioneered years ago by one of the brightest stars of Soviet jazz, Azerbaijani pianist Vagif Mustafa-zade. Critics compared his music to that of jazz greats Art Tatum, Oscar

7. Moscow trombonist Vyacheslav Nazarov.
  8. Givi Gachechiladze, a well-known Georgian composer and arranger.
- Facing page, top to bottom: The Soviet national jazz festival showcased not only well-known groups, but also lesser-known artists and performers. Kim Nazaretov's big brass band sound. Vladimir Tarasov and his vibrating drums won spectators' hearts.

the other members of his trio, Vladimir Chekasin and Vladimir Tarasov. The trio is a perfect combo. Ganelin starts out with a popular melody on the piano. The tune is then taken up by Chekasin on winds, augmented by Tarasov on drums. The result is an atonal jazz sound with some swing elements.

This past fall the Ganelin Trio toured the U.S. and Canada as part of a festival sponsored by the audio equipment company JVC. The trio gave dozens of performances during its 23-day tour, making a big hit everywhere. In Los Angeles, the mayor sent a message proclaiming the day of the trio's performance Ganelin Day. The message went on to say in part that Ganelin Day meant friendship; it meant American audiences were to hear Soviet jazz for the first time, which would surely promote mutual understanding.

Continued on page 44

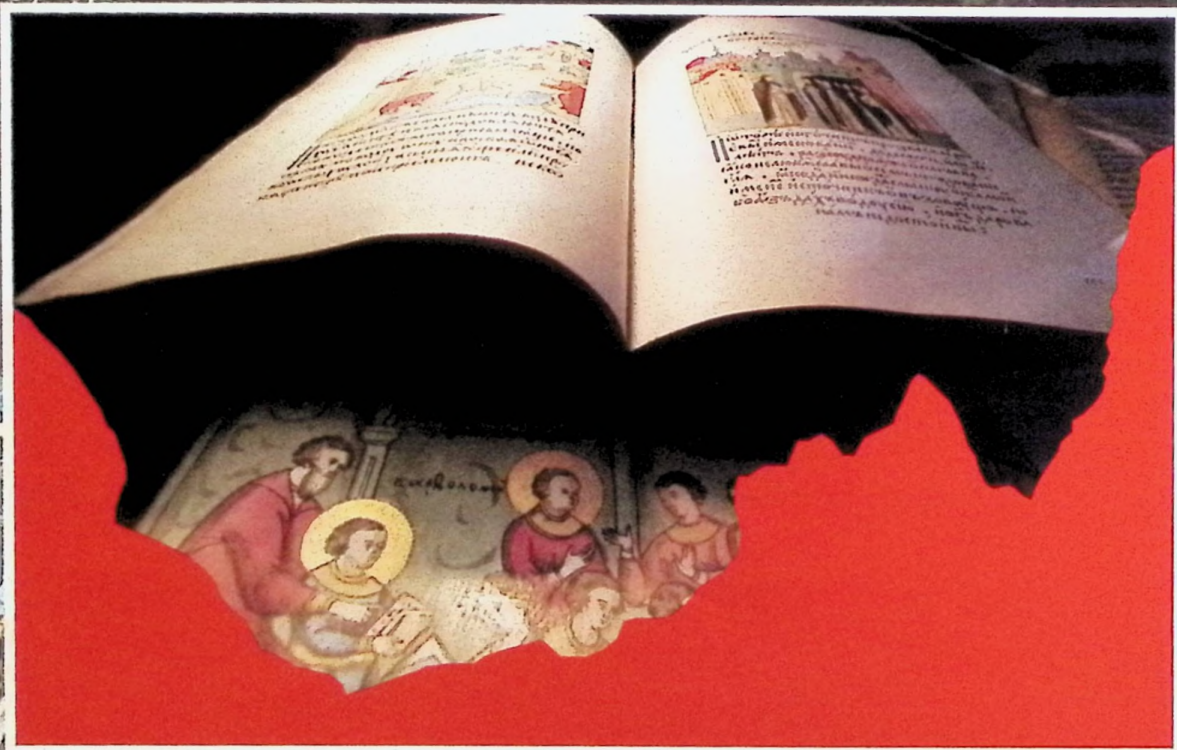


An altogether new kind of sound was heard at the Tbilisi '86 jazz festival—and the beat goes on. . . .



# SAVED FROM FIRE

By Elya Vasilyeva  
Photographs by Oleg Makarov



**L**ate on the night of September 28, 1986, the entire historic town of Zagorsk (71 kilometers from Moscow) was awakened by the monastery bells: Fire was raging through the Troitse-Sergiyevsky Lavra.

No one could remain indifferent—this building is a Russian national treasure. Founded in the mid-fourteenth century, the Troitse-Sergiyevsky Monastery (Lavra since 1744) was one of the country's main cultural centers for many centuries.

The Grand Princes of Muscovy and later the Russian czars were always generous to the monastery, frequently visiting it, granting it various privileges, making fabulous donations and sending their best craftspeople to build and decorate its premises.

Today the Lavra houses the country's largest monastery, the Moscow Theological Academy and Seminary, and the State History and Art Museum Preserve. As many as 1.5 million Soviet and foreign tourists visit this jewel of Russian architecture every year.

away that we couldn't use our latest fire-extinguishing equipment for fear of damaging the buildings, pictures, icons and cases, frescoes and other elements of the décor. That was why I ordered that the fire be extinguished in the most primitive ways."

Meanwhile, the fire spread to the czar's chambers—a magnificent specimen of seventeenth century Russian architecture erected to commemorate Peter I's ascent to the throne. Now it accommodates the Church Archeological Office, which is literally a treasure house created by generations of gifted artists and craftspeople over the centuries.

The fire fighters were very careful not to harm anything. To avoid damaging the magnificent stained-glass windows of the academy's church (part of the chambers), they entered the building through the burning passages. Working amid flames and smoke, they managed to dismantle the famous tiled stoves of the chambers and take them outside, to be reconstructed when the time came.

The church iconostasis, a splendid, five-meter-high edifice comprising historical icons painted by Andrei Rublyov, was also dismantled and taken outside.

The brave fire fighters acted with precision and great care, and the clergy who assisted them were just as selfless.

**O**f course, the monastery has gone through many trials over the centuries, raging fires among them," said Bishop Alexander of Dmitrov, rector of the Lavra theological schools, who was among the first to arrive at the scene. "But they happened long before our time. On this particular night of trial we felt helpless and distressed. The night was terrible, but no one displayed cowardice or lost control. With burning rafters crashing down from the burned-out dome, and with the temple consumed in smoke, our men still dove in and out to retrieve valuables from the vestry. They wouldn't listen to the fire fighters, who told them to leave the burning building. I had to enter the church myself and order them out at once."

By 10 A.M. the fire was almost entirely extinguished. But the monastery suffered a great loss that night. Five seminary students died despite heroic rescue attempts.

All night long the town's residents kept coming to the monastery gates to offer their assistance. Naturally the monks accepted their help.

"I arrived on the scene at the same time as the fire brigade," said Gennadi Popov, chairman (mayor) of the Zagorsk City Executive Committee. "We had to bring in a crane and welders to cut up and remove the metal girders from the collapsed floors."

The day after the fire, all the communication lines were repaired. The Zagorsk factories helped the monastery by loaning

machinery and sending their workers to assist in rebuilding the burned parts of the Lavra. The best artists of the Zagorsk restoration studios also offered their assistance. The town residents helped clear up the debris.

The local authorities' immediate offer of help to the clergy illustrates the relationship between the church and the state in the USSR.

"The fact that a major religious center is situated in our town," said Mayor Popov, "makes us especially particular about enforcement of the law on religious sects. Our executive committee has a special board whose duty is to see to it that the rights of believers are not violated and that the activity of the clergy is limited to the religious sphere.

"In consideration of the growing number of tourists in Zagorsk, our Town Soviet has recently done a great deal to modernize the land adjoining the Lavra: Ramshackle houses were demolished, new parking lots built and recreation zones laid out.

"We regularly allocate funds from the town budget to keep the Lavra buildings in good repair. The Lavra will also receive insurance for the fire damage."

"The local authorities support us in all respects," said Bishop Alexander, "and we repay them in kind. We love our historic town. I have lived here for 28 years, and it makes me happy to see our town growing ever more beautiful. We residents of Zagorsk are all doing our best to contribute to its prosperity. Deputies of the Town Soviet regularly report back to their constituency. All 2,000 inhabitants of the Lavra, both the staff and the students, are voters, too."

The Moscow Theological Academy and Seminary of the Troitse-Sergiyevsky Lavra have been training Russian Orthodox priests and theologians for 300 years.

"We have done our best to restore the educational routine at our theological schools," said Bishop Alexander. "As far as our internal order is concerned, we are independent of the state and we have our own liturgical, canonical and administrative routines. The state never interferes in this sphere of church activity. Our students come from all social strata, Christian as well as atheist. Before entering our theological establishments, some were college students. Others joined us after graduating from high school. They came to us because they had a calling, and they are confident of their future. They were free to choose their career.

"The academy has excellent conditions for lay educational, administrative, theological and international activities. We sponsor meetings of religious leaders from the Soviet Union and other countries and organize official theological debates and ecumenical conferences. We receive visitors from all parts of the world. Americans call on us especially frequently. Incidentally, the first visitors I received after the disaster were American journalists." ■



Facing page: The Troitse-Sergiyevsky Lavra in Zagorsk is a jewel of Russian medieval architecture (top). The Moscow Theological Academy has a library of over 150,000 books (center). The iconostasis and its frames were rescued from fire in 1986 (bottom). Top: A delegation of American religious workers attends a service. Above: Natalya Ignatyeva, a deputy of the Zagorsk Town Soviet.

The fire, which started in the dormitory of the seminary, spread quickly throughout the building because conditions favored the blaze. The aged, dry rafters exploded like gunpowder. The drafts between the closely situated structures were as strong as in a wind tunnel, and the night itself was very breezy.

It took the local fire fighters a few minutes to get to the Lavra. They summoned help from Moscow and the nearby towns. Colonel Vladimir Boronin, head of the Fire-Fighting Board of Moscow Region, took charge of operations.

Said Boronin: "We realized right

1. *What is the main purpose of your life and how do you intend to achieve it?*

2. *Are you satisfied with your living standards?*

3. *What do you think are the most important problems facing young people in the USSR?*

## HOOKED ON JAZZ

*Continued from page 40*

"It was quite an experience for us," Ganelin recalls. "We wanted to show Americans we could not only play jazz, but we could play a style of jazz all our own. The critics said we were a smash hit."

Naturally, jazz artists from Georgia, the host republic, attended Tbilisi '86 in large numbers. Outstanding among the talented "home-grown" groups was the Magradze Quartet. Led by pianist Otar Magradze, the quartet unconventionally includes a violin. Audiences were particularly enthusiastic about the duets played by Magradze on the piano and Otar Saganelidze on the contrabass.

Another popular performance was given by a group comprising contrabass player Tamaz Kurashvili, also a Georgian, pianist Mikhail Okun and drummer Victor Yepaneshnikov, who are both from Leningrad. All three are top-class jazz musicians renowned in this country and abroad. They made their first appearance together at Tbilisi '86, and it seemed to be a happy combination.

The recognized leader of Soviet mainstream music is Herman Lukyanov. Besides playing the flügelhorn and piano and composing, Lukyanov is the leader of Cadence, an ensemble that came together in 1978. Cadence relies heavily on subtle chamber music for its repertoire. Its music is somewhat reminiscent of the big band sounds, something not often achieved by a small ensemble like itself. All members of the group are top-class musicians who seek really meaningful improvisation. Cadence's offering in Tbilisi was a combination of Lukyanov compositions and classical jazz pieces.

Over the past decade Soviet jazz has made spectacular progress, earning international acclaim. Soviet musicians have appeared at most major international festivals and have won honors at musical events in Warsaw, the Hague, Prague and Bombay.

Recently several American record companies have purchased licenses from the Soviet recording company Melodiya to produce discs of Soviet jazz music. What's next? The festival in Georgia was such a great success, it's sure to become a tradition. Participation by Soviet artists in the next Newport Jazz Festival also sounds like a good idea. ■



**NAZKUL ABUTRAFOVA, 25,**  
TV Children's Program Hostess,  
Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan

1. I never made big plans; I just wanted to be happy—that is, to have a job I like, to marry a man I love and to have a son. I've always been very lucky indeed. I left my native village, in a remote part of Kazakhstan, for the capital of the republic, Alma-Ata, where I enrolled in the journalism school at the local university. In due time I graduated, fell in love with a man and soon married him. Now we have a little son. On weekends, when I sit in front of the TV cameras reciting a bedtime story for the kids, I always think I'm addressing my own child, too.

2. The main thing is that we have an apartment of our own. It's very nice and cozy, especially when our friends—actors, journalists and musicians—come to visit us. We are fond of traveling, and we have already visited Leningrad, the Baltic republics, the Black Sea and the Ukraine. At the end of our vacations we always go to Moscow—it's become a family tradition with us. We start saving money for our trips well in advance, so we don't have to grudge any expense once we are actually on the road.

3. Some of our young people take too long to grow up. Obviously this is because by the time they are actually independent, their parents have given them everything they wanted. If I succeed in bringing up my son to be industrious, I think I will have fulfilled my responsibility as a parent.



**IGOR PERETYAK, 25,**  
Taxi Driver,  
Leningrad, RSFSR

1. I became a taxi driver by accident. In my childhood I was fond of music, and I played a few musical instruments, but after finishing music school, I failed the entrance exams to the conservatory. So I became a taxi driver like my father. That's a switch, isn't it? But what does music give a man? New sensations. Driving a taxi and conversing with the passengers provide the same experience.

Last fall I enrolled in the correspondence department of a polytechnical institute. After graduation I want to become a production manager. Music is a hobby now, and I don't regret it.

2. If I were satisfied with everything, I would try to stop time. Can you be satisfied if you haven't yet reached your goal, if you haven't brought up your children? But if you ask me whether I'm happy, I'll say Yes. I have good prospects for the future. I'll be 30 when I graduate from the institute, and I'll have enough experience in social work (now I'm a member of the taxi drivers' trade union committee)—why not become a good manager? I have a wonderful wife and two nice kids. In short, I have the future and I have dreams that must come true.

3. Our young people are often unwilling to take risks. They have many rights, but they are used to looking up to adults. Of course, the adults' authority should not be ignored, but we have to learn to stand on our own.



**GULRUKH KHASANOVA, 24,**  
Lawyer,  
Samarkand, Uzbekistan

1. When I was 23, I graduated from the law school at Samarkand University, and I am now working as a lawyer. I can't remember exactly why I chose this career. I think it was because of the sense of justice my parents imparted to me. Certainly it helps me in my present work. A human tragedy lies behind every criminal case and complicated human relationships behind every civil case. My credo is as follows: Do your utmost to help truth and good to prevail over evil and injustice.

2. I've got an interesting job and a high salary, but they are obviously not enough to make me happy. It's very important for a woman to be happily married. I'm unlucky in this respect: I've just divorced my husband, whom I used to love very much. But we turned out to be incompatible, and I don't think we could have been happy together. Unfortunately, we realized it too late. I have two daughters, and it's very hard bringing them up on my own.

3. I've already begun to answer this question. Divorce is one of the commonest problems I encounter at work and in my private life, and it's especially prevalent among the younger generation. I also know from my own experience that teenagers often mistake attachment for love. If they marry early in life, they soon realize they've made a mistake. And then it's their kids who have to pay dearly for the parents' broken marriage.

“... brush your teeth, make the bed, have breakfast and solve the problems.” Sasha forgot everything but the problems.



## HOW TO BE A CHILD PRODIGY

By Valeri Khrapov  
Photographs by Vladimir Cheishvili

Sasha Vecherok does not consider himself a child prodigy because he cannot extract cubic roots in his head. Nevertheless, he's only 14 years old and he is a second year student in the physics and mathematics faculty of the teachers college.

Sasha lives with his family in Kherson, a city in the Ukraine. When he was only three years old, his parents, mathematicians by profession, would tell him when they left for work: "Do your morning exercises, brush your teeth, make the bed, have breakfast and solve the problems." Sasha forgot everything but the problems, which his mother herself had devised for him the day before. He was so absorbed in them that he didn't notice how time flew.

By the time he was four years old, Sasha had learned to read and to do arithmetic, proving himself a very able pupil. His mother, oblivious of the great teaching principle of gradual learning, began to teach him to add and subtract numbers expressed by several figures—a task usually learned by third grade pupils. He already knew the meaning of a negative number, a concept usually learned in fifth grade, and he learned to solve problems according to formulas and to determine the type of each problem.

Sasha found it equally easy to write. He began by copying his favorite story, "The Cow," about a young boy who broke a glass and tried to conceal this accident by throwing the slivers into a

bucket containing food for the cow. The cow became ill and had to be slaughtered, but the boy could not eat its meat.

"We had no problem explaining to Sasha the difference between good and bad," his father said. "We told him he shouldn't break toys because they were a result of people's work. A child must know that. If he isn't interested in the toys any more, he can give them to other children. Maybe that's why Sasha several times took apart and then reassembled a mechanical toy hen. He likes handiwork, so he repairs the household appliances himself and helps the neighbors."

"We don't think that a child's unquestioning obedience is an end in itself," his mother joined in. "We always tried to encourage him to make decisions on his own. We never told him whether he should go by bus or trolley bus or what he should buy in a store. The only thing that mattered was that he could cook a dinner out of what he bought: That was his job, his responsibility."

Sasha went straight to the fourth grade. Some teachers regarded him as an example of their professional skill and the efficiency of their work with the most gifted pupils. Others, mostly humanities teachers, were displeased, calling his development "lopsided": He got only mediocre grades for history and geography. In the ninth grade (Sasha was only 12 then) he did not understand Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace* or the works of Fyodor Dostoyevsky: The boy was more inter-

ested in the science-fiction novels of Alexander Belyaev, Ray Bradbury and H.G. Wells than in the generally recognized classics.

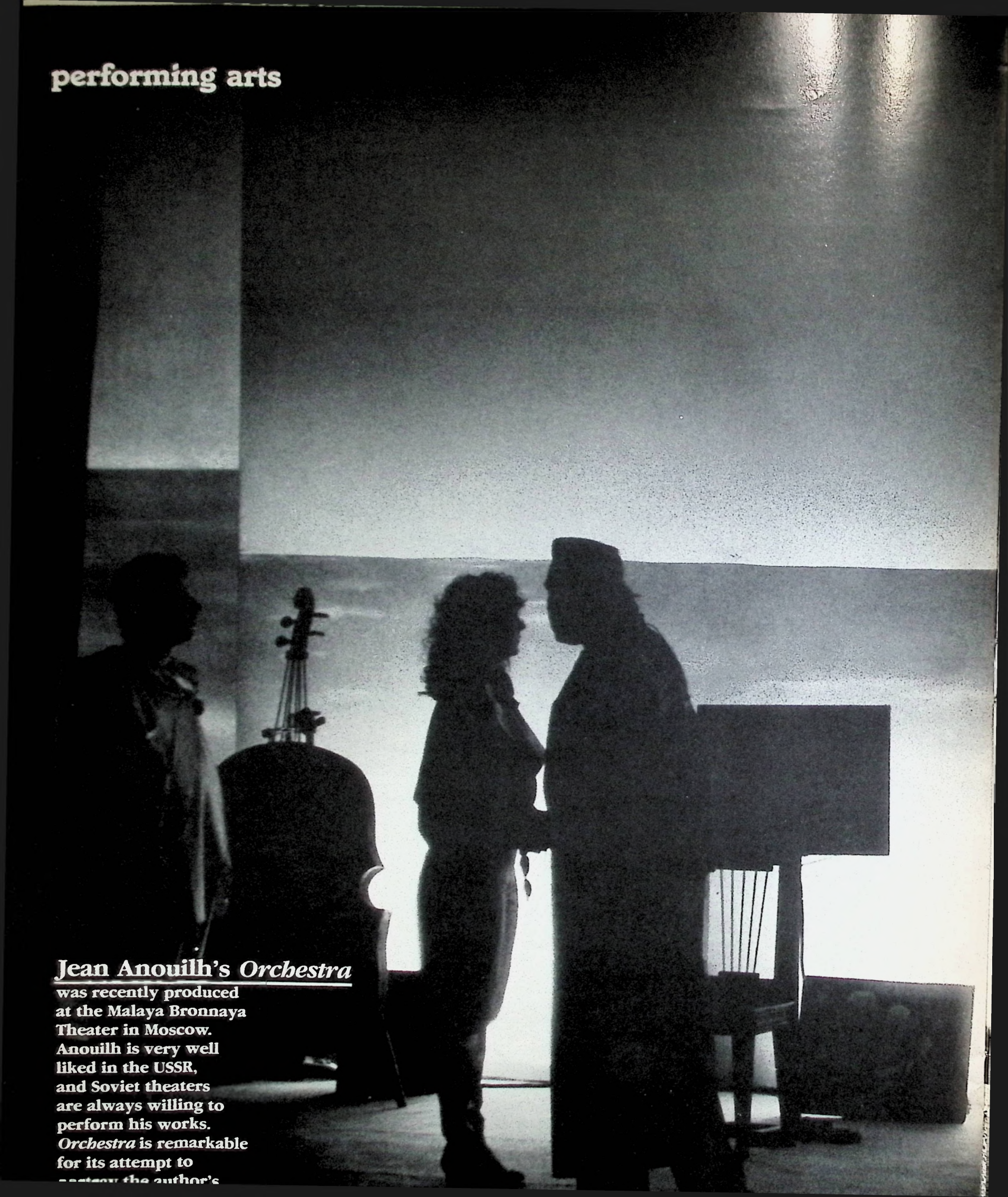
As a rule teachers reproach parents who have not taught their children to read and write before they enter school. Sasha's teachers blamed his parents for depriving him of a childhood. But what childhood did they mean? Running and jumping during recess? Fishing on the Dnieper River? Playing with a pet dog? But he does do all those things. Maybe he has no time to play football? He does that too, though perhaps not so often as his friends.

Victor Berman is dean of the physics and mathematics faculty. "Sasha is only a child," he says with a smile. "When I ask him what he did on Sunday, he answers that he went sledding with other kids. But as far as studies go, he is our pride and joy. He gets nothing but the top grades on all his exams."

Education reform is going on in the Soviet Union. One aspect of the reform is expansion of the network of specialized schools and classes for young mathematicians, physicists, historians, chemists and biologists. Classes like these will provide new opportunities and prospects for gifted children such as Sasha Vecherok.

College professors see in Sasha what his schoolteachers failed to see. The end of general school is not the end of his education—Sasha will no doubt reread *War and Peace*. He will discover Leo Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky on his own. ■

performing arts



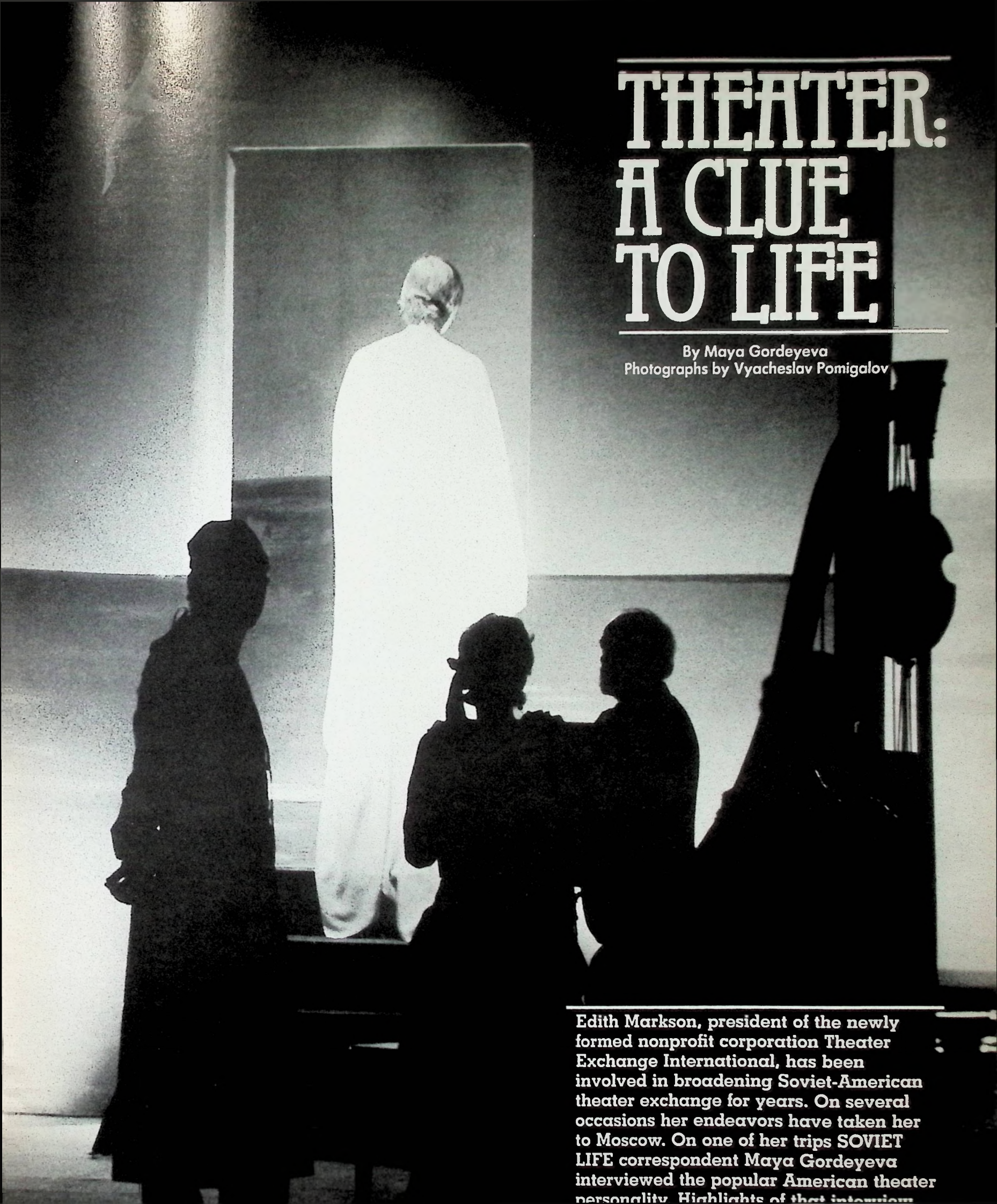
**Jean Anouilh's *Orchestra***

was recently produced  
at the Malaya Bronnaya  
Theater in Moscow.

Anouilh is very well  
liked in the USSR,  
and Soviet theaters  
are always willing to  
perform his works.

*Orchestra* is remarkable  
for its attempt to  
recreate the author's





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# THEATER: A CLUE TO LIFE

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By Maya Gordeyeva  
Photographs by Vyacheslav Pomigalov

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Edith Markson, president of the newly formed nonprofit corporation Theater Exchange International, has been involved in broadening Soviet-American theater exchange for years. On several occasions her endeavors have taken her to Moscow. On one of her trips SOVIET LIFE correspondent Maya Gordeyeva interviewed the popular American theater personality. Highlights of that interview

## mo and Avos

runaway musical spectacular, blends the poetry of Andrei Voznesensky and the music of Alexei Rybnikov. It tells the story of a Russian-American romance set at the end of the eighteenth century. American director Joseph Papp is considering the possibility of staging it in New York.



Photograph by Vitali Arutyunov

## Harms! Charms! Shardam!

For the School of Clowns is a hilarious comedy based on Daniel Harms's sketches, running at the Moscow Theater of Minatures. The play is at the top of the list of box office hits for its witty and biting review of life as seen through the eyes of one of the most controversial Soviet writers of the 1920s and 1930s.



**R**ecalling her first taste of Soviet contemporary theater 10 years ago when she was in Moscow as the vice president of the Board of Directors of San Francisco's American Conservatory Theatre (ACT), which was on a tour sponsored by the U.S. State Department, Edith Markson was quick to point out that there is a natural rapprochement between the Soviet and American theater communities. "We are all very much indebted to the culture of the Russian theater," she said. "When MHAT [the Moscow Art Theater] came to New York in 1965, we all stormed the playhouse to see its beautiful productions of Chekhov. Eleven years later MHAT was hosting us. We were wonderfully well received and were overwhelmed by the warmth of the people, the extraordinary work done on Soviet stages and the openness of the Soviet theater community. We found that there are just no barriers, that theater people of both countries belong to an international family."

The actors in the repertory company were so taken with contemporary Soviet drama that they decided to stage a Soviet play when they returned home. They chose Mikhail Roshchin's *Valentin and Valentina*, a modern Romeo-Juliet romance set in Moscow. "Of course we invited the marvelous playwright Mikhail Roshchin and MHAT's artistic director Oleg Yefremov to the premiere in San Francisco," continued Markson, "and that was the start of the exchange. Soon after that I took a group of important and interested American theater directors to the USSR. It was the first large group to travel there in years. Our directors were so receptive to what they saw that immediately two Soviet directors—Galina Volchek of the Sovremennik Theater and Anatoli Efros, at that time at the Malaya Bronnaya Theater—were invited to direct plays in the United States.

"Though a formal exchange program had not yet come into existence, it was growing out of its own energy."

The staging of *Strider*, first at the Chelsea Theater and later at the Helen Hayes Theater on Broadway, was another outgrowth of the visit of American theater directors to the USSR. *Strider*, the Leningrad production based on a story by Leo Tolstoy and adapted for the stage by the contemporary Soviet director-playwright Mark Rozovsky, in Markson's words, "simply overwhelmed the directors who saw it." American director Bob Kalfin said, "That production is of such caliber it is beyond any national consideration, a major work of art that transcends every culture and every society and it should be given to the world." Kalfin endeavored to do just that, and 15 other theaters in the U.S. staged the play. In 1978 a delegation of Soviet directors visiting the U.S. found several American plays of interest—Donald L. Coburn's *The Gin Game*, David Mamet's *A Life in the Theatre* and *The Water Engine* and the popular Broadway musical *A Chorus Line*. *The Gin Game* evoked special interest. It

was a new play written by someone entirely unknown in the USSR. The director, Mike Nichols, was highly respected, and veteran stage and screen actors Jessica Tandy and Hume Cronin were in the cast. Markson was later instrumental in taking the production to Moscow and Leningrad, where it aroused a great deal of excitement.

For the next seven or eight years, VAAP, the Soviet copyright agency, did whatever it could to keep U.S.-USSR theater relations alive, and something of an informal exchange developed. Markson continued to visit Moscow and other Soviet cities almost every year, the whole while encouraging other American theater people to tour the USSR and to get to know the Soviet theater community and VAAP. This proved especially fruitful when Italian-born American playwright Mario Fratti brought a group of off-Broadway directors to the USSR on VAAP's invitation. In the group was Eve Adamson, the artistic director of the Jean Cocteau Theater in New York. She has since produced three of Edward Radzinsky's plays.

Another unexpected development, Markson recalled, was Patricia McIlrath's production of Alexander Galin's *Retro* at the Kansas City Repertory, following her visit to Moscow and Leningrad in the early 1980s.

Interest in contemporary Soviet drama was gaining so much momentum in the States that even without a cultural agreement, Markson stressed, more premières were in the offing. Mark Rozovsky's play *Father and Son* was performed by the La Mama Theater in New York, and Victor Rozov's satire *Nest of the Woodgrouse* was staged in Washington, D.C.

When relations between the two countries were strained and no cultural agreement existed between them, Markson and Martha Coigny of the International Theater Institute introduced Soviet playwrights to the sponsors of the annual Playwrights Conference at the Eugene O'Neill Center. Since then Soviet theater people have participated in this event.

Markson's latest visit to Moscow coincided with the first practical steps taken under the new U.S.-USSR cultural agreement signed in Geneva, and

her seventy-third birthday. Recently she has become the president of a newly formed nonprofit corporation—Theater Exchange International. How does she view prospects for exchange now? "Your theater always reflects what's happening in your country. That is very interesting to us, and this is what I want the groups I bring to this country to see and understand.

"Theater Exchange International intends to do a lot of this, and it has the support of both governments, both ways. As we are entering another decade, particularly within the structure of a cultural exchange agreement, we must broaden it.

"Contacts are valuable not for their own sake but for the results they bring. So if one begins to sum up the results of the U.S.-USSR theater exchange from this point of view, the past decade has indeed yielded tangible results. Some 20 new Soviet plays have found their way to the American stage."

*A friendship begun over a decade ago brought Edith Markson together again with Soviet playwright Mikhail Roshchin and artistic director of the Moscow Art Theater Oleg Yefremov (right) to plan future exchanges.*



## Mikhail Roshchin

**I** have been to the U.S. on several occasions hosting my plays and attending the O'Neill conference. Edith Markson has always been at my side introducing me to prominent American theater directors and playwrights, giving me guidance and advice, and showing me the best and the worst of Broadway and off-Broadway. She loves actors, playwrights and directors. Her connections in the theater world are enormous in both countries, and she is well loved everywhere. And what's more, she enjoys what she is doing! The past decade was both warming and heartbreaking. Our contacts were at a very low ebb. We have to start all over again.

We need to expand, exchange, see more of each other, not only for the sake of culture but for the sake of mutual enrichment and peace. What a wonderful place the world would be if we were not in a permanent state of confrontation but in a permanent state of friendship, if our theaters were to carry the torch of mutual understanding. Our theater systems are virtually identical. We all learned from Stanislavsky. And I must say that the best of Soviet and American theater is very impressive.

Today there can be no hope of progress on the world level if we do not see each other's work and if we do not compete artistically.

## Oleg Yefremov

**M**y hope is that in the coming decade there will be the exchange not only of directors but of whole theater companies as well. I am hoping that MHAT will go to America to show some of its new work. We have not toured the U.S. for more than 20 years. If we go, I'm sure we'll be able to establish many new contacts. I believe Stanislavsky was perfectly right when he said that art, not guns, should be the field of our competition. What could be more ennobling than that?

## Happy Birthday, Wanda June

The stage version of Kurt Vonnegut's remarkable novel of the same name, was performed at the South West Theater, a newly formed drama studio in Moscow. The main emphasis of the production is on lighting and movement rather than on traditional sets and acting.

## Memory

production of the newly organized Moscow Theater of Plastic Drama, which is headed by Gedrus Matskyavichus, treats philosophical subjects of life, past and present, through dance and movement.



## Victor Rozov

Victor Rozov is a popular and prolific playwright.



I was pleased to hear that my play *Nest of the Woodgrouse*, which I thought would be of purely local interest, received so much attention when Joseph Popp did it in New York and Washington. This only goes to show how common many of the problems facing us in everyday life really are. This seemed to be a discovery not only for the audiences, but also for the reviewers in America. I was sorry not to have seen it.

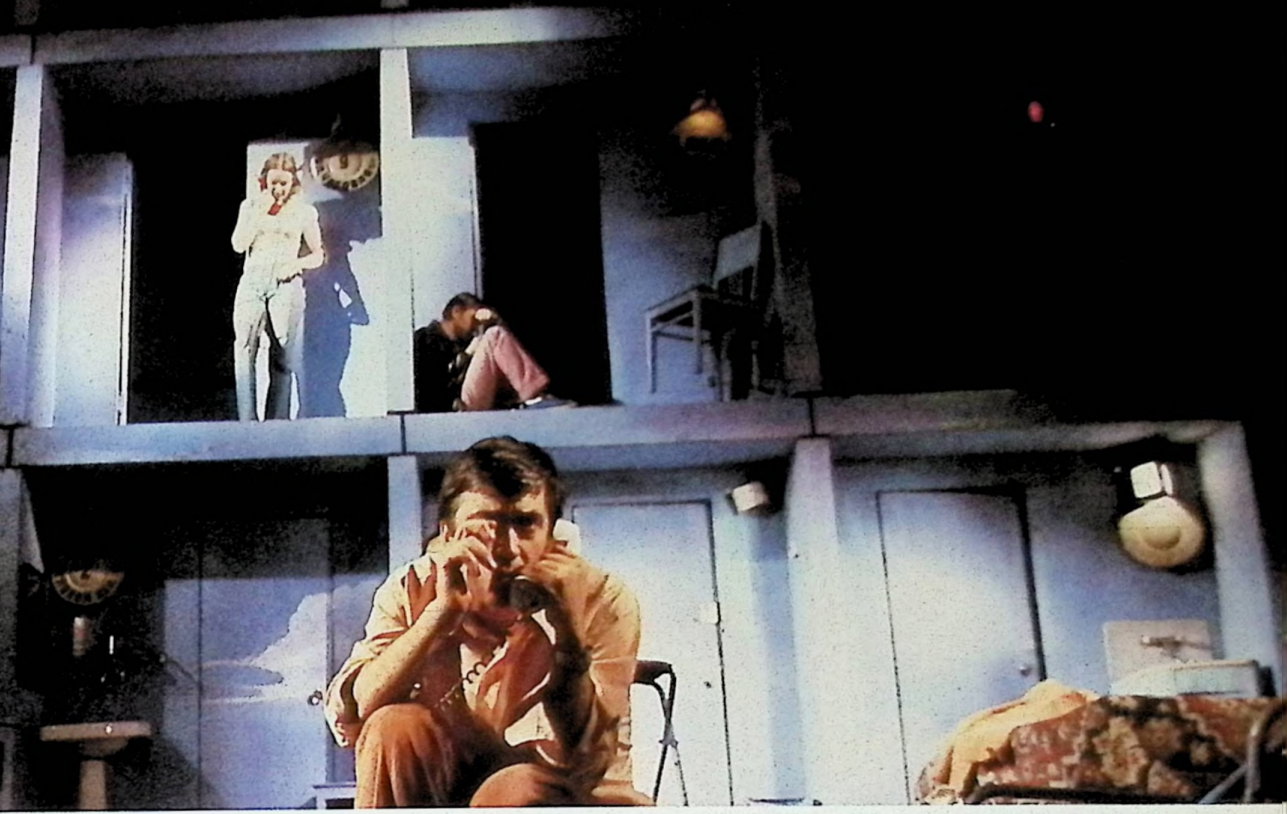
Imaginary barriers have continued to separate us for many years. It is a senseless situation that needs to be changed. The Earth is a very small planet, and human life is very short. We should find ways of making it more worthwhile, more interesting, more creative. We should

step up exchanges of every kind. I have been to the U.S. and carried back profound impressions. Of course we should exchange plays and find ways of making the translations more accurate. Translating drama is more difficult than translating poetry. That's why playwrights really do need to work with theaters that are staging their plays. That's when the best results are achieved. I have met Arthur Miller and Edward Albee, and we share many views.

I believe American audiences are beginning to realize that Soviet theater has a great deal to offer. We must do everything we can culturally to disperse the political thunderclouds that are still lurking overhead.

## She in the Absence

of *Love and Death*, a play by Soviet playwright Edward Radzinsky, deals with the plight of young love and its transformations with time. Three of Radzinsky's works have been staged off-Broadway at the Jean Cocteau Theater—*Lunin*, *Theater in the Times of Nero and Seneca* and *Conversations with Socrates*.



## Conversations with Socrates

by Edward Radzinsky at the Mayakovsky Theater in Moscow. In this scene the philosopher in chains (Armenian actor Armen Djigarkhanyan) extols the value of freedom and the impossibility of enslaving the human spirit. Some of the country's most prominent actors have performed the role of Socrates. Djigarkhanyan also plays Nero in another Radzinsky work.



## Alexander Gelman

Playwright Alexander Gelman has traveled to the U.S.



**T**o me, the O'Neill conference, which promotes the works of young unpublished playwrights, is an experiment of tremendous value. It is a productive endeavor that countries with older theater traditions should think of following. By participating in it, we have acquired insight into the mainstream of American drama in the years to come. We have also been able to promote some of our own works.

When I attended the conference in 1985, there was a reading of Sergei Kokovkin's *If I Live*, which is about the intense relationship of Leo Tolstoy and his wife. At the same time, negotiations began for a presentation in New York of my play *Alone with Everyone*.

We must stop talking about the need for exchange and just get on with it at top speed. We have to establish mutual understanding and friendship. We must enliven the exchange, make it more creative. We could start publishing coeditions of recently produced plays in both countries, in both languages, and we should hold annual U.S.-USSR conferences of playwrights as the novelists of both countries have been doing for a number of years. I believe in cultural exchange because the more people are involved in it, the greater the realization that the controversy between our nations does not lie in the cultural sphere—it is purely political. Rapprochement of our theaters may influence public opinion and the international climate.

## Mark Rozovsky

Mark Rozovsky is the artistic director of the Theater at the Nikitsky Gate.



I never thought my works would appear on Broadway. Two of my plays, *Strider* and *Father and Son*, have been performed in America. However, there was no structure for a cultural agreement at the time, and I could not attend the premières. This I regret, and I hope it will never happen again. Playwrights should not only come to take bows at the premières—they should come to work with the theater company while it is going through rehearsals. A play has so many innuendoes, so many nuances that may be lost in translation. Some of the pictures of *Strider* I received from America give me reason to believe there are misconceptions about what is "truly Russian." Only the playwright could correct that. Today we have a cultural agreement, and our hopes are high. Theater exchange will expand. But even in the worst of times theater—a medium of art that the great Stanislavsky defined as the "here and now"—may be the only genuine instrument of maintaining human contact. *Strider* was warmly received in the States, and that was when political tensions were at their worst. This gave us hope that peace would prevail, that life and art would continue.

## Edward Radzinsky

Three of Edward Radzinsky's plays have been staged in New York City.



Only a very mad, mad, mad woman would dream of doing three of my plays in succession in New York, a woman who is utterly devoted to theater and absolutely mad about art. Such a woman is Eve Adamson, the artistic director of the Jean Cocteau Theater. I feel extremely indebted to her, and I am very happy that I did not let her company down. She began with *Theater in the Times of Nero and Seneca*, then *Lunin* and finally *Conversations with Socrates*. In fact, she did the whole trilogy, only in reverse. *Nero* is the last play I wrote; *Socrates* is the first. All three plays are about tyranny and what it does to the human condition. I was especially concerned about how *Lunin* would be received because it deals with a purely Russian historical personage. Lunin was one of the first Russian revolutionaries in the early nineteenth century. A member of the Decembrists, his manuscripts were burned. He was strangled in prison so that there'd be no trace left of him at all. Yet 160 years later, this person was on a prominent New York stage expressing his ideas freely and openly.

We all feel very much indebted to Edith Markson for the tremendous work she has done in keeping the exchange alive when it could have easily been extinguished. No amount of talk can achieve what the theater can do to show the soul of a people. Many evil myths will be dispelled if we continue meeting each other in the magical world of art.

## Youngster

a stage version of a sci-fi novel by the Strugatsky Brothers, performed at the Moscow Central Children's Theater. Set in outer space, the drama tackles many contemporary issues.



## Colombina's Apartment

a play by Lyudmila Petrushevskaya, focuses on the problems facing many women. It is a hit at Moscow's Sovremennik Theater, which is headed by Galina Volchek. In 1978 Volchek directed Mikhail Roshchin's



## Theater of Plastic Drama

Love, despair, courage, frustration—you name it—each and every human emotion finds an outlet and expression in improvisations at Gedrus Matskyavichus' Theater of Plastic Drama. Music, movement, spectacular sets and costumes create a wonderful fantasy world with a powerful punch.



Soviet set designer Valeri Leventhal did the sets for plays directed by Anatoli Efros at the Tyrone Guthrie Theater in Minneapolis: *Molière* (above) and *Marriage* (below).



## Anatoli Efros

Artistic director Anatoli Efros died earlier this year. Below is part of his last interview.



**F**requently I recall the happy times I spent in the States directing Gogol's *Marriage* and Bulgakov's *Molière* at the Guthrie Theater in Minneapolis. What made me feel especially gratified was that I found a common language with the theater people there. Our work was very productive, and I was able to understand the actors almost without interpretation. They never seemed to have any uncalled-for questions, and I could see by their faces that a simple visual demonstration was frequently enough to achieve comprehension. I also found that there is virtually no difference between American and Soviet actors.

## Galina Volchek

Galina Volchek is the artistic director of the Sovremennik Theater as well as an actress.



**I** support wholeheartedly Edith Markson's idea that we must ultimately all strive to hold regular festivals of American and Soviet drama. Art that speaks the language of truth, beauty and sentiment is the only medium that can help people get a correct picture of the soul of a nation. I witnessed this in 1978, when I directed Roshchin's *Echelon* in Houston. The American audiences showed great compassion and understanding for the plight of Russian women during World War II, yet most of the people had nothing in common with the characters in the play. The strength of the play and the quality of the acting was what moved them.



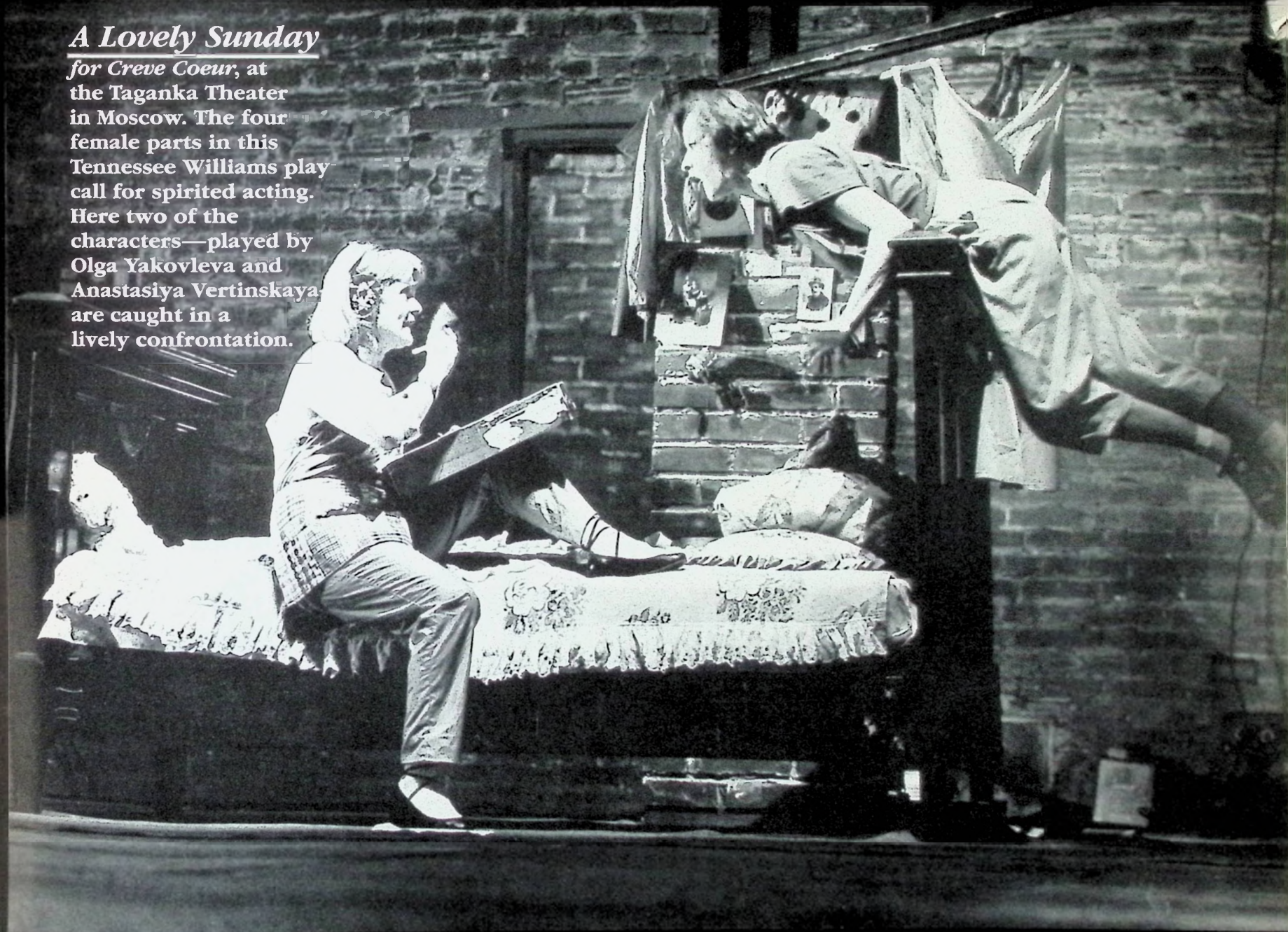


### ***The Bench***

by controversial playwright Alexander Gelman deals with loneliness, divorce, alienation and the art of being truthful in a world accustomed to subterfuge and deception. Sad and funny, frequently heart-rending, the play is a smash hit among theatergoers.

### ***A Lovely Sunday***

for *Creve Coeur*, at the Taganka Theater in Moscow. The four female parts in this Tennessee Williams play call for spirited acting. Here two of the characters—played by Olga Yakovleva and Anastasiya Vertinskaya—are caught in a lively confrontation.



### ***Echelon***

at the Sovremennik Theater. This play by Mikhail Roshchin recreates the tragic journey of evacuees fleeing Moscow in the early stages of World War II. *Echelon* is a study of women's character in time of peril.



For the 175th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Herzen



## «Our Dear HERZEN»

By Marina Khachaturova

Lively, intelligent, responsive," said Leo Tolstoy of Alexander Herzen, one of the foremost Russian authors and an outstanding revolutionary ideologist. "I never saw profundity and brilliance combine so spectacularly in anyone as they did in him. He is head and shoulders above other political leaders of his and the present time." Tolstoy saw a kindred spirit in Herzen and called him "our dear Herzen."

Alexander Herzen was born on March 25 (April 6, New Style), 1812, into the Yakovlev family, one of Moscow's richest and noblest, related to the ruling Romanov dynasty. His mother, Louise Haag, was the daughter of a petty clerk in Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg. She had left home to follow Ivan Yakovlev, 30 years her elder, whom she loved to distraction. Her son, born out of wedlock, had no right to the ancestral name, so he was given the name Herzen, from the German word *Herz*, heart: child of love.

The year of Herzen's birth was one of the most memorable in Russian history, the year of the Patriotic War against the Napoleonic invasion of Russia. He was five months old when enemy troops occupied Moscow. The household's eyewitness accounts

of the war and the horrible fire that devoured most of the city were a most vivid impression of his childhood. Years later he started his renowned *Memoirs* with the following words:

Stories of the Moscow fire, of the Battle of Borodino, of the capture of Paris were my lullabies, my fairy tales, my *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

The Decembrist uprising was an even stronger influence on Herzen. The Decembrists, a group of progressive noblemen, military officers for the most part, were the first in Russia to rise in arms against the autocracy. Their insurrection, in December 1825, which Herzen was later to call "the first outcry of Russian liberty," ended in a blood bath ordered by Nicholas I, who had just succeeded to the throne. The five leaders of the Decembrists met their death on the gallows. "The execution of

[Pavel] Pestel and his comrades woke my mind from sweet childish slumber," Herzen wrote later.

Nikolai Ogaryov, a year his junior, was Herzen's closest friend. Tied with an almost religious devotion to Russia, their hearts beat in unison, burning with the desire of self-sacrifice for the nation. In the summer of 1827 the boys came to a secluded spot in Vorobyov, now Lenin Hills, a recreation area in Moscow, to pledge a solemn oath to carry on the Decembrist cause and to sacrifice their lives to it. Ogaryov, a revolutionary democrat and one of the best Russian poets, supported Herzen on his stony, glorious path until his dying day.

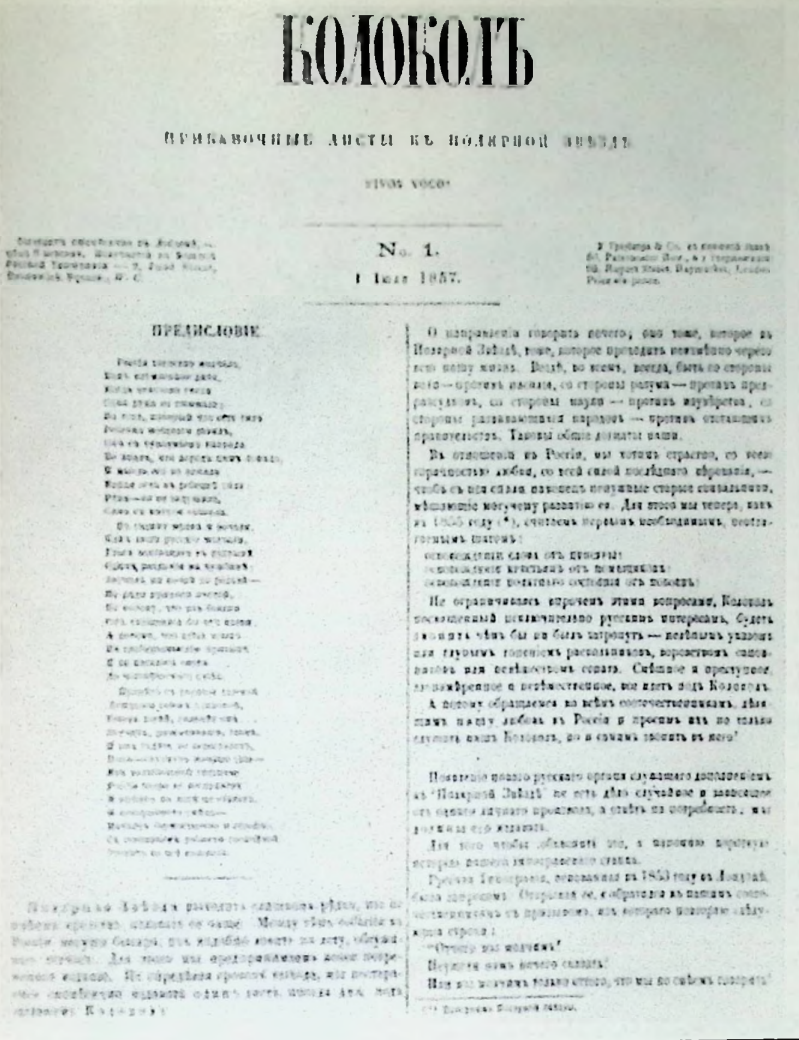
In 1829 Herzen entered Moscow University. Ogaryov joined him there several months later. After the abortive uprising of 1825, the university became the center of Russian intellectual life. It inherited

the traditions of its glorious alumni, Decembrists Nikolai Turgenyev, Ivan Yakushkin, Nikita Muravyov, Pyotr Kakhovsky and Mikhail Fonvizin. Clubs devoted to politics and philosophy carried on the tradition of free social thinking. Nikolai Stankevich headed the philosophy club, and Herzen the political. The club lived on after Herzen graduated.

Reprisals were prompt. In the summer of 1834 Herzen and Ogaryov were arrested, and Herzen was exiled, first to Perm in the Urals and later to Vyatka, now Kirov, in the north of European Russia. Three years later he was transferred to Vladimir in Central Russia.

Passionately in love with Natalya Zakharyina, a distant cousin, Herzen secretly went to Moscow to elope with her. He loved her all his life, and her charming presence imbues many pages of his memoirs.

With police surveillance lifted by the summer of 1839, Herzen came to Moscow to rejoin his friends and to meet new people. Among them were Vissarion Belinsky, Russia's foremost literary critic; the famous historian Timofei Granovsky, who had a Moscow University professorship at the time; and the renowned actor Mikhail Shchepkin. Old and new friends gathered around Herzen. Ivan Turgenyev, just starting out as



Left: The first issue of Herzen's newspaper *Kolokol* (*The Bell*), published in London in 1857. Above: The journal *Polyarnaya zvezda* (*Polar Star*), also published in London, first came out in 1855. Right: Herzen and his friend Nikolai Ogaryov in a photograph taken in the 1860s. Below: A pencil drawing of the French Revolution of 1848.



a writer, was soon to join this informal circle.

Shortly after he moved to St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, to serve at the Ministry of Interior, Herzen was arrested again for "disseminating false and seditious rumors" on the basis of his secretly inspected correspondence. Exiled to Novgorod, Herzen retired a year later, in the summer of 1842, and was allowed to live in Moscow.

Friends with whom he shared his cherished thoughts and deepest convictions stood by him. Herzen later described his circle in his memoirs:

Never again would I see people of such integrity, brilliance and education. . . . As we clinked glasses at our friendly suppers, raillery went hand in hand with business-like exchange of opinions and information. Everyone communicated all he had read and heard; common views took shape in heated debates, and what had dawned on one became the property of the whole group. . . . All worked with dedication. Some taught at the university, others contributed to periodicals, still others studied Russian history. That time laid the foundation of all we did later. We knew only too well to what it might lead us, but we followed our path. Every day we might have been arrested, discharged from duties or exiled. But we taught on, published our essays and edited our periodicals.



Serfdom, Russia's crying evil, was the focus of their debates. "From 1842 on, all thinking people in Russia discussed how to liberate peasants. Everything else depended on that," Herzen later reminisced.

He and people of like mind considered Western statehood and public life superior to their Russian counterparts, and they wanted Russia to keep abreast of the West—hence the name of the Herzen circle, the Westernizers. Although they were devoted friends, they differed on many points, so the group eventually disintegrated. Herzen and Belinsky supported the extreme left trend. Convinced socialists, they were Russia's first revolutionary democrats, forerunners of the mighty force that made its presence felt in

the revolutionary situation of 1859-1861.

Fiction writing took no less of Herzen's time in the 1840s than philosophy and journalism. He constantly contributed to *Otechestvennye zapiski* (*Notes of the Fatherland*), the best contemporary Russian magazine, which published most of his works, subtle in form and innovative in content. His exotic pen name, Iskander, the Arabic for Alexander, became known throughout the country.

In the 1830s Herzen had focused his attention on politics, morals and social utopias. The next decade brought philosophy into the foreground of his work. Liberation struggle, he maintained, rested on the foundation of profoundly understood natural and

social phenomena. Herzen called Hegelian dialectics "the algebra of revolution."

"Letters on the Study of Nature," his main philosophical treatise, was published in *Otechestvennye zapiski* in 1845. Georgi Plekhanov, Russia's first Marxist scholar, later commented on his citations from the letters:

Those excerpts may easily leave you under the impression that they appeared in the latter half of the 1870s instead of the early 40s—and belonged to Engels' pen instead of Herzen's: so closely do his ideas resemble those of Engels. The amazing likeness shows Herzen's thought to have followed the direction taken by Engels, and thus, by Marx.

Lenin appreciated him no less. "Herzen came right up to dialectical materialism, and halted—before historical materialism," he wrote.

Herzen's fiction was sensational. The short novel *Who Is to Blame?* had a strong antiserfdom thrust. It posed major social questions about the destiny of the intelligentsia in Russia, the social status of women and family issues.

The novella *Thieving Magpie* de- ►



Giuseppe Garibaldi, a leader of Italy's national liberation.



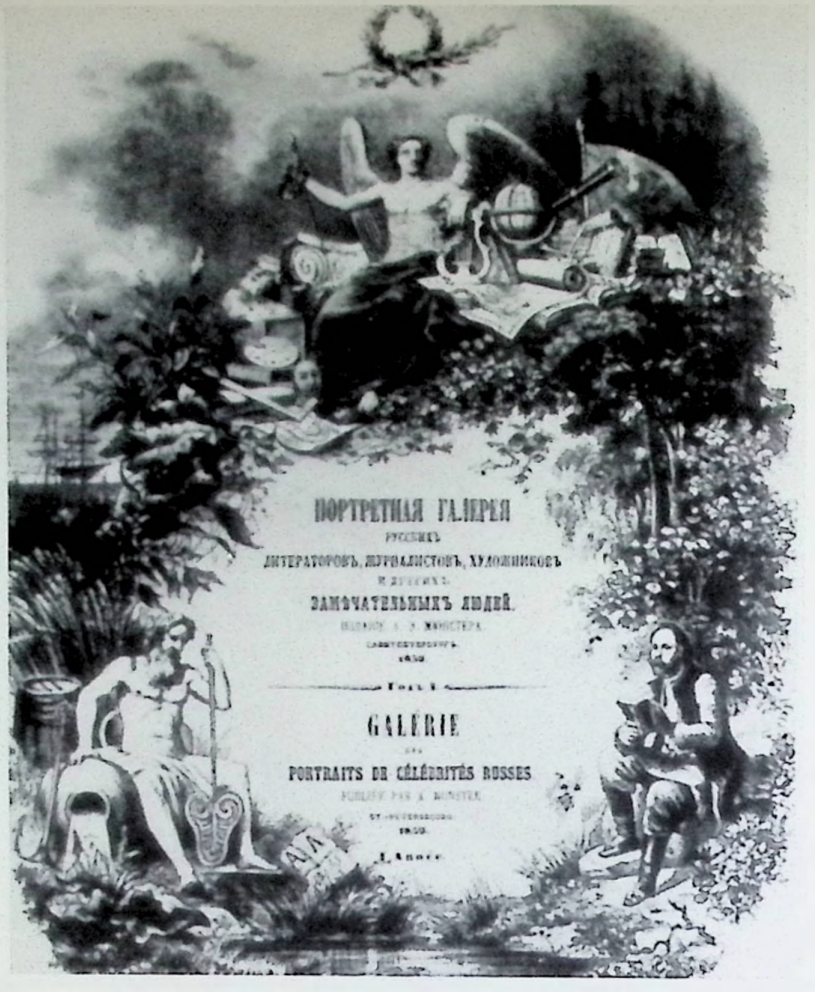
Jean-Pierre Proudhon, French socialist, 1848.

scribed the tragic fate of a serf actress. "Dr. Krupov," a philosophical story, presented vivid pictures of provincial life, which Herzen had learned so well.

Herzen's artistic prose, which was imbued with respect for the individual and compassion for the humiliated and the insulted, mercilessly revealed the antihumanism of czarist officialdom and the landed aristocracy.

In May 1846 Herzen's father died, leaving him and his mother in possession of vast property. With police surveillance lifted once again, Herzen was eager to visit Western Europe, especially France, the home of Charles Fourier and Henri de Saint-Simon and their socialist followers. Herzen and his friends saw France as the world's most progressive country. Socialist ideas, then gaining ground everywhere, sounded their loudest in France. Herzen had every reason to think that social revolution would start there.

After much ado, Herzen and his wife got visas for her to receive medical treatment in Germany and Italy. The family left Russia in January 1847 and, though prohibited from doing so by Russian authorities, went to Paris, "great city of the revolution," via Berlin, Cologne and Brussels. Herzen was no mere tourist. He wanted to see



Title page of *A Gallery of Portraits of Russian Men of Letters, Journalists, Artists and Other Celebrities*, 1859, has a portrait of Herzen at right.



Timofei Granovsky, professor at Moscow University.

for himself what aspects of Western European social experience suited Russia best. Once abroad, he could do more for his suffering homeland, he thought.

Herzen was correct in his predictions of impending class battles. In February 1848 a popular uprising overthrew the King of France. A republic was proclaimed. But the revolution did not bring the longed-for reform in its wake. Poverty-stricken Parisian workers began fighting on the barricades in June 1848. With no weapons to speak of, they withstood the onslaught of the National Guard and regular troops for



Mikhail Bakunin, Russian revolutionary and anarchist.

four days. The insurrection was put down with appalling cruelty. For many years the salvos of mass executions resounded in Herzen's horror-stricken ears.

German and Italian insurgents also suffered crushing defeats.

The vanquished revolution was a personal tragedy for Herzen. Another disaster followed in the autumn of 1851, when his mother and his young son died in a shipwreck, and his wife followed them to the grave six months later. He thought himself a finished man: "What matters is to be aware of it when you have outlived your life's climax. Act Five is drawing to a



Ivan Turgenev in an 1879 pencil drawing by Poline Viardot-Garcia.



Giuseppe Mazzini, a leader of the Italian national liberation.

close. Corpses cover the stage. It's time to exit."

He was 40 years old, and he had no idea that the main achievements of his life lay ahead. Herzen was openly to oppose the czarist autocracy and serfdom, to contribute to his newspaper *Kolokol* (*The Bell*) and to write his *Memoirs*, the peak of his literary activity.

When he left Russia, Herzen thought he would soon go back, but in February 1849 he chose the status of political émigré to work abroad for Russian liberation. "We are staying outside Russia only because it suppresses free speech, while we firmly believe in that vital necessity," he wrote.

"There is another business for Russians abroad to attend to," he wrote to his friends in 1849. "It is high time for Western Europe to get a real idea of Russia. Europe doesn't know us: It knows our government, our façade—and nothing else. Europeans should know their feared neighbor. They have to learn precisely what they are afraid of."

In the initial years of his émigré period, Herzen wondered whether the West would understand Russians at all. His essays accomplished this: Progressively minded Europeans reappraised Russia and greeted it as a coming revolutionary force.

Herzen realized full well how much the free press mattered in a country where extreme reaction reigned. "Ruthless is the oppression, but protests are loud. If the word is alive, the cause is not lost," he wrote. The revolutionary press became the focus of his life.

In August 1852 Herzen moved to London, where he started the famous Free Russian Press in 1853—his lifetime dream. He addressed his nation from Great Britain. "[A press] is the most revolutionary of all practical undertakings for a Russian till the time comes for more resolute action," he said. The initial publications asked his compatriots to send him materials divulging the autocracy's outrages and to forward forbidden works by Alexander Radishchev, the Decembrists, Alexander Pushkin and Mikhail Lermontov. His Moscow friends flocked around Herzen in London, full of news that was vital for his Free Russian Press.

Nicholas I, the Hangman Emperor, died in March 1855. The end of his horrible 30 years' reign ushered in "a new era in Russia," raising another wave of social activity, as Herzen had hoped.

The same year Herzen inaugurated a journal, *Polyarnaya zvezda* (*Polar Star*), which inherited the name of the Decembrists' literary periodical. He put the portraits of the five hanged Decembrists on the cover of his journal to stress that his cause was heir to theirs. The initial issue was smuggled to Siberia to reach the exiled Decembrists, who read it with tears in their eyes.

The number of Herzen's secret helpers in Russia was snowballing. Some contributed, others disseminated *Polyarnaya zvezda*.

Nikolai Ogaryov emigrated in 1856 to join Herzen in London. The next July they set up *Kolokol*, which thrived throughout the following decade. "Our propaganda is mounting crescendo. We publish several thousand copies every day—and all find their readers," Herzen wrote to his friends. His magnetic personality attracted Russians abroad. Underground combatants disseminated *Kolokol* at home. The paper became a tremendous social influence. Secret mail poured in from every corner of the Russian Empire—even from courtiers. "I have many people of kindred spirit in Russia," Herzen said proudly. His newspaper was a merciless chronicle of czarist crimes.

When Lenin described the mounting revolutionary-democratic tide of the mid-nineteenth century in Russia, he stressed the part Herzen had played in it with his Free Russian Press and his newspaper, the first Russian periodical to break "the slavish silence." In the well-known article "In Memory of Herzen," written to commemorate the anniversary of his birth, Lenin emphasized Herzen's outstanding contribution to paving the way for the Russian revolution with his theory and "by addressing his free Russian word to the masses." To quote Lenin,

The uprising of the Decembrists awakened and "purified" him. In the feudal Russia of the forties of the nineteenth century, he rose to a height which placed him on a level with the greatest thinkers of his time.

But Lenin never forgot Herzen's mistakes. As he sought for forces to implant socialism in Russia, Herzen turned his hopeful gaze to the peasant community of the 1850s—a utopian view. He naively idealized the Russian peasantry, and further developments proved him wrong. However, Herzen disseminated his revolutionary ideas at a time of social upheaval, with peasants rising in protest for land and freedom. His slogans for abolition of serfdom and for land belonging to those who tilled it were the banner of the Russian revolutionary democracy.

For many years Herzen thought it possible to attain a peaceable social revolution in Russia. A proponent of peaceful reform, he wrote, however: "A peasant war is terrible, but, in truth, if peasants can be liberated at that price alone, even such a price is not too dear." He arrived at his humanism through suffering. He hated adventurist policies prettified by extreme revolutionary slogans, and he bitterly opposed terrorism. Assassinations of royalty and high officials ricocheted against the revolutionary cause and, in the final analysis, supported reaction, he argued. Herzen was endowed with the highest sense of moral responsibility and never thought that the goal, however sublime, justified the means.

"The new order shall act not by scourge alone. It shall be a healing force. As it delivers the coup de grâce to the old world, it must preserve everything that deserves to be preserved in that world. More than that, it has to spare everything unique and harmless," he wrote in *Letters to an Old Comrade*, his last major work, indignant with Mikhail Bakunin's anarchistic calls to put an end to the old system mercilessly.

Herzen greatly disliked Sergei Nechayev, the prototype for the hero in Dostoyevsky's novel *The Possessed*. For the sake of a revolutionary explosion, Nechayev stooped to misinformation, provocation, forgery, even murder, doing great harm to the Russian revolutionary movement. Herzen did not know anything of those vile practices (they became public only after his death, during the trial of Nechayev and his group). But even a nodding acquaintance with the man was enough for Herzen to see that he had no principles and no revolutionary honor. Herzen's friends Bakunin and Ogaryov trusted Nechayev, who was bold enough to propose to Herzen's daughter Natalya soon after her father's death. She refused him.

"It is Russia's great misfortune that Herzen did not live here and that his writings were unavailable to the whole of Russian society. Had he lived in Russia, I think his influence would have saved our revolutionary youth from many

blunders," wrote Leo Tolstoy, referring to Herzen's opposition to terrorism.

Herzen's vast *Memoirs*, written between 1852 and 1868, rank among the gems of world literature. He himself described them: "This is not a historical monograph but a reflection of history in an individual caught in its torrent by chance." The work portrays a long period of Russian and Western European history, and gives a great gallery of profiles: from heroes of revolutionary and other liberation movements to Emperors Nicholas I and Napoleon III.

Herzen describes his private life, and the fates of his near and dear, against the background of public life. The *Memoirs* are a history of Russian and Western European social thought and trends. Every historical event is shown through the prism of the author's perception. Impassioned and truthful, the book combines lyrical and epic traits. It is at the same time a confession and a sermon, a self-portrait of one of the largest figures in world history.

Herzen was faithful to the revolutionary cause to his last breath. In the late 1860s he clearly discerned a new revolutionary wave on the rise. The workers movement, then on the upswing, interested him most. He closely watched the work of the First International and of Karl Marx, its head. He revisited Paris late in 1869 to find it in ferment. Another revolutionary storm was ap-

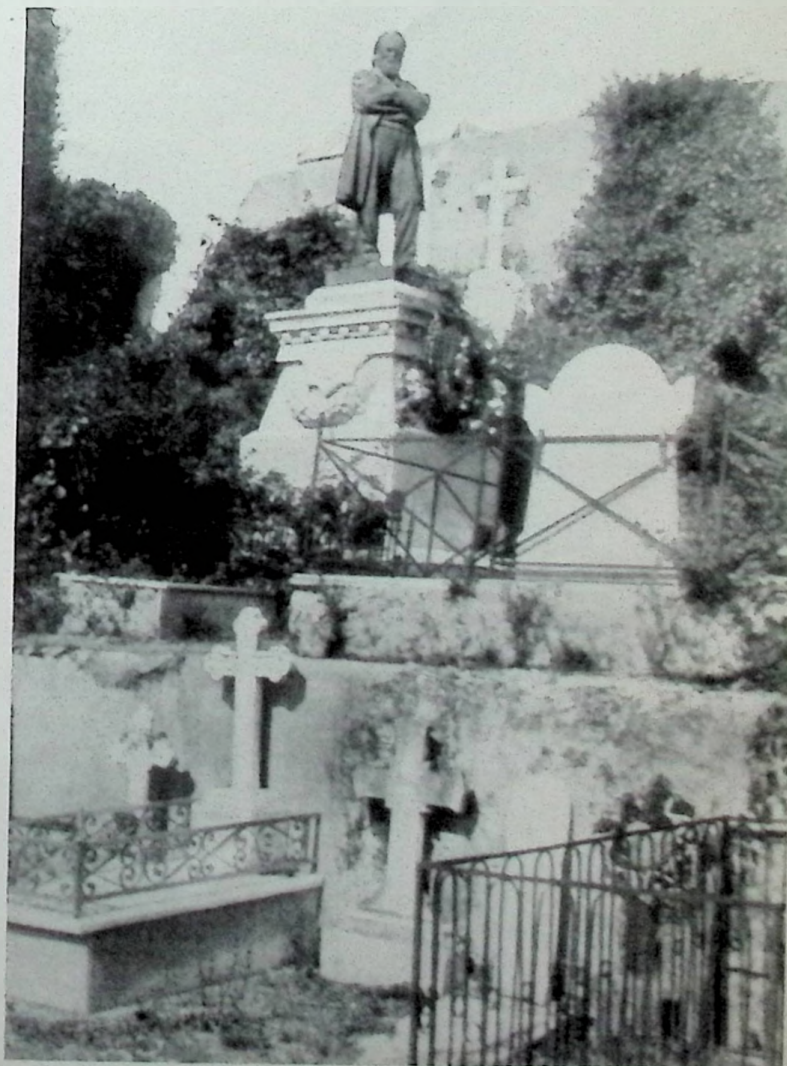
proaching. "I don't know what will come next. I am no prophet. But it's clear as day that history is enacting its sublime play here," he wrote to Ogaryov in January 1870, shortly before his death from pneumonia on January 9 (January 21, New Style). Herzen did not live another year to see the Paris Commune.

Eyewitness accounts have preserved a touching and symbolic scene. The 80-year-old patriarch, Decembrist Turgenev, sentenced to death in absentia in Russia, a man almost 50 years in self-imposed exile, stood watch for hours in front of Herzen's house, waiting for the funeral procession to start. In addition to the family and closest friends of the deceased, hundreds of Parisian workers and many Russian and foreign revolutionaries followed the coffin.

Fate had placed Herzen face to face with Western Europe. He spent half his adult life, between 1847 and 1870, in France, Italy, Great Britain and Switzerland, but he never severed his ties with his homeland. His was a sublime historical mission, that of mediator between Russia and the West.

Two years before his death, Herzen summed up his work and that of his comrades:

We and the small number of our friends inherited seeds from our great forerunners. We sowed them in new furrows, and not one seed died in vain. . . . We needn't fear the judgment of posterity. It was a straight way we followed. ■

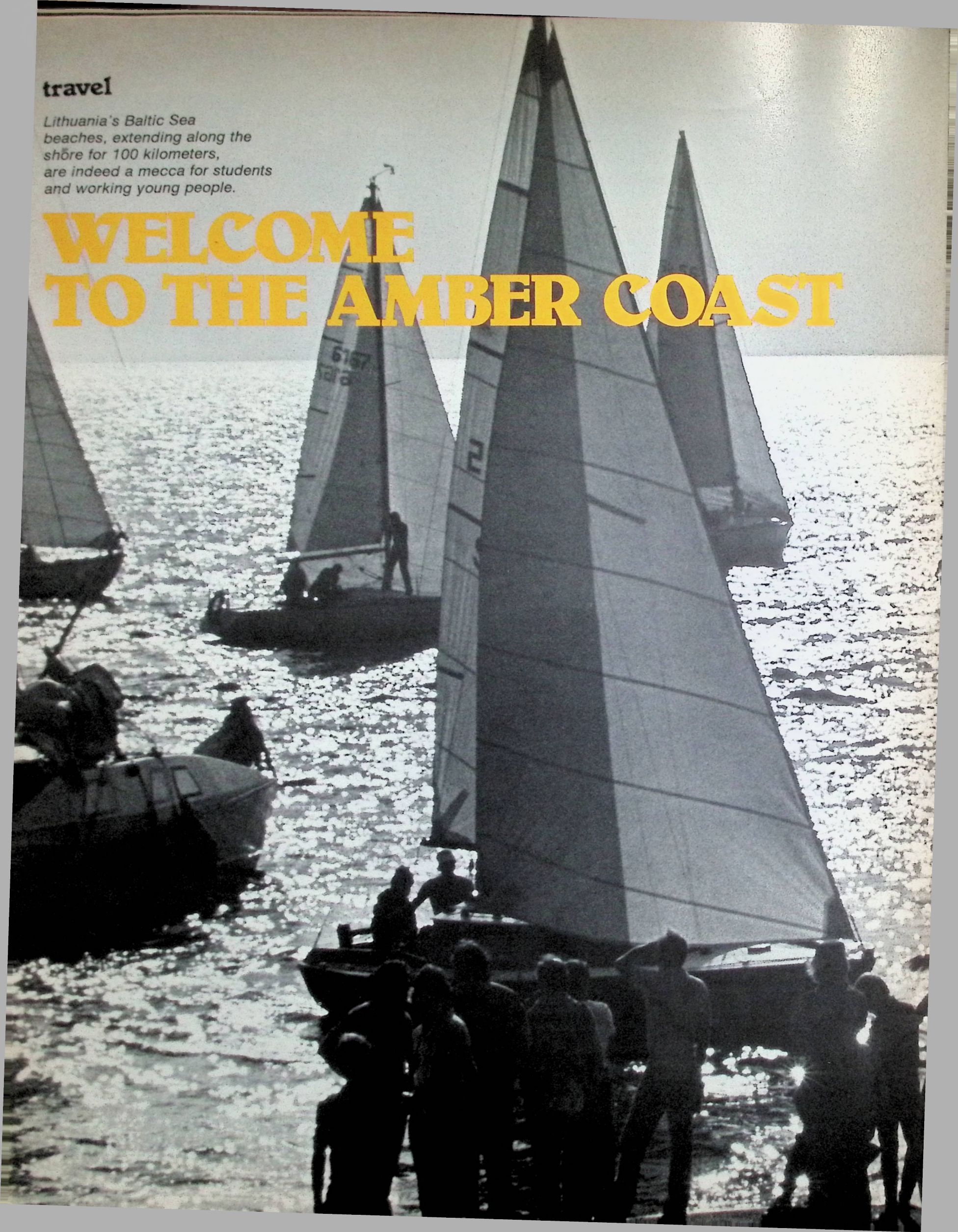


Herzen's grave in Nice, France.

travel

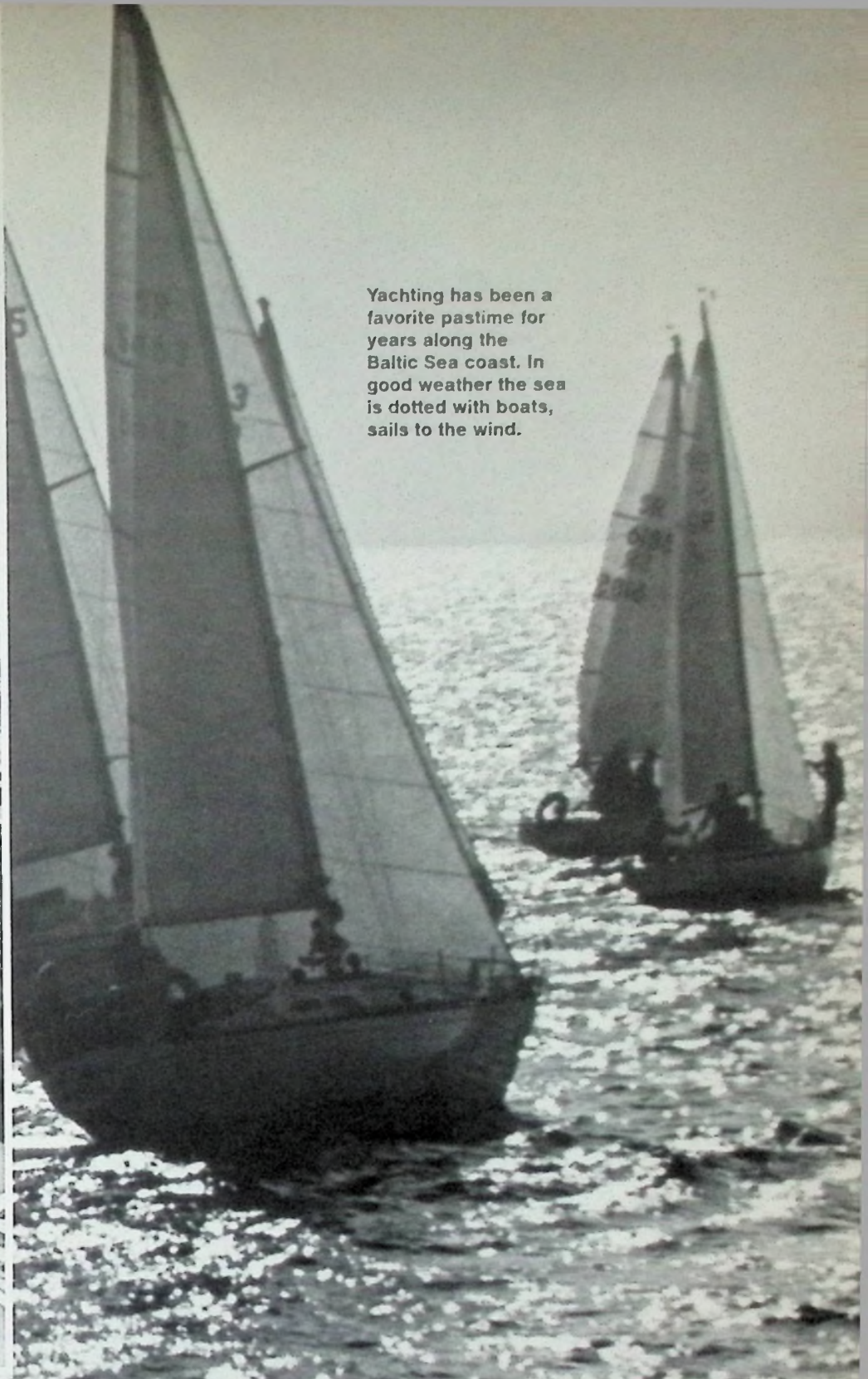
*Lithuania's Baltic Sea beaches, extending along the shore for 100 kilometers, are indeed a mecca for students and working young people.*

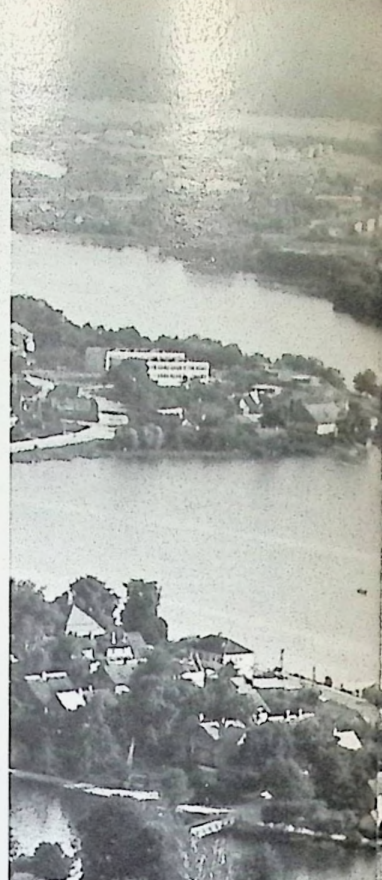
# WELCOME TO THE AMBER COAST



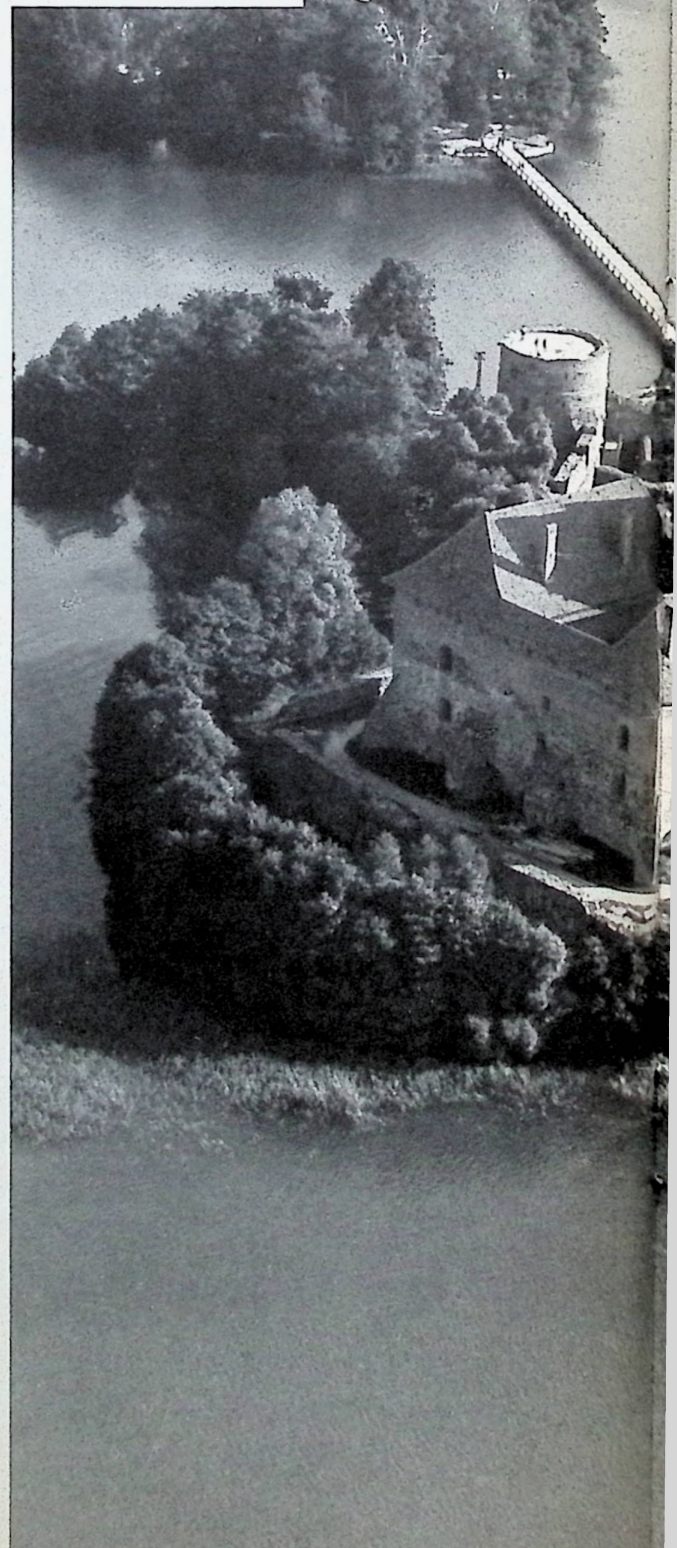


Yachting has been a favorite pastime for years along the Baltic Sea coast. In good weather the sea is dotted with boats, sails to the wind.





Young people enjoy the possibilities for boating and other water activities, and seaside cottages are available for family vacations.



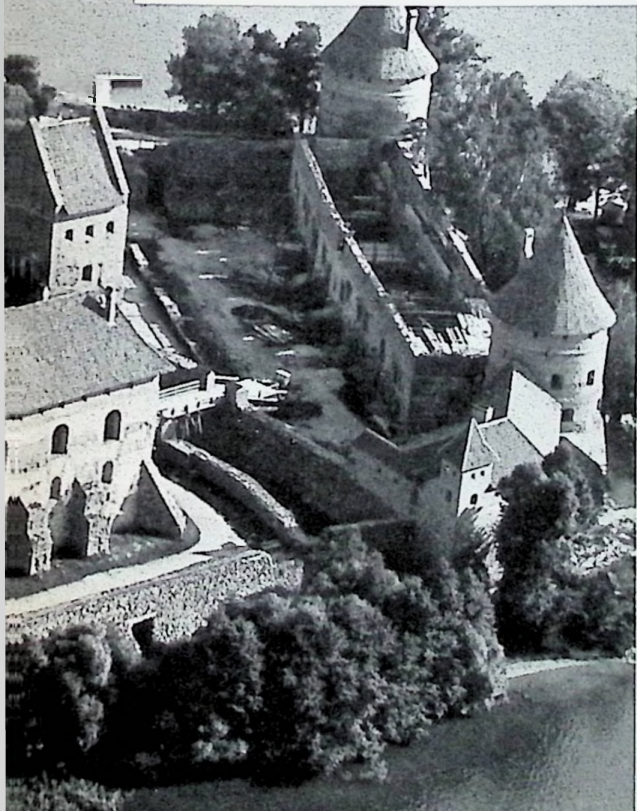
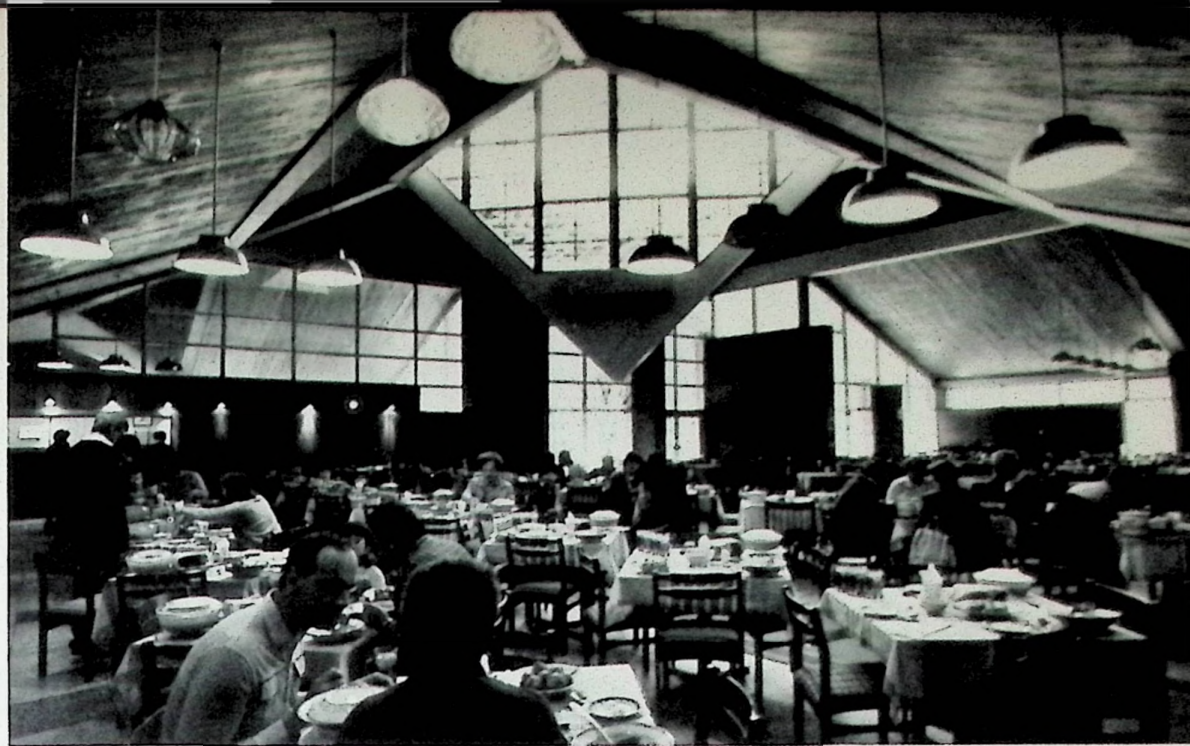
like to spend my holidays on the Baltic coast, especially in Lithuania, with its sand dunes, pine trees and plenty of young people. The climate is just perfect—fresh sea air with a hint of pine and no heat," says a 27-year-old engineer, Sergei Krupin, from Moscow.

Lithuania's Baltic Sea beaches, extending along the shore for 100 kilometers, are indeed a mecca for students and working young people. Fine, clear sand, hardened by the sea waves, conceals pieces of fossil resin that have earned this land the name "Amber Country." At one time amber was valued as highly as gold and pearls. A legend says that Roman slaves sent by Nero to bring amber from the Baltic seashores braved many difficulties to obtain "the sunny stone."

Palanga is Lithuania's most popular seaside health resort with many spas, hotels, cafés, restaurants, concert halls and discos. Spa vouchers (worth 140-180 rubles for 24 days) are distributed by trade unions at a 70 per cent discount; some may be obtained free of charge. Rooms are available for rent, and various enterprises have built recreational facilities there.

"The Kaunas Medical Institute where I work has a vacation hotel in Palanga," says 29-year-old driver Jonas Gaidis. "I go there every summer with my wife and children, and we bring the sailboat we built ourselves."





**Above: Fish abound in the clear bodies of salt and fresh water, attracting many anglers. Right: Serious swimmers as well as sunbathers gather at the pools. Top: The dining room in one of the coastal resorts.**

*Trakai Castle, a fourteenth-fifteenth century historical monument, is picturesquely located at the junction of two lakes 30 kilometers from Vilnius, Lithuania's capital. The magnificent towers and walls of this castle and its scenic setting have made Trakai a tourist attraction.*

On sunny weekends the beaches are overcrowded with vacationers from nearby towns. Lithuania's numerous lakes and rivers, home for many varieties of fish, and dense forests attract many tourists. As the hiking and canoeing season begins, numerous tents are pitched on the riverbanks.

Trakai Castle, a fourteenth-fifteenth century historical monument, is picturesquely located at the junction of two lakes 30 kilometers from Vilnius, Lithuania's capital. The magnificent towers and walls of this castle and its scenic setting have made Trakai a tourist attraction.

The Baltic republics host a great number of young foreign tourists who come here through the International youth travel bureau Sputnik. They leave with fond memories of this land, its cities, its people and its history. ■

sports

# THE PUMA IN KIMONO

By Mikhail Suponev  
Photographs by Yevgeni Koktysh

*Lyudmila Tarnogurskaya  
is a Soviet women's  
judo champion. After  
training she sometimes  
takes a swim to relax.  
Below: Today more than  
15,000 women in the  
USSR go in for judo.*



At training sessions Tarnogurskaya practices many different judo holds. Facing page, center: Her intense interest in sports does not prevent her from being an excellent student.

L yudmila Tarnogurskaya, 20, is one of the foremost women judoists in the Soviet Union. Her grace and agility have earned her the nickname "the Puma." In the latest National Cup team contest, held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in April 1986, she won victories in most meets in her weight category (up to 60 kilograms) and an award for best technique.

Even as a little girl, Tarnogurskaya had all the earmarks of a champion. She was so versatile that nobody knew in which sport she would excel. She was the quickest and the bravest of all her friends, leaving even older boys far behind. Whenever neighborhood soccer or ice-hockey teams competed, she was sure to be captain.

"Dad first brought me to a track and field children's club when I was seven. I took up the long jump, but soon got sick and tired of it. I always preferred team sports.

You felt the spirit of competition more acutely there," she reminisces.

She tried basketball, handball and table tennis, one after the other. By the time she was 15, she was ready to make her final choice: judo.

A judo club was set up at her school four years ago.

"Though our boys all fell in love with it at first sight, I was pretty skeptical to start with. I went to a training session

just to see what it was all about—and that convinced me. I asked the coach if I could join.

After a long hesitation, he said Yes, on the condition that I bring more girls with me."

Tarnogurskaya appeared at the next training session with 10 girls in tow. That was how the first girls' judo club appeared in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia. The Soviet Union had few such clubs at the time, but now about 15,000 girls go in for judo.

Every time women break into a traditionally male sport, indignant voices are heard. That was the case when women started in judo. The Puma is outspoken about it:

"It's ridiculous to attack us! What matters most in judo is not sheer strength but agility and character, qualities no contemporary woman can do without. Just look at our girls, how supple they are."

"Have you ever used judo techniques outside the gym?" I asked her.

"God forbid! It's a law with us to use them on the tatami only—or, of course, in dire emergency. But I have never encountered such situations—knock wood."

Tarnogurskaya's routine is arranged with enviable precision. She gets up at six o'clock in the morning, does her exercises for an hour and a half, jogs in the park nearby and has a light breakfast. At eight sharp she has a two-hour training session. She rushes to her institute from the gym: The Puma is an undergraduate at the Minsk Institute of Physical Training. She had completed the courses at a two-year trade school before she entered the institute.

"Once I have my degree, I'll be able to work as a coach or a gym teacher in a school. I'm fond of kids."

Domestic at heart, the Puma wants to have a big family, two boys and a girl at least. She intends to get married soon. Will her dream come true? ■



## THE SOVIET PRESS

### Read All About It!

The May issue of SOVIET LIFE magazine will introduce readers to the Soviet press—the newspapers and magazines that cover what's happening in our society. Highlighted are the people who work for these publications. One of them is Antz Paju, editor in chief of the periodical *Estonian Natural Life*, published in Estonia. When Paju took the helm two years ago, he appeared "too energetic" for the regular staff and everybody was quite uneasy. However, there weren't any major upheavals, and nobody was fired. And the periodical itself has been greatly improved.



## ROVING REPORTER

### An Eye on What's Happening

Lena Khanga (second from the right), 24, works in the Information Department of *Moscow News*, a newspaper which is published in several foreign languages in addition to Russian. Khanga's maternal grandparents came to the USSR from the United States in the 1930s to take part in the industrialization of the country. They decided to stay and settle down. Khanga's father, a Tanzanian, graduated from Patrice Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow. "I was born in Moscow and consider myself 100 per cent Russian," says Khanga. "I have never experienced any discrimination because of my heritage."

**COMING SOON**

Spotlight on Film Director  
Nikita Mikhalkov



Valeri Leventhal's set  
for Nikolai Gogol's play  
*Marriage*, at the  
Tyrone Guthrie Theater  
in Minneapolis, Minnesota.