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PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

June 12, 1989

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On Wednesday, June 7, a diverse group of 54 Soviet citizens arrived at Anchorage International Airport for a week long exchange of ideas and visits with their American counterparts. Gennady Alferenko, founder and director of the *Foundation for Social Inventions* in Moscow, and JoAnne Zentner, director of the *Alaska-Siberia Project* Office of the Foundation, are responsible for the coordination of this historic exchange program, in conjunction with the University of Alaska, Juneau. The visitors represent a wide spectrum of professional backgrounds, and include members of the Board of Directors of the Foundation for Social Inventions, prominent delegates from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Fisheries, the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Soviet Press, the State Education Committee, the Ministry of Coal, the Moscow City Council, The Moscow Pilots College, the Soviet Peace Foundation, Soviet Business Cooperatives, distinguished physicians and other prominent Soviet citizens.

Alferenko, a geophysicist by training, is an enthusiastic promoter of creative and independent thinking in the USSR. He is best known locally for opening Soviet villages to Alaskans of Siberian-Yupik heritage. The *Foundation for Social Inventions*, a grant-awarding foundation similiar to the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations, was founded by Alferenko in 1986. Amongst the Foundation's successfully funded projects are such diverse enterprises as the meetings between veterans of the Vietnam and Afghanistan conflicts, a Semester-At-Sea project, a Children's Home for non-hearing/non-verbal children in Zagorsk, and the Foundation for Assistance to Zoos. The *Foundation for Social Inventions* also supports a foreign exchange program for children, the Samantha Project (named after the American child-diplomat Samantha

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Smith), and "Archproject" under the auspices of the Union of Architects of the USSR.

"Archproject" was founded to "create a new image of the Soviet Village--new in spirit and architecturally artistic." In 1986, Alferenko was invited to become a special correspondent to Komosomolskaya Pravda, the Soviet newspaper which has a readership of 17 million. The medium has become the forum for the Foundation.

While in Alaska, the visitors are being hosted in community members' homes so that they may experience our unique way of life. Each delegation is being coordinated by a local representative in their speciality area. These include Dr. Ted Mala of the University of Alaska-Anchorage's institute of Circumpolar Health, Kent Woodman of the Alaska Airman's Association, Chuck Becker of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Father Nicholas Harris of St. John's Russian Orthodox Cathedral and other influential individuals. Delegations have also been travelling to Fairbanks, Valdez, Juneau and Seattle to meet with their contemporaries in those communities. A group of Aviators has just returned from Seattle where they were involved in negotiations with Alaska Airlines in regards to opening regularly scheduled air transportation between Alaska and Siberia.

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PRESS CONFERENCE BIO'S

June 12, 1989

Gennady Alferenko- A geophysicist by training, he is a graduate of Novosibirsk State University. He has worked in this field, as well as in public administration. Alferenko organized the country's first legally established voluntary growth organization, and originated the *Foundation for Youth Initiatives*. In 1986 he founded the *Foundation for Social Inventions*, of which he is currently director, and in the same year was invited to become a special correspondent to Komosomolskaya Pravda, a Soviet newspaper with a readership of 17 million.

Attack

Coordinator: Tuckey Hayes @ 345-2772

Marina Popovitch- Famous woman aviator. A retired colonel in the Soviet military and former test pilot. Has flown 40 different types of aircraft and helicopters on test flights. Was the test pilot for the aircraft that carries the Soviet shuttle when it was first developed. Has over 6000 flying hours and even though retired still does part-time instructing for the military. Is the Vice-President of the Soviet Dirigible Pilots Association, has 2 children and is the wife of a Soviet cosmonaut.

Coordinator: Kent Woodman @ 263-2960/345-1356

* Michael Kravchuk- Chairman of Mosintek Cooperative. A Doctorate in Oceanography who graduated from University of Leningrad Department of Mathematics. Specializes in Polar Oceanographic research. Worked in Paris for UNESCO and was instrumental in starting the Mosintek Cooperative which commenced operations in August, 1988. Mosintek is a cooperative which brings together scientific and technological resources of the Soviet Union for the purpose of converting them into marketable products and services. Their current focus is on tourism, real estate development, and natural resource development. They currently publish a monthly Business Development-Promotion magazine. *Serd proposed*

Coordinator: Chuck Becker @ 271-5041/243-2226

Dr. Mark Garber- Member of the Board of Directors for the *Foundation for Social Inventions*. Deputy Director of the National Center for Psychoendocrinology in Moscow. Co-Chairman of the Sintez Cooperative in Moscow. Member of the Board and Co-Founder of Soviet-American Ventures: Sovaninko and Mevinvest.

Coordinator: Mary Core @ 786-4746/278-0592

* Kirill Kasatkin- Assistant to the Head of the Department of Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Soviet Union.

Coordinator: Tuckey Hayes @ 345-2772

Marina Paskhina- Director of International Projects, *Foundation for Social Inventions*. Graduate of Moscow State University in geography. Was employed by the Institute of Geology of Foreign Countries, the Institute of Geography, the Academy of Science. Began working for the Foundation in October, 1988.

Coordinator: Tuckey Hayes @ 345-2772

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JoAnne Zentner- Holds 2 Bachelor degrees in Sociology. Director for 4 years of the Institute for a Violent Free Society in conjunction with the University of Alaska-Southeast, Juneau. Has been involved in recent years with Soviet-Alaska exchanges. Is now Director of the *Alaska-Siberia Project* of the *Foundation for Social Inventions*.

Coordinator: Tuckey Hayes @ 345-2772

Olga Pavlova- Columnist for *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. Is a founder of the international association "Dialogue of Cultures", which promotes the sharing of art, literature, theatre and music between peoples of the world. She is a widely published poet, journalist and novelist, as well as a playwright of 12 psychological plays. She has recently completed a play Joseph and Nadeida or "The Kremlin Theatre," about Stalin, his wife and their lives from the time they met as teenagers to their death.

Coordinator: Charlie and Jamie Rodriguez @ 564-1630/345-6732

Aleksei Batashev- A freelance jazz critic, who primarily contributes to *Jazz Forum International* and *Soviet Melodia* and sporadically to the Soviet and International publications: *Downbeat*, *Pravda* and the like. Tenor Saxaphonist in the 50's and 60's whose favorite musician is Charlie Parker. Is the Director of the *Jazz Meets Folklore Festival* in Hakasia, Abakan which will be held September 27-October 1, 1989. The festival will bring together Native American, traditional Asian, European, Eskimo and Russian folklore with folklore influenced and classic jazz groups. Record producer and producer of a series, "Siberian Jazz," a collection that is very diversified in scope. Aleksei sees folklore and jazz as "a universal language of world cultures."

Coordinator: Chantal and Tom Walsh @ 564-4827/345-7264

Victor Parkhimovich- Chief of the Educational Department, Ministry of Civil Aviation. Chief Negotiator with the Alaska Airlines contingent. Responsible for 50 schools and aviational training centers in the U.S.S.R. Has been in the Ministry for 9 years.

Coordinator: Kent Woodman 263-2960/345-1356

Agenda for Soviet Visitors

Mon
6/12/89

All Groups
9 AM

Press Conference with
representatives of the Alaskan
press & media, & members
of the Soviet delegations.
Mayor's Conference Room
Suite 800, Hill Bldg
6th & G

Aviation Groups
9 AM

FAA tour followed by
International Airport
Tower tour.
3rd Floor, FAA
Federal Bldg.

Business Meetings
9 AM

Bering Straits Region
Guss & Rudd - 510 "L" St.
561-8444

* 9 AM

Greatland Exploration
333-1602

Aviation Women
5 PM

Meeting with "Alaska
99's"
FSS, Merrill Field

Tue.
6/13/89

Aviation Group
9 AM

Mark Air Tour.
Anchorage Inter-
national Airport

Wed.
6/14/89

All Groups
NOON

Anchorage
Rotary Club
Luncheon
Anchorage Hilton

5 pm

Reception hosted
by Camai
4830 Sportsman
Drive
Bill Phoebe
243-0433

276-
4335

7-8 pm ish
(when reception
is over)

Farewell Buab-Q
3331 East
Huffman
Corner of Huffman
& Cange. Take
O'Malley to Cange
because of roadwork)
345-2772
Tuckey Hayes

Depart Alaska

Foundation for Social Inventions

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USA office: 3220 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, CA 94115, USA. Telephone 415-931-2593

What is a Social Invention?

What is a social invention? The best answer is an example. The telephone, which we use every day, is the fruit of inventive work in the field of electricity and electronics. The inventor of the telephone performed a service in becoming the author of a social invention. The engineer who invented the communications satellite could hardly have suspected that he was creating the basic principle of a social invention—international communication with the help of space bridges. But where could the author of the idea of international communications get a patent for his invention? Only in our Foundation.

The social inventor is as essential a creator of progress as the modern physicist, biologist or programmer.

We see yet another reason for the need for an association of social innovators—it is one tributary of the river called democratization, one of those tributaries which facilitates the establishment of an atmosphere of creativity, dynamism of social thought and, in consequence, accelerates the development of the entire society. "It is important today for us to study everything and to teach young people social creativity, because no progress is possible without it." Delegates to the twentieth Komsomol Congress were reminded of these words of M. S. Gorbachev. They are the key to understanding the importance of innovation in the social sphere.

We hope that our Foundation will unite everyone who, by his or her actions, contributes to the success of perestroika, to improving and perfecting our lives.

Money for Ideas

By Gennady Alferenko

[Gennady Alferenko is a geophysicist. He is a graduate of Novosibirsk State University. He has worked in his field, as well as in public work. He organized the country's first legally established voluntary youth organization. Alferenko originated the Foundation for Youth Initiatives and, in 1986, the Foundation for Social Inventions. In 1986 Gennady Alferenko was invited to become a special correspondent of *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.]

Let's celebrate! Our lesser brothers in zoos have a chance to better our lives. Vasily Peskov has set up a Foundation for Assistance to Zoos in record time, without the usual red tape and without having to reach tiresome agreements. Note the way the Foundation was established, which would earlier have been unthinkable, even in our wildest fantasies: the initiative of the author—support

The Foundation's operating methods are simple. The best and most interesting projects, proposals and statements sent by readers to the Foundation will be presented for your financial support. The author of a project which receives readers' approval will receive a monetary prize, consisting of the money designated by readers to go to the Foundation's account for implementing that particular project.

Every ten days we will tell our readers how much money the Foundation has received and which projects the contribu-

from the newspaper's editorial Board—agreement by the Board Chairman of the USSR State Bank.

There's an old argument. Some claim that in the beginning was the word, others say the deed. I am convinced that in the beginning there was a leader, who pronounced the word and accomplished the deed.

For decades we have heard the phrase: "The initiative of working collectives was picked up by ..." By whom? We all know—by other collectives. And who was the author of this valuable undertaking? A colorless anonymity is the enemy of lifegiving energy. Reward someone, don't be stingy, and he will roll up mountains and break the horns off the devil.

Thousands of people, believing in perestroika, will contribute their proposals and ideas for renewing society. In this era of glasnost we should work out a system for guaranteeing the implementation of popular initiatives. The authors of ideas walk a difficult road, especially at a crossroad, the danger zone. But what if one goes straight ahead, as in the example

tions were sent for. The money will be turned over to authors of projects and proposals in accordance with readers' wishes, after preliminary verification. We will thereby have, all of us, the opportunity to support good ideas and assure their authors the wherewithal to carry them out. And any one of our readers may become the author of an idea. The mechanism is, as you see, completely democratic.

And so, something new and, in our opinion, interesting. Shall we give it a try?

given above? A businesslike conversation at the State Bank between two busy people—a journalist and a director—served the common cause of millions. But is something like that permitted?—asks the cautious reader, accustomed to await a rescuing decision from on high. And it really is surprising! Everything is allowed which is forbidden by law. It—the law, that is—has, as you see, long protected the direct way of action. However, these barrier-free roads are empty, and there are a suspiciously large number of tired marathoners along noisy and polluted routes. During the long years of stagnation we got used to having every initiative punished. How did the first ones through survive in that situation? By drawing fire on themselves and covering those who were weaker in spirit. They broke through walls and knocked foreheads under a noisy verbal accompaniment—Long live initiative! To introduce new ideas—this is literally to intrude into hostile territory. Have there been many such intrusions? The fact that more than 15,000 ideas and projects have been sent to the All-Union Competition of Social Initiatives announced by the newspaper proves that readers will not hold matters up. However, we are put on our guard by the continuing large number of letters from people who have struggled vainly for years in lonely battles against bureaucratic attitudes.

"Help me, 'Komsomolka'," writes Ilya Nikolayevich Savin, a member of the Komsomol in the 1930s. "Be my collaborator in a great national cause. The country needs healthy people. Who, if not we? When, if not now? For decades I have been making the rounds of executive offices of archetypical bureaucracy, from local to regional, to provincial and even higher levels. Alas ... I proposed to establish an experimental-prophylactic flora on the basis of my stock in plants, which amounts to many thousands, and my annual stock of millions of seeds resulting from thirty years of selecting and analyzing fruit and berry plants. This garden-nursery would have an annual yield of millions of plants and would become the base from which to establish an extensive network of regional and school botanical gardens for health, longevity and beauty."

In his application for a "patent for social invention", Ilya Nikolayevich Savin again bitterly emphasizes the reason for the "non-introduction" of his social project for gardens of health, longevity and beauty—a "stick-in-the-mud-attitude, bureaucratism, idle chatter and Communist arrogance." And what about Gennady Loginov, a 24-year-old invalid of the first group? He has dreamed since childhood of helping all invalids, especially those gravely handicapped, "to realize their place in social and political life, to help in forming friendly contacts and developing creative interests." Gennady proposed that an All-Union correspondence club be organized for young invalids; many of his friends are prepared to finance the publication of a magazine for club members, with their names and interests. Others, carrying Loginov's idea further, propose to set up a nationwide voluntary service to care for invalids and the aged. They suggested a name—"Living Help"—and sent in their first contributions. But what prevented 92-year-old Ivan Petrovich Pogonyayev from setting up a "cost-accounting service center for official cars in order to reduce unproductive expenditures for maintenance at every enterprise"?

Departmental bureaucratism, notes Ivan Petrovich ruefully in his statement submitted to the contest of social inventions. I put in a call to Kursk. There is still no service center for official cars in Kursk. Sad to say, Ivan Petrovich Pogonyayev is no longer with us...

Academician P. D. Grushin, twice awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor, contributed 140,000 rubles toward building a center for young technicians. Local officials felt a sense of their own responsibility in the face of this noble beginning. A plan for the center is already being worked out and a contractor has been found. Dmitri Alekseyevich Ragulin, a director with the USSR State Bank, called me and said: "The newspaper's assistance is needed for a good cause. I see here the start of a whole movement throughout the country." A volunteer support group for building this center for young technicians was formed on the spur of the moment. Komsomol official Aleksandr Shcherbakov has joined it, as well as Ragulin and the city executive

committee chairman. A chain reaction of good will—one good deed generates another.

The questionnaire for participants in our contest for social inventors asks: "What help do you need?" Most have agreed with Ivan Petrovich Pogonyayev—they need general public support and approval.

Not all of us are long-lived Caucasians, and there are few immortals—our lives are all too short, and we fervently want to see our ideas carried out in our lifetime, in all their colors and sounds. In cities and villages transformed into fine and beautiful places which inspire us by their goodness and light. That is why the editorial board of *Komsomolskaya Pravda* decided to organize a voluntary association of the newspaper's readers—the Foundation for Social Inventions. When I read the Statutes of the Foundation, I frequently ask myself: Were we not too clever by half?

Will the very title of the Foundation be understood? Or the meaning of its work? We discussed the idea of the Foundation for a long time, and we conferred about the Statutes. Probably not everything in them is perfect, but after all experience itself will show what's wrong and correct it. We must give it a try. And so it was decided.

"I approve of the creation of the Foundation for Social Inventions," writes construction worker Vladimir Ignatov from Katayskiy rayon, Kurganskaya oblast. "I am contributing 500 rubles to the Foundation's current account, #700344, in the Sverdlovsk branch of the State Bank toward the reprinting of the book 'We and Our Children', by L. and B. Nikitin. This book has not been republished here in the last seven years, while it has appeared in the FRG and Japan every year for the past few years. I feel that widespread adoption of the Nikitin's experience would improve children's health." Ignatov, having voluntarily given 500 rubles, decided as a contributor to the Foundation to urge our publishers to print this book. If he succeeds, Vladimir will certainly read the following in the book's introduction: "This book has been reprinted on the initiative of Vladimir Ignatov and the readers of *Komsomolskaya Pravda*."

In the past, naturally talented people were sometimes noticed by powerful and wealthy men and a wonderful thing happened as a result—their forces were multiplied many times. His patron protected an author, gave him enough money to live on in a dignified way while carrying out his ideas, and inspired faith in goodness and justice. The Foundation for Social Inventions will be a guarantor of support—both material and moral—for your creative initiatives. If the more than seventeen million readers of *Komsomolskaya Pravda* support your project and decide to help finance it, you will have a real opportunity to view its fulfillment. Or the reverse, if your idea is far removed from people's vitally important needs. The sum collected may turn out to be very modest, but there's no need to despair: experience has shown that even a small amount is useful. Especially in a project's initial stages. This "seed" money, a permanent popular loan, will help strengthen your faith in yourself. This initial capital will also help you to defend yourself against local bureaucrats. We generally hear the following: in this month, quarter, six-month period, year, five-year plan period (underline the appropriate phrase) financing is not envisaged. All funds are already committed. Apply again at the appropriate time. The circle of administrative tidiness closes. The author of an idea, growing weary of his own enthusiasm, once again falls into the crevices of the administrative apparatus. The energy of creation flows instead into the energy of the struggle for existence. Thus it was yesterday, and thus it sometimes is today. What will it be like tomorrow?

Viktor Fedorovich Shatalov, an innovative teacher, told me how much he needs a pedagogical-methodological center to carry out his ideas. He has long needed some assistants—not many, ten to fifteen people, but until recently he was told that there was not money for such a center.

How useful "popular" credit would be for social innovators in such a soul-destroying situation as having to wait for a decision from above!

We have learned to our sorrow to preserve, protect and, sometimes, to introduce technical inventions by halves.

According to the country's existing legislation, the authors of technical innovations are recognized, but organizational innovations remain anonymous and ownerless. It's unclear who first thought up a new type of service, a new type of hospital, school, drugstore, etc. The time has come to care about and preserve social and organizational ideas as part of the country's intellectual wealth.

The time has also come to create a Foundation of Social Inventions with the legal rights of an individual. Thanks to this Foundation, we hope that the reader who has an idea will have the chance to present it in the newspaper, to submit it to public opinion and to obtain seed money to carry it out to the degree it deserves.

As a rule, authors of bold social projects will have to roll up their sleeves to bring their project to life. Or they will have to entrust this demanding job to an initiative group. I am pleased to report that there will be no staff officials or burgeoning administrative staff. I see the Foundation of Social Inventions as an open network of cooperation created from all offshoots of what is new. While relying on positive tendencies, we wish to reinforce them.

In recent times the sales market for new products and technology has been dominated by enterprising small "imperialist sharks", thanks to their refined system of support for devotees and enthusiasts and the encouragement given to volunteer research teams working intensively to develop new products or technology. Noisy, inconvenient enthusiasts are the main stimulants to scientific and technical progress. The new technological revolution was not carried out by large companies and powerful firms, but by an isolated innovator building the first personal computer in his garage. Don't be surprised if you feel the next breath of the scientific-technical revolution from across the ocean after we have tormented our own enthusiasts by another series of inspection and control raids. What is needed is not a great deal—complete and final trust in a social innovator, a good word for his innovation, and some money to carry out the project. The rest he will do himself.

Our historical experience teaches that, thanks to innovation, enthusiasm

and selfless labor for the glory of our country, we have made advances in a great variety of fields, and many times over. We must learn to cherish these spiritual values in our land. Their sources, their motherland, are here.

In a Good Cause

Journalist Valeriy Kbiltunin presents the "Children's Home" Project:

When answering letters from people asking about what meaning life has, who write that they have lost hope for the future, saying, "I am on the verge of committing suicide" (alas, our mail does contain even such confessions), I always send off the following: "Dear Friend: If, despite all your problems, you still have 55 kopecks in your pocket, go at once to Zagorsk, by train from the Yaroslavl Station. When you get there, don't go to the monastery—they wouldn't be likely to help you, and if they did console you it wouldn't be likely to help you, and if they did console you it wouldn't be for long. Go instead to an unprepossessing building on Red Army Avenue, No. 94. Walk in boldly—your password will be 'Komsomolskaya Pravda.' Write us what happens."

They do write. They thank us. Their tormenting thoughts fly away. One's own life appears in a completely different light in the face of real and not imaginary human suffering and the struggle to find happiness.

Deaf-mute children from every part of the country live in No. 94.

I won't attempt to depict the modest setting in which this social experiment—which is of worldwide importance—is being carried out. It is an experiment designed to show that man is himself the creator of his fate, that he can surmount even the most terrible conditions if circumstances are changed. The small building is a pre-revolutionary structure, and the roof needs constant patching, furnishings are poor. True, the situation will be corrected in a few years—a new complex, on a modern design, is being built on the outskirts of Zagorsk. But that will probably take quite some time.

Meanwhile the principal burden of all repair and construction work falls on the shoulders of...the readers of *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. Those very people who once received our advice about the 55 kopecks or people who came to see this miracle with their very own eyes, and were captivated. No one delegated them they are simply schoolchildren, polytechnical pupils, students, and young workers. Since October of 1979, when the first article appeared in our newspaper, around seven thousand people have come. Some show up almost every Sunday, summer and winter. This is a surprising fact of our life.

Many people know that four graduates of the Zagorsk Children's Home have graduated from Moscow University. Unfortunately, since that time (several years ago) it has not been possible to repeat this experiment: neither the scientific or technical base permits it, and there is not yet a special laboratory to combine the work of philosophers and psychologists, pedagogues and ethics teachers—there is talk of making space for such a laboratory in the new complex, and it is possible that an international group will staff it, such as exists at Dubna. And the fact is that the secrets of the atomic nucleus are as nothing compared to the secrets of the human psyche, whose form is most apparent precisely here in Zagorsk if observed, naturally, with a wise and attentive gaze!

The moral state of a society has always been measured by its relation toward those most injured by fate, by its relation to those who are weakest and least powerful, whether they are children, the elderly or invalids. Without our help such people cannot survive.

You can take part in this help, both personally (if you have at least 55 kopecks for the train) and by designating an amount of money to be credited to our Foundation for the Children's Home project.

Writer Yuriy Yakovlev Presents the "Samantha" Project:

Samantha Smith. When we say this name, the girl comes alive in our imagination. Her large eyes, filled with the sky. Her long lashes. Her half-open mouth,

the two upper front teeth a little bigger than the others. The little girl is smiling, and we respond with a smile. Two years have already gone by since her death, but her smile remains frank and a little sad.

After Samantha something changed in the world, there was a warming trend, the appearance of hope. The small spring discovered by Samantha has become a river of hope.

A new concept appeared in our world—people's diplomacy. And children's diplomacy is gaining in strength along with it. It is powerful in that children are more direct than adults, and they find a common language more easily. And that is what is most important today in preserving peace: finding a common language.

Samantha was the first child diplomat.

She was an ordinary little girl. She was an extraordinary little girl. The world trusted her and trusted in her. And therefore death did not stop Samantha's heart. It beats in the breasts of millions of her contemporaries. For them Samantha is still alive—they have not acknowledged her death: They write her letters, name groups and clubs after her and include, as it were, an American girl in their company.

They carry on Samantha's cause—the struggle for the continued existence of this planet. They preserve Samantha's truth: War will never originate in the land of the Soviets.

The "Samantha" Project should join together our youthful fighters for peace, child internationalists. Samantha's compelling image has already inspired them to work for many marvelous causes—after all, one must work, make efforts, accomplish deeds in making one's modest contribution to the "Samantha" Project.

Perhaps the most valuable element in the "Samantha" Project is not the money contributed, but children's activities, those children's initiatives which are inspired by Samantha's image.

And so, *Komsomolskaya Pravda* readers, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and the magazine *Yunost* present the Samantha Project to you.

The Project's tasks are to acquaint foreign children with life in our country,

with our country's love of peace. Our children will become guides for our guests—that is the basic idea, but to do this they must have a profound knowledge of our people, of our history, and by studying these our Soviet children will gain an intensified patriotic, international education.

Each contribution to the Project's bank account must be accompanied by a description of how the money was earned. Stories written by young friends of Samantha need not include money.

A press center will be set up in the editorial offices of *Komsomolskaya Pravda* to work with the post office. Children, cadets, and members of KID will work at the press center. The most interesting initiatives will be noted and thanked by the Foundation and will be described on the pages of *Komsomolskaya Pravda* and *Pionerskaya Pravda*.

Perhaps the Samantha Project will become a center for children's diplomacy. Perhaps in time it will become a Children's Committee for the Defense of Peace?

It would be hard to overestimate the Samantha Project's moral and educational importance to Soviet and foreign children. Possibly after a time a Samantha Medal will be created to be awarded young peace activists, both here and abroad. And it would be a good idea to commemorate the day on which the young messenger for peace died as Samantha's Day.

And so, dear readers, we present you with our first two projects, entitled "Children's Home" and "Samantha." If you wish to contribute money to one of these projects (it may be any amount), you should go to the nearest post office and make out a postal money order.

If you have any questions concerning the Foundation's activities, you may call 257-22-28 after July 24.

A Patent for a Social Invention?

In recent years, it has become a common occurrence that a city builds a village. Where the industry and farming is concerned, a village cannot do without the help of a city. But a peasant house is a whole different thing: an estate, a street, a surrounding village. It is precisely here that the construction and socio-cultural reserves of a village can and should be utilized, which would make constant dependence on the city building industry unnecessary.

The principle of the program is: "A village building a village." It is to be realized as a self-supporting venture. The program proposes a collective (within the framework of industry) complex approach to solving social and construction problems, including in the process the reestablishment of specialist-architects. An important characteristic of the program is its emphasis on concrete conditions, possibilities, and reserves of each industry. In the given publication, it is only realistic to name the main chapters of the program: the communal zone; a unique school-club system; industrial method and reserves; residence buildup; the possibility to apply the program when establishing in new territories.

The program was worked out on personal initiative in the beginning of the 80's. But in 1985, it was proposed to the *Komsomolskaya Pravda* competition. In the preceding years, the attempts to interest industry leaders met with no success, since while our basic views coincided, it became clear right then and there that such social innovations were above their competence. At present, the situation in the country is sharply changing, and I would really like to hope that those to whom the program has been proposed will respond. Attracting specialists to this work is also becoming realistic. The recently created All-union "Archproject," under the auspices of the Union of Architects of the USSR, could create under its roof a special "office for introduction." In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the program itself is not an end in itself. The goal is to create a new

Our Founding Members

Yevgeny Velikhov

(Academician, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Organizer and chairman of the initiative committee of the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity.)

I consider the Foundation for Social Inventions, created by *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, to be an enterprise with a great future. I participated in evaluating new ideas and projects which had been submitted to the newspaper for the competition of social inventions. The idea of guarding and protecting not only technical but also organizational and social decisions has long been maturing. Now that the newspaper is planning not only to publish social projects of the authors, but also to help them with the organization and financing, the most interesting ideas will emerge into life through the new foundation. Now we have funds created in different directions (in the US, for example, there are more than 30,000 of them), and people will finally have a choice of the fund to which they would prefer to send their donations. There could be no monopoly here, no hierarchy—the new situation of competition of the very different organizations will refresh the atmosphere in our society.

image of the Soviet village—new in spirit and architecturally artistic. It should become for its residents a kind, dear, and beautiful home, built with their own hands. I am hoping for the support of the Komsomol and the Youth.

—L. Tugarin, architect
Leningrad

Tatiana Zaslavskaya

(Academician, president of the Soviet sociology association, and author of a series of scientific ideas on new farming systems.)

I am worried about the hesitant attitude of many people toward perestroika. People are waiting; at best, they become rooters for the perestroika team, but more often, they just become the judges on the sidelines.

Such behavior is understandable: for a long time, we were obedient, passive, and sleepy. But if we do not wake up now, the perestroika team will not win.

How was it before? We turned off the living energy of the masses. Ideas were born at the bottom, but died when they reached the carbonic acid atmosphere. Now, it is important to notice not only the separate shoots of innovation, but entire lawns pushing through the asphalt. The spark has been lit, now we need to use our efforts so that the firewood starts burning instead of lying as a wet heap on the green grass.

What is so dear for me in the movement of social inventors? It is one of the main strengths of perestroika, the essence of which is the transfer of our society onto a different trajectory of socio-economic and cultural development. Society must realize this transfer by its own efforts, by the actions of millions of people.

Sviatoslav Fedorov

(Member-correspondent of AMN of the USSR, general director of the interbranch scientific-technical complex of eye microsurgery. He proposed and realized in practice a new model of organizing medical assistance.)

The Foundation for Social Inventions is a brilliant idea, and what is most important is that it was born at the right time. How can you help social inventors? You need to take your own idea and fight for it: saving drowning victims is an act of the drowning victims themselves.

Initial support will be enough. The

most important thing is to not put the brakes on those who have the courage and who rightly believe that taking a risk is a noble deed. If there is love and obsession—we should not kill or destroy them!

Vladislav Serikov

(Here of Socialist Labor, Awarded the Government Prize of the USSR. For the first time in industry construction, he applied the method of brigades.)

I am not a theorist, I go by feel. I feel and I see—the needed and living ideas are at the bottom. People have to be shaken up, they need to be, so that they would want to live on a broader scale. Social activity of the working man is incredible, once he starts moving. A group of academics cannot imagine anything like what a team of free, independent workers with initiative in their labor could think up. I was recently asked, "What is most important today?" The most important is to search for ideas, corresponding to the times. And here the newspaper, creating the Foundation for Social Inventions, got successfully on the right track.

We are Waiting for Your Call! (257-2228)

"Hello, Moscow, please answer the call from New Kakhovka. Is this the Fund for Social Inventions? Igor Galushko is speaking to you. I work at a factory as a mechanic-electrician. I would like to put money into your account each month from my paycheck, through the bank. Is that possible?"

"Yes, Igor. Thank you for your kind attention."

"Good day. I am Boris Kirillovich Kolomiets, assistant professor, from Moscow. I read about the Fund. From the point of view of a systematic analysis, everything is normal. I am ready to work with you.

The circle of my interests includes problems of democratization, self-government, and choice."

"Thank you. If you have nothing against this, we will invite you for evaluations and observations of readers' projects."

"This is Gennady Mikhailovich Blinov speaking. I am a doctor-psychiatrist, a member of the Union of Artists. I am proposing to create a museum for friends. I will do it together with my son, Petr, and anyone else who is willing."

"And what will you exhibit in the museum?"

"The traditional Russian toys. I have been collecting them for 21 years now, from all over Russia. I decided to give you this collection of more than 500 unique pieces. Will you be able to find a space for it? I would like to invite you to my house to look at the toys. And you could look at my books, while you are at it. I have written more than twenty, in various different languages."

"Is this really a fund? Tell me, honestly, where is the guarantee that your fund is not just another 'feeding trough?' Haven't there been enough well-meaning beginnings? And all of them turned into the same bureaucratic mess."

"We thank you for the warning. We will try to prove by action that it is not correct."

"Please do not get upset at me. I like the idea of the Fund very much, but I do not want to participate in abstract things. But I probably will support Shatalov's project."

"Excuse me, but you did not present yourself."

"Fliura Zараeva. I am from Tashkent."

"This is from the city of Ivanovo. Secretary of the city committee, Evgenii Markov speaking. Recently we created in our city the Fund for Youth Initiatives, with legal rights. Now we really need ideas. We are prepared to realize the projects, which are within our capacity, from the bank of ideas of the Foundation for Social Inventions. It is possible to talk with you about an agreement on joint ventures."

"Very good. Our Foundation is for pa-

perless technology. Consider the whole affair done."

"Hello. I am Badek Atamov from Baku, the head of a factory department. What kind of invention is considered social? I, for example, I invented a car."

"That is a technological invention."

"Yes, but it has a social effect."

"Unfortunately, our Fund does not look at technological ideas."

"Hello, this is Anvar Iunusovich Khusainov, from Bukhara, the head of the political department of the regional executive committee, and I was in the recent past a Komsomol worker. I was flying in a plane and read about the Fund for Social Inventions."

"We did not scare you with this publication?"

"It refreshed me. I have been thinking about children's colonies for a long time. We need a new approach. We need to think how, after having tripped, we can avoid falling on our face. I have some ideas."

"Thank you. We are waiting for your project."

"This is Aleksandr Vasilievich Panfilov speaking to you. I am a labor veteran, a winner of the USSR Council of Ministers' award. I would like to work with the Fund."

"We agree to that."

"Hello, we heard about student collective farms. I will introduce myself—Leonid Dotsoev. I have spent 15 years organizing them, and 400 university departments have my recommendations on the subject. I would like to present my model of organizing mass-cleaning campaigns with the participation of students as an application for a social invention."

"We are ready to look over your application."

"Thank you. Here is some useful information. I forwarded some money for the project 'Children's Home' through the bank. It took them a long time to find the blank. I helped them find it. It turned out to be the typical one, Form PD-4."

Above is the fragment of a brief recording of the first telephone connection be-

tween the Foundation for Social Inventions and the readers. While on line, we understood something: there will be many co-workers. There were many calls from Komsomol committees, where they reminded us that they were ready to realize new projects. They proposed to organize an open competition of realizing the more interesting projects and ideas proposed to the Fund. We would go for that.

—Gennady Alferenko, Director

Excerpts from the Regulations

I. General principles

1. The Foundation for Social Inventions (the Foundation), is a voluntary union of *Komsomolskaya Pravda* readers, which is based upon self-regulation. It performs collective creative work and communication with the goal of organizing joint ventures in developing social innovations and in the realization of new, socially significant ideas and projects in the sphere of the society.

2. The basic goals of the Foundation are:
—promoting initiatives, especially from the youth, of establishing and developing creative and business contacts between authors of social projects, ideas, and inventions;
—organizing business consultations in the area of social inventions;
—holding socio-economic experiments with interested organizations in creating a mechanism for realizing publicly significant initiatives.

3. The Foundation, in order to accomplish its tasks and reach its goals:

—provides creative, organizational, and financial assistance to social innovators in realization of new ideas and projects;
—creates a computer data base of ideas and proposals based upon readers' letters to *Komsomolskaya Pravda* and *Sobesednik*, provides consultational assistance to the authors;
—organizes self-supporting art studios, auctions, festivals of ideas, industry fairs

of social projects, and other creative and business activities of the Fund, under the regulations;

—creates an open network of joint ventures and mutual support between youth initiatives;

—holds open competitions between authors of social inventions and advertizes them in newspapers *Komsomolskaya Pravda* and *Sobesednik*, organizes an expertise of judges for competition projects, and financially awards the competition winners in the established order of prizes;

—helps to create working groups on intensive development of creative thinking, organizes work of temporary groups which realize ideas and projects.

4. The Foundation is a legal entity and has an independent bank account, its own emblem, and a circular seal and stamp with its title.

II. The members of the Foundation; their rights and obligations:

5. The members of the Foundation are authors of social projects, ideas, and innovations, who have experience as innovators in realizing creative conceptions in a chosen sphere of activity. They are selected as a result of a competition by the readers of the newspaper.

6. The members of the Foundation have the right to:

—freely receive information about the work of the Foundation and participate in governing its activities;

—participate in the creative studios, festivals of ideas, competitions, and fairs of social projects organized by the Foundation;

—receive, in correspondence with the Foundation's established order, financial assistance for creative activity.

7. The members of the Foundation are obligated to:

—continue to improve their creative and business qualifications in their chosen sphere of activity.

III. The governing organs

8. The governing organs are: The Great Readers' Council, Board of Directors, and the Entrusted Inspector.

9. The exclusive duty of the Great Readers' Council is amending the Regulations of the Fund. All other questions con-

nected with fulfilling regulation tasks and goals is reviewed by the Board of Directors, selected by the Great Readers' Council for a term of one year.

11. The Board of Directors awards monetary prizes, a diploma, and a medal of the Foundation to authors of social initiatives for realizing the most significant ideas and projects.

13. The Foundation applies new sources of informational and paperless technology, providing organizational mobility and business-like character to its activity.

IV. The Foundation's resources

16. The Foundation's resources are created from:

—donations from *Komsomolskaya Pravda* readers and from organizations, wishing to co-sponsor the realization of ideas and projects of the Foundation;

—donations by the members of the Foundation, given for a specific purpose;

—contributions from various organizations according to joint-venture agreements;

—revenue from paid exhibitions, auctions, fairs, competitions, and other creative and business activities of the Fund, under its regulations of tasks and goals.

17. The Board of Directors brings out for the Great Readers' Council meetings perspective ideas and projects, and informs the readers of the newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* about the submitted donations and their expenditures.

[These articles appeared originally in *Komsomolskaya Pravda* on July 22, 1987. For more information please write to either of the addresses on page 1. The USA office is operated by Washington Research Institute, a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt corporation. Contributions for the Foundation for Social Inventions may be sent to either address. Contributions sent to the USA office are tax-exempt if made payable to "Washington Research Institute (for the Foundation for Social Inventions)." All contributors and correspondents will receive a free subscription to WRI's *3220 Gallery Newsletter* and to future FSI publications.]

Foundation for Social Inventions

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Enthusiasts and Inspectors

[*Komsomolskaya Pravda*, November 19, 1985. Translated by Yuri Sviridov, July 15, 1988]

Many young men and women in the Soviet Union today feel frustrated. They complain that they often find themselves trapped in boring, dead-end jobs, that they have no worthwhile careers to pursue, they can find no meaningful leisure activities, and that they just vegetate. Well, it's becoming a serious national problem as frustration among the young often erupts in anti-social behavior, such as hooliganism, and alcohol and drug abuse. To assert themselves in the eyes of the adults and in the eyes of their own age-mates and peers, it's important for today's teenagers to develop at least some of a wide range of basic attractive qualities and character traits, such as independence of judgment and action, intelligence, courage and boldness, drive, determination, strength of character, charm and charisma, persistence, singleness of purpose, originality and freshness of approach and style, etc., etc.

It's great when young people acquire and display these admirable qualities when they work toward goals that contribute to the common good, and are useful to the society they live in. Unfortunately, those young men and women who are lucky enough to find things to do that are both socially useful and significant and win the approval of their peers, the younger generation, are few and far between. There are many reasons why this is so. One of them is the fact that the existing system of organizing, developing, and managing initiatives generated by informal youth groups and associations in the Soviet Union lacks due flexi-

bility. Even long-approved measures and activities planned for the young often are kept alive only by the dedication and drive of the enthusiasts who are, inevitably, too few to go around. In this situation, no well-designed and integrated system for encouraging meaningful and socially useful leisure activities for the young exists anywhere in the Soviet Union. As a result, there is a certain amount of chaos in this important area of national life.

In some areas they tend to place the emphasis on urging young people to go in for sports almost to the exclusion of all else. In others they do the opposite and call on teenagers to let their hair down in discoteques, and still others, the young are urged to enroll in all sorts of interest groups, technical ingenuity clubs, etc. And everywhere, of course, they fall short of their target as the real interests of young people cover a much wider range than the feeble imagination of local youth affairs bureaucrats in charge of planning leisure activities for the young can encompass. I am convinced that the vast majority of members of all sorts of informal youth groups and associations would actually prefer to pursue their activities in an organized fashion, if only there were competent people to organize them. Regrettably, lack of attention on the part of the adults to nontraditional, unorthodox initiatives generated by the young puts a quick damper on youthful ardor and enthusiasm, while the compelling need to assert themselves, to put themselves on the map as it were, induces

young men and women to look for things to do and forms of entertainment, the moral virtues of which are rather doubtful, to put it mildly.

We all have to bear in mind that very often young men and women instinctively give a guarded, distrustful response to even the most interesting and innovative suggestions and projects proposed by adults precisely because these are perceived by them as being imposed on them by the adults. And it is certainly true that any false note, even the slightest element of insincerity that attends adult-imposed appeals to the young to be involved in activities useful to the community, often makes them counter-productive and turns young people off, pushing them in the opposite direction. Paradoxically, on the one hand, we call upon young people to be more active, to show more initiative, to be civic-minded, and at the same time, we tend to discourage them, often unwittingly, but our own indifference to their real needs, we inhibit their enthusiasm by our conservative attitudes. Worse still, we've been trying to squeeze the spontaneity and enthusiasm and energy of the young into the strait-jacket of severely regimented frameworks and restrictions which adults in positions of authority in charge of youth affairs and local government officials have invented for their own convenience really. And for their own peace of mind. And the price we've had to pay in terms of the badly mismanaged passage of the young into adulthood has been enormous. So many valuable spontane-

ous initiatives and good beginnings generated by the young have been extinguished by the sanctimonious petty tutelage lavished on them by well-meaning but essentially inept and hypocritical avuncular youth affairs bureaucrats, whose only ambition in life seems to be to have an outwardly successful career and to make sure that everything looks right on paper. This problem goes far beyond that of organizing leisure activities for young people. The disturbing fact is that most of the sports games, musical styles, clothing, styles and pastimes so popular with our teenagers have all come to us from the West. Like it or not, but along with these products of Western culture, our young people inevitably get a large dose of ideological contamination, they begin to admire things Western and many of them start even to worship the Western way of life, which is essentially alien to us. All right, granted, there may have been many objective, industrial reasons for the failure to manufacture Soviet-made quality blue jeans and sneakers. But what about the things like the hang-glider, hot air balloons, skateboards, and T-shirts and sweatshirts with those attractive designs printed on them? They too have originated in the West and come to us from the West. Don't we have enough of our own people with imagination who can design and produce all these things for our young people? If only our own amateur, "informal," "unorganized" inventors, of whom there are quite a few could have the benefit of real support including financial support as opposed to just verbal support which is often worthless, the problem of beating the shortage of goods specially designed for young people and of shaping their expectations and tastes and interests would be much closer to solution than it is now. As recent exhibitions of young people's technical ingenuity and engineering creativity have shown, there is no shortage of excellent ideas for original technical and sporting equipment, for fashionable clothing, hiking equipment, etc., etc., for use by our young people. A great many excellent and perfectly workable ideas are discussed almost daily in the press and in the media. However, where we fail is the fact that we cannot and often will not learn how to support initiative, we do

not know how to translate into reality good, ground-breaking concepts and initiatives that often so popular with our young people. There is simply no one doing this as part of his or her official, routine duties. This totally unacceptable situation must be changed now.

A recent resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party dealing with measures to improve the performance of the Komsomol [the Soviet Young Communist League] in fact calls upon all Komsomol organizations and other institutions involved in youth education and upbringing to improve matters radically in this area and without delay.

Needless to say, displaying initiative by the young takes an infinite variety of forms. Someone may decide to build a hot-air balloon, or an ultra-light aircraft. Someone else may want to restore a badly neglected historic building, or an architectural relic, or to recreate a long-forgotten folk ritual, or open a disk and video cassette rental outlet, or earn enough money to buy musical instruments for the local orchestra, or buy a kayak, or to organize a local rock music festival or hold a beauty contest or open an amateur mime theater. The list is long. There is no predicting what the imagination of a high school student or a young engineer or a young scientist may come up with. The important thing is to create a situation administratively and otherwise where any useful idea and initiative coming from young people is supported and encouraged and through a well-designed and well-managed mechanism is in fact implemented and translated into reality. As it is, there are too many obstacles, some intentional, others unintentional, in the path of innovators and enthusiasts. The story of Gennady Alferenko and his association of ballet lovers is both typical and instructive in this regard.

A geologist by training, Alferenko's true calling in life seems to be as a patron of the arts, a patron in the best, Soviet, sense of the term. A self-made man, Alferenko, before his recent move to Moscow, was founder and first president of Terpsichore, the informal association of young ballet lovers that Alferenko set up in his home town of Novosibirsk. His was a most unusual tussle with local and

Moscow bureaucrats for the survival of his brainchild. Alferenko pushed for a much greater measure of independence for himself and his associates than most onlookers and outside observers both in Novosibirsk and in Moscow thought was possible in the climate of the pre-Gorbachev and pre-perestroika "period of stagnation," as the Brezhnev era is now widely described.

Terpsichore is a non-governmental entity in which no one, not even its president [Alferenko] draws any salaries. And yet, Terpsichore has a legal status, the right of juridical person, in current Soviet legalese, and, most important of all, a bank account of its own. The vast majority of people ordinarily do nothing beyond dreaming of having a bank account but Alferenko went ahead and obtained one, a real bank account. He did so not by guile or a trick to skate around the law, but in full conformity with the law. How did he do it? Well, he simply took the trouble to read carefully the fine print of effective Soviet legislation governing the formation and operation of non-governmental public associations and he also read carefully the text of the Soviet constitution, something that few people bothered to do at the time. In it, he found what he was looking for and what most less-motivated people missed — a legal loophole which was there all the time, incidentally. Few people paid any attention to it, but Alferenko did and exploited it up to the hilt. He discovered in particular that the law did not specifically forbid the formation of public associations with bank accounts of their own. As Gorbachev has repeatedly emphasized, what the law does not specifically forbid, you are free to do.

Alferenko is a hard worker, and he really loves to work. Building his amateur ballet association was for him a labor of love, despite all he's gone through, his running battles with hostile bureaucrats and government inspectors with their humiliating suspicions. They harassed him trying to catch him out on a legal technicality in an attempt to bring the curtain down on Terpsichore, the amateur ballet lovers association. But Alferenko had not read the texts of relevant Soviet laws and the Soviet constitution for nothing, his opponents met their match in

him. But they were determined to torpedo Terpsichore by hook or by crook. When the legal attack fizzled out, Alferenko's opponents were clearly discomfited, but they changed their tactics and resorted to sabotage disguised as a quiet investigation, an illegal procedure, pure and simple. The next round of the battle began when this woman inspector arrived from Moscow, L. Vinogradskaya, a chief inspector of the Ministry of Culture. She concocted a biased and distorted account of what Alferenko and his associates had been doing. Alferenko knew nothing about it and could not counterattack. Vinogradskaya's account circulated around the various departmental offices. Eventually the infamous "ministerial paper" was born, which demanded immediate closure of Terpsichore. It is clear now why other government departments took such an interest in Terpsichore and began to investigate. At one time the situation looked hopeless. But not to Alferenko, whose resilience and courage stood him in good stead. He was simply convinced that the letter of the law and the Soviet constitution would prevail in the end over the dishonesty and manipulative practices of ministerial bureaucrats and inspectors. But he had to wait five long years to enjoy the sweet

taste of victory. Yes, it took five years for Terpsichore to survive and win through in the end. Fortunately, Alferenko and his associates had friends in Novosibirsk who were in powerful enough positions to help them. Most of these people are now retired but at the time they all held important jobs at the city's party and Komsomol committees. Among them was I. Sevastyanov, former chairman of the Novosibirsk city executive committee, who defended Terpsichore and ordered a beautiful baroque mansion placed at the disposal of Alferenko and his friends. When in 1980 the mansion was threatened with closure, the first secretary of the city's party committee, S. V. Alyoshin himself arrived on the scene to intervene. One other man who defended Terpsichore displaying considerable courage was Virdimo Hasnov, the first secretary of the city's Komsomol committee. But all that these people did for Alferenko and his associates did them credit. Unfortunately, people like them are still in short supply. By no means everywhere are party and Komsomol officials willing to spring to the defense of enterprising and energetic people like Alferenko. As a result, many interesting ideas and bold projects are eventually defeated by the manipulative tactics of

unimaginative and power-greedy local bureaucrats and officials. Surely a situation where enforcement of good civic laws passed by the country's top legislature, and compliance with the law, is left to the discretion of the uncooperative and often envious bunglers from among the over-zealous local bureaucrats and administrators whose overriding concern was to suit their own convenience and interests, is completely intolerable, abnormal and must be ended without delay.

Incidentally in the early '20s, when Lenin was still alive, Soviet legislation provided for criminal liability for illegal interference by officials and administrators in the affairs of cooperative societies and voluntary public associations. It is high time that this good legislation be brought back. But the most urgent and important task in this contest is to guarantee the constitutional right of all Soviet citizens, and that includes innovators like Alferenko, to challenge the legality of decisions made by local officials and administrators in a court of law. Had this been done in 1980, Alferenko and his friends would have been able to defend the honor of their Terpsichore and their own. On their own without resorting to the help of their friends in high places. Signed, V. Radov.

Foundation for Social Inventions

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Current Projects of the Foundation for Social Inventions

Gennady Alferenko and Yuri Lepsky

(*Komsomolskaya Pravda*, May 29, 1988.)

Semester at Sea

For the first time, 20 Soviet students have a unique opportunity to go on a round-the-world voyage. If you are aged between 18 and 21 and you can speak English well, you have a good chance to circumnavigate the globe on board the *Universe*.

Your voyage will begin in the city of Vancouver, Canada, and will end at Fort Lauderdale, USA. From September 14 to December 23 you will call at Kobe (Japan), Keelung (Taiwan), Hong Kong, Penang (Malaysia), Madras (India), Alexandria (Egypt), Odessa (USSR), Istanbul (Turkey), Split (Yugoslavia), and Cadiz (Spain).

You will sail across ten seas and oceans and you will return to your hometown after saying good-bye to 500 of your new friends from the United States, Japan, and China. Together with the best students from these countries you will have an opportunity to benefit from a unique training course offered during the round-the-world "Semester At Sea".

How does one get a berth on the *Universe*? All you have to do is take part in our competition. For that you should provide the following information that

will qualify you to become a candidate member of the crew of the *Universe*.

1. Surname, first name, patronymic, date and year of birth.
2. Your university or college, department, year.
3. The extent of your command of English.
4. What problems relating to the global development of the human race do you consider to be the most important? Your suggestions as to the best methods of dealing with these problems. (Please give a detailed reply to this question and type it up).
5. Your address and phone number.

Tom and Huck Meet Again

The Tom and Huck Project is presented by Mr. Danaan Parry, Director of the Institute for Conflict Resolution, Holyearth Foundation (USA), the Foundation for Social Inventions of *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, and the Kon-tiki Sporting Tourist Club (Novosibirsk).

There is profound symbolism in the fact that the first meeting of the revived characters of the famous novel by Mark

Twain will take place on the river Ob in Siberia. Needless to say, it would be ideal to have a raft for the proposed joint rafting expedition built jointly by its' Soviet and American participants. All the more so since the Kon-tiki club members follow one cast iron rule and that is that each new generation of the club members have to build a new raft by themselves. Unfortunately, the length of the proposed rafting expedition is too short. Therefore we have agreed as follows: the Soviet participants will build a raft of their own with their own hands for their expedition down the Ob River.

For their part, their American counterparts will have to build a similar raft using our blueprints for their rafting trip down the Mississippi River in 1989. The total length of the proposed rafting expedition is around 200 kilometers. On August 15, which is a Saturday, the Soviet participants will complete their rafting trip at the village of Kozhevnikovo in Tomsk Region, Siberia. They will immediately proceed to take part in a days voluntary work to contribute the money they will earn to the Soviet Peace Foundation. What form will it take? At this stage it is hard to say. Perhaps the boys and girls will help the local farmers with a spot of hay making. There is al-

ways a lot of work to be done on the farm in the summertime as we all know. So, the local farmers will be glad to have an extra few hands to help them with the hay making.

O. Markin, President
Kon-tiki Sporting Tourist Club
Novosibirsk

The Sobriety Center

The Sobriety Center Program is presented by Jay Kanty, Co-chairman of the Soviet-American Conference to Fight Alcohol and Drug Abuse (USA), the All-Russia Voluntary Sobriety Society, the Foundation for Social Inventions of Komsomolskaya Pravda.

"We Have a Sober Idea"—so think the organizers of the first Soviet-American Sobriety Society in the Old Arbat.

Life is wonderful when we are healthy enough to enjoy it... Our health, as we all know, is our principal form of wealth. Therefore, we tend to sin against the truth a little bit when we announce that we are setting up the first non-profit joint venture. Of course we hope to earn a profit: in the form of a growing capital of human health, and that includes our own health.

Our center will be known as the Sobriety Center. But it is still a tentative name. We do not rule out the possibility that eventually we will hit upon another name, a better name, more in tune with the idea of popularizing a healthy way of life. We will do so as soon as we regain our consciousness from the most arduous, even grueling, start-up efforts.

And so, we plan to establish our Sobriety Club in the Old Arbat pedestrian mall. We would like to apologize in advance for the fact that initially we will not be able to accept all those wishing to join. For the simple reason that the space available to us at the moment is very modest to accommodate all of you. But who prevents you from setting up similar sobriety centers in your home communities and towns?

We hope that you will be able to spend a few pleasant and useful hours at our Sobriety Center whenever you have the leisure to do so. You will find at our

center a cozy little alcohol-free bar, a videotext, and computerized games and computers. You will be able to attend, electronically, the concerts of some of the world's best known celebrities such as Elizabeth Taylor, Carol Burnett, etc. You will also be able to participate in meetings and discussions conducted by Soviet and American scientists and scholars, medical experts, psychologists, and sociologists. Finally, you will be able to participate actively in one of the evenings arranged at the center: you will not be only a guest, someone who has dropped by almost by chance, you will be a full-fledged member of our club and as such you will be one of the hosts. We hope to be able in the near future when we get on our feet and become financially solid, and prove our viability, to develop at our center sporting facilities such as a tennis court, swimming pool, and a gym.

Our center will have to spend heavily on converting the space made available to us by the Moscow City Council, to equip it (most of the equipment will be provided by the American side) and to pay the center's personnel. Therefore those who would like to join our club will have to pay an admission fee (subsequently they will have to pay annual dues).

It will be difficult if not impossible to confuse members of our club with those who are not, not only because they will look youthful, elegant, and respectable (as indeed people who have chosen to pursue a healthy way of life should). But also because the center's emblem will adorn their t-shirts, summer caps, and calling cards (all these trappings of club membership will be partial compensation for the membership dues).

We hope that the center will rally together like-minded people, all those who are sufficiently resourceful and inventive, enterprising and modern-minded and sophisticated, to be able to organize his or her leisure activities without recourse to alcohol and tobacco. The term "modern and sophisticated" is used by us advisedly: with all bilateral, Soviet-American responsibility, we declare that drinking and smoking in today's civilized society is definitely "out" while to be healthy is certainly "in".

So, if you want to stay healthy and

you appreciate interesting company, welcome to our center. Next year a similar sobriety center will open in Washington D.C.. We hope that the geographical distribution of sobriety centers will keep expanding and that other countries will follow the example of the United States and the Soviet Union in this regard.

We would like to express our appreciation and gratitude to all those who have helped us: The Special Commission of the Central Committee of the Komsomol to Combat Lawbreaking, Alcohol and Drug Abuse, The Moscow City Council, The All-Russia Voluntary Sobriety Society, the Kiev District Executive Committee of the city of Moscow, the Elin Cooperative, and other organizations who have supported our idea.

To all those who would like to contribute financially to our project, we guarantee complimentary guest tickets that will enable them to visit the first Soviet-American sobriety center.

O. Dmitriyeva and A. Drozdov

The Debt Program

A big thank you to all of our readers who have sent in their money for the Foundation for Social Inventions to finance the construction of the proposed Center for the Physical and Social Rehabilitation of soldiers who were injured and crippled in Afghanistan, to all those who have supported verbally and financially the idea of Alexander Starikov, a fitter from the city of Riga. Readers' letters and money orders continue to roll in. Today we print a brief sampling of the recent mail.

A Letter

I have read in *Komsomolskaya Pravda* an article about the construction of the proposed center for the rehabilitation for soldier-internationalists who have been injured or crippled, and also for veterans of the Great Patriotic War. I support this good project wholeheartedly. I have been in Afghanistan for three years now. Not all of my fellow soldiers have been able to return home, and those

who have suffer from ill health. My good friend, Andrei Makarenko, guards warrant officer, has had the misfortune of being blown up on a mine twice: the first time when he was in combat and the second time when he was evacuated. He had his third "rebirth" on the day that the helicopter that was carrying a group of wounded soldiers fell out of the sky without reaching base. Andre had a narrow escape, he survived a series of extremely difficult operations. At the moment he attends a medical college in the city of Rostov, where he is undergoing training as a medical doctor. Andrei is determined to help people overcome suffering and pain, something that he knows only too well. People like Andrei deserve our loving care and attention. Guys like him deserve to have the proposed rehabilitation center built for them. We are all in his debt.

Take for instance the problem of artificial limbs. Even the best of the Soviet-made artificial limbs are substandard compared to comparable types in other countries. Andrei Makarenko, who used artificial limbs made for him in Tashkent, had to modify them, because, as he put it, the limbs he was given in Tashkent were not exactly suitable for normal life, to put it mildly. But how about other guys who do not have Andre's ability to work with his hands and who do not even have hands to work with? I think that among the problems that the planned rehabilitation center will be dealing with should be the problem of providing suitable artificial limbs to crippled soldiers.

One other thing. I propose that the planned rehabilitation center should cater not only to soldiers who have fought in Afghanistan, but also to veterans of the last war, and also members of the families of soldiers who were killed in Afghanistan, who may need medical treatment.

We, my fellow paratroopers and I, who are still in Afghanistan doing our military duty away from home, decided at a recent Komsomol meeting to contribute part of our wages towards the construction of the proposed rehabilitation center. Personally I have decided to contribute 100 rubles of my money towards this much-needed, good and just project.

V. Belous, Secretary
of the Komsomol Branch of a Battalion

Official Reply

Dear editors!

The Komsomol Committee of the City of Yurmala, the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Latvia are fully supportive of Starikov's idea published in Komsomolskaya Pravda on January 24, 1988 about the construction on the shore of the Gulf of Riga of a rehabilitation center for soldiers doing their internationalist duty in Afghanistan.

We request that the Foundation for Social Inventions should without delay find a suitable contractor with full powers to decide on the suitable site and timetable for the completion of the project.

The Central Committee of Latvia's Komsomol, the Komsomol Committee of the City of Yurmala, hereby undertake to place the convalescing soldiers returning from Afghanistan under their patronage and to give them their care and attention together with the members of the councils of young reservists from the city and district Komsomol organizations of the Republic of Latvia.

I. Prieditis,
First Secretary, Central Committee
of the Komsomol of Latvia

The Ministry of Public Health of the USSR has examined materials relating to the proposed rehabilitation center published in Komsomolskaya Pravda on January 24, 1988 and believes that the construction of rehabilitation centers for soldiers returning from the Republic of Afghanistan has been long overdue.

Therefore, the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR hereby goes on record as committing itself to the organization and provision of medical services at the proposed rehabilitation centers and to act as their co-sponsor.

The Ministry has prepared and sent relevant proposals in this regard to the State Committee for Labor of the USSR, to the Central Committee of the Soviet Trade Unions, and to the Central Committee of the Komsomol.

A. M. Moskvichev,
Deputy Minister

Support for the Debt program has also come from the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. V. Talyzin. Relevant instructions have been issued to the State Committee for Labor of the USSR, to Gosplan of the USSR, to the Ministry of Finance of the USSR and the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR.

We believe the time has come for specific concrete proposals as to what the center for the physical and social rehabilitation of injured and crippled soldiers returning from Afghanistan should be like. We expect to receive interesting architectural concepts and designs, we also expect interesting ideas for activities to be maintained at the proposed center to be worked out by sociologists, psychologists, and health workers. It would be a good idea if these proposals and concepts were worked out on a competitive basis.

Round The World Voyage

In 1978, soon after I turned 20, I came aboard the Universe to set out on a 100-day round-the-world voyage starting in Los Angeles.

For three and a half months, I lived, studied, and traveled together with 500 other students from different universities from all over the United States. We circumnavigated the globe on our floating university. I began this voyage as an ordinary American with a rather limited, narrow-minded outlook on other peoples, countries, and global problems, but I returned as a citizen of the world, with a global outlook on the development of civilization. I embraced with my consciousness the whole of our small home planet Earth.

During that memorable voyage, as part of the "Semester At Sea" Program, our ship sailed across seven seas and oceans and called at ports in 10 different countries. Comparing my new experience and the years I had spent in conventional education institutions on dry land, I discovered that the voyage was a

much better teacher. What was it that struck me most of all? During that voyage I met my neighbors in the global community. I smiled and laughed with my new friends. But most important of all, I discovered myself, I discovered a new potential and new abilities to learn new things. And I asked myself: but why are only American students sailing aboard the Universe? Why not invite students from other countries? And I began to develop a new program as a forum for the study of common global problems. I saw the Universe sailing across the globe as a floating university of peace where students from different countries would be free to select lecture courses of their choice under the "Sailor At Sea" Program in areas such as anthropology, oceanography, international economics, literature, history, the theater, you name it.

The idea of a round-the-world voyage is simple and at the same time ambitious: to invite the best students from different cultures from around the globe to participate in an educational program aboard a ship that sails round the globe.

And so coming together aboard the UNIVERSE in the fall will be 500 students from the USSR, China, Japan, and the United States. The ship is safe and well-equipped, complete with classrooms, libraries, and computer labs. In short the students will find the ship not only a stimulating and interesting environment in which to study, but also fun to live on and interact with one another as good friends.

Kirk Bergstrom
Los Angeles, California (USA)

Financial Report

To date the Foundation for Social Inventions has received a total of 534,755 rubles, 22 kopeks from Komsomolskaya Pravda readers towards the financial support of the projects published in our newspaper at your initiative. In particular:

The Debt project:

323,705 rubles, 11 kopeks

The Children's Home in Zagorski:

79,585 rubles, 04 kopeks

Fans Account:

39,992 rubles, 89 kopeks

The Goods for Young People Firm:

1,905 rubles

Monument to the Heroes of Chernobyl:

54,663 rubles, 84 kopeks

The Samantha Project:

6,822 rubles, 98 kopeks

Bogatiri Project:

20,938 rubles

Soviet-American Alcohol-Free Center:

359 rubles, 29 kopeks

Other projects not yet presented in our newspaper have received:

6,783 rubles, 07 kopeks

A reminder: voluntary financial contributions and donations from individual Soviet citizens and organizations are to be sent to this address:

103051 Moscow, the Sverdlovsk Department of the Moscow City Administration of Zhilsotz Bank, USSR, The Foundation for Social Inventions, Account No. 700344. Please indicate the name of the project of your choice. Thank you.

[Donors in the United States may send donations for FSI projects to Washington Research Institute / FSI, Attention Priscilla H. Cotler, 3220 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, CA 94115. Telephone (415) 931-2593 or (415) 383-7977.]

Some Letters from Donors

We pupils of the 4th grade contribute 10 rubles of our money to the DEBT program. We have earned this money ourselves. We grow onions.

Pupils of School No. 14,
Komsomolsk-on-Amur

I want to contribute my share to the flow of human kindness. I wish you good health, guys.

Sergei Petrishev, Sergeant First Class.
Moscow Region

Our family has decided to contribute what we can to this noble project.

F. M. Ponomareva
Naberezhni Chelni

We would like to participate in the noble project of supporting soldiers coming home from Afghanistan. We wish them speedy recovery and safe return home.

L. E. Tolstikh and grandson,
Aloysha Tsimbal, Moscow

I'm contributing my monthly retirement pension. This is my small contribution to this great project for all of us.

N. Savina, an invalid
Pskov

My father was gravely wounded during the war around Leningrad and he had a hard time. I would like to see good people to do everything they can for our soldiers returning from Afghanistan.

Sherbakova, Voroshilovgrad

The personnel of Kindergarten No. 5 have held a solidarity fair together with the parents of kids. We are contributing 210 rubles towards this noble and sacred project. Please lose no time in building the proposed rehabilitation center.

Vorkuta

We are sending our contribution on behalf of the workers and employees of our enterprise towards the construction of the rehabilitation center for soldiers fighting in Afghanistan. In keeping with the tradition of soldier brotherhood we are contributing what we can to this much needed project. We see it as our duty to contribute to the DEBT program.

Soldiers of a Guard Element



CAMAI

Volume I, No. 1

June 1989

SOVIET DELEGATION PLANS JUNE VISIT

Fifty-seven Soviets will arrive in Anchorage via Aeroflot on Monday, June 5 as part of a business and cultural exchange. Headed by Gennady Alferenko, founder of the Foundation for Social Innovation, the delegates plan a week of activities in various locations around the state. Alferenko and delegates fly to Juneau on the fifth for a joint reception with the University of Alaska Southeast, Alaska Airlines, and the Rotary Club. They plan to visit various businesses in the area, including Sheep Creek Salmon Hatchery, Chinook Brewery, and Alaska Seafood Company, and to view a slide presentation by Harold Zenger featuring the hatchery he constructed in China. On June 7, Alferenko and delegates fly to Fairbanks for a fund-raiser to be followed by a series of Georgian dinners on June 8 sponsored by the Peace and Justice Council. Contact Grace Anne Heacock, 474-0700 to make reservations or purchase tickets. In Anchorage on June 10, the Soviets will be treated to a champagne fund-raiser and the opening of an American art show at the Visual Arts Center. The opening will be followed by Georgian dinners at various private homes throughout the city. For more information call Shirley Staten at 333-3694, or Cathy Kerr at 277-7966.

FRIENDSHIP FLIGHT SPAWNS SPINOFFS

Since Camai's successful efforts to melt the ice wall between Alaska and Siberia, culminating with the long-awaited 1988 Friendship Flight to Providenia, exchanges have blossomed like Alaskan fireweed. Since its March 1 opening, the Foundation for Social innovation at the University of Alaska Southeast, Juneau Campus, has been swamped with exchange ideas, requests and information. A sampling of Soviet-Alaska developments include: •An ongoing exchange between Soldotna and Magedan sixth graders. Students have already spent a week in each other's countries •Over \$100 million in joint ventures developing in the areas of fishing, tourism and commerce •Athletic exchange invitations from Novosibersk for an Alaska volleyball team, and another from Kamchatka to the Alaska Ski Team •Music and art efforts including a jazz artists exchange and an art exhibit from Magadan. For more exchange information, contact JoAnn Zentner, Alaska Representative for the Alaska-Siberia Project at (907) 789-4402/ FAX 586-1912 or write her at: Foundation for Social Innovation, 1108 F Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801.

ICE CLASSIC BILL PASSES

Legislation establishing an Alaska-Soviet Ice Classic, patterned after the popular Nenana Ice Classic, passed in the final hours of the 16th Legislature. The bill authorizes awards for the closest time guess of the Bering Sea ice break up. The Classic will be operated by CAMAI in Alaska, and the Foundation for Social Innovation in the Soviet Union. A tripod will be placed on the International Dateline between Big and Little Diomed Islands, and tickets will go on sale in both Alaska and the Soviet Union from April 15 to May 25. Proceeds will help support Alaska's ongoing cultural exchanges and projects. The bill was sponsored by Rep. Bill Hudson and co-sponsored by Foster, Ulmer, Brown, Navarre, Shultz, Boucher, Zawacki, C. Davis and Menard.

COMING EVENTS

Michael Jackson Concert
Buffy St. Marie Concert
American/Soviet Int'l Tour
Worldwide Satellite Show:
"Building Bridges, Melting Barriers-
A Celebration of Hope"
Soviet-Alaska Ice Classic

SO YOU WANT TO HELP...

CAMAI would be happy to have it with any of the following activities:

- Sell raffle tickets for two round-trip tickets to the Soviet Union.
- Fund-raise for a concert, dinners and other public events.
- Contribute secretarial and organizational help.
- Travel on organizational trips to countries around the Northern Hemisphere.

Please call these volunteer coordinators closest to your area if you can help:

Anchorage-Lisa Konigsberg, 344-8010
Fairbanks-Shari Sirkin, 488-0175
Juneau-Dixie Belcher, 789-0449
Kenai-Soldotna- Elaine Corona, 283-5681
Nome-Amelia Dickerson, 443-2301

• Dixie's Itinerary •

June 8-Fairbanks; June 10-Anchorage;
June 25-29-Hilton Head, SC: "1989
Lottery Exposition of the Americas"
July 1-6-Juneau; July 7-18-Calgary,
Alberta, Canada: "World Conference of
Indigenous Medicine People"
July 20-30-Moscow

MEMBERSHIP

Contributions are most appreciated,
and all donations are tax deductible!

—\$25 Supporter

—\$50 Donor

—\$100 Sponsor

—\$500 Patron

—\$5,000 Corporate

Please mail your tax deductible donation to: CAMAI, 1991 Hughes Way, Juneau, AK 99801. Thank You!

CAMAI is a nonprofit organization administered by a board of directors, Dixie Belcher, Executive Director, 1991 Hughes Way, Juneau, AK 99801. This newsletter is produced for CAMAI by Karleen Grummett. Eskimo logo by Ginger Murar.

CAMAI
1991 Hughes Way
Juneau, Alaska 99801



Cha-mi': "Hello" in Yup'ik Eskimo

CAMAI:

- has worked for four years to open the Bering Strait to cultural, educational and business exchange, lobbying extensively in both countries and sponsoring lecture and performing tours that focused on the existence of an "ice wall". In February, CAMAI initiated and co-sponsored a visit by 92 Soviets who performed, conducted business, lectured and befriended Alaskans all over the state.

CAMAI PROVIDES OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALASKANS:

- to work with their counterparts in the Soviet Union and other countries towards international understanding and peace.
- to bring international attention to Alaska as a place where ordinary citizens tore down a 50 year-old "ice wall", a state that is becoming a New Frontier of ideas and action.
- to create awareness of the wisdom of indigenous peoples by providing a public forum for Native spokespeople.
- to initiate joint business ventures with Soviets and other peoples around the world.

CAMAI PLANS:

- a World Performing Tour beginning August 1, 1990 in Anchorage. The tour will cross Japan, China, Korea, the Soviet Union, East and West Europe and the United States and will present the melting of the ice wall and the reunification of Soviet and Alaskan families as a symbol of hope.
- a five-hour worldwide satellite production: "Building Bridges, Melting Barriers, A Celebration of Hope."
- an annual Soviet-American ice classic focusing on the melting of the ice between Big and Little Diomede, beginning in 1990, that will create an international fund for cross-cultural understanding and peace.

HOW CAN I HELP?

JOIN CAMAI!

SEND YOUR TAX-DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTION TO: CAMAI, 1991 HUGHES WAY, JUNEAU, AK 99801. CAMAI NEEDS YOUR FINANCIAL HELP IF IT IS TO CONTINUE TO EMPHASIZE THE POWER OF PEOPLE TO PEOPLE EXCHANGE, AND OUR SHARED HUMANITY ACROSS POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES AND LINGUISTIC BARRIERS.

CAMAI NEEDS VOLUNTEERS! FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL (907) 349-8010.

from:FSI
Subject:participants of Alaska trip

345-7647

Representatives of Russian Orthodox Church, Moscow Patriarchate
Editorial Office
1. Victor Zaitsev-chief of English Editorial office of Publishing House of Moscow Patriarchate.
2. Ivan Sirota-chief of photoreports department
3. Anatoly Prosvirin-deputy Editor-in-Chief
4. Michael Sherbachev-editor

Press group

1. Yan Penkov-"Tichers Newspaper"
2. Olga Pavlova-"Komsomolskaya Pravda"
3. Boris Utekhin-"Komsomolskaya Pravda"
4. Igor Kononov-"Smena"magazin
5. Sergei Babkin-"Smena"magazin
6. Vasily Peskov-"Komsomolskaya Pravda"
7. Valery Simonov-deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Komsomolskaya Pravda"
8. Alexei Nevikov-"Komsomolskaya Pravda"
9. Andrei Diatlov-"Komsomolskaya Pravda"

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. Kirill Kasatkin
2. Michael Gorbachev from the same department where Kirill works, don't be confused.

Foundation of Social Innovations

1. Gennady Alferenko-Chairman
2. Marina Paskhina-Director of International Projects
3. Oleg Kulikov-Commercial director
4. Sergei Balekhov-commercial department
5. Zsukov Alexei-FSI computer DataBase Ideas
6. Mark Garber-member of the Board, doctor psychiatrist
7. Tair Tairov-member of the Board, professor, lawyer
8. Anton Anipko-assistant

FSI International Expeditions Association

1. Sergei Frolov, both would like to visit Nome and if possible Juneau
2. Sergei Kozlov

FSI Association "Bogatyri" (supports different educational, cultural, new technologies, new kind of energy and other initiatives)

1. Yuri Podshivalov-president, is working in the Ministry of Coal Industry
2. Yuri Nomerov-ingeneer,

Ministry of Fish Industry of the USSR

1. Anatoly Elizarov-deputy director of Institute of Fish Industry and Oceanography

Moscow City Council

1. Yuri Kudriavtsev-chief of Scientific and Technical department
2. Yuri Tsubikov-deputy chief of the same department

State Educational Committee of the USSR

1. Gennady Kutsev-deputy chief of the Committee
2. Victor Savostin-deputy chief of the Main State Colleges Department

Children group

1. Sergei Kevev-chukcha, 1975
2. Alexander Moseichuk-ukrain, 1975
3. Yivano Enmynkau-escimos, girl, 1978
4. Vladimir Krymov-russian, 1975
5. Michael Tolchinnikov-russian, 1978

Business group

1. Michael Kravchuk-chief of big cooperative "Mosintek", is interested in different joint ventures.
2. Valeri Ganiev-architector, "Mosintek" coop.
3. Zosya Anisimova-doctor, chief of medical cooperative "Letos"
4. Michael Anisimov-doctor, deputy chief of State Authors commission department

To: JoAnn Zentner

From: FSI

Dear JoAnn, our Alaska trip will be delayed for June 7-14, because of some formalities.

Please send an information about Mike Davis, where he will join us?

We'll start from Moscow on June 7.

The flight for Fairbanks from Anchorage is possible if you supply us with fuel. How many people would be able to fly to Fairbanks.

Some request for Olga Pavlova, from Komsomolskaya Pravda, she is popular player writer, she would like to meet with interesting theatre people.

Did you receive my previous messages with the participants?

Participants list.

1. Aleksei Batashev-jazz critic
2. Michael Panchenko-engaver from cooperativ
3. Marina Popovitch-very famous woman-pilot
4. Sergei Petelin-Peace Foundation
5. Vasily Mirnenko-Peace Foundation
6. Maxim Nikulin-TV
7. Valeri Anisimov-TV
8. Grigory Muraviev-TV
9. Vladimir Lantuch-director of a branch institute of eye mikrosurgery
10. Vladimir Kokarev-director of TV manufacturing plant
11. Vladimir Alesandrov-senior constructor

Aircraft crew

1. Aleksei Kovalev
2. Anatoly Kholin
3. Michael Zaitsev
4. Ily Diakonov
5. Marina Milkova

276-
4335

Message 1 (56 lines)

From fsm Thu May 18 11:23 PDT 1989

To: igc:jzentner

Subject: Alaska trip

To: JoAnn Zentner

From: FSI

Subject: participants of Alaska trip, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MCA) representatives

Citizens Summit in Alaska
Joint project Moscow-Siberia-Alaska

1. Vasili Vorobiev-regional commercial director of American department of MCA
2. Sergei Tcheremnyh-Cheif of Moscow Center of Flights of MCA
3. Vitaly Rzsevsky-Cheif of the Training Pilots Center
4. Mihail Rubetz-Cheif of the Pilots college
6. Gennady Butovichev-chief deputy of the Training Pilots Center
7. Vasily Rusov-Cheif of the Pilots college
8. Nikolai Sudorovitch-chief of the Pilots college
9. Ivan Khaustov-chief of the Pilots college
10. Vladimir Vyrozsensky-inspector of Educational department of MCA
11. Victor Parkhimovitch-chief of Educational department of MCA
12. Alexei Matveev-senior navigator of the Training Pilots Center
13. Elena Vasilieva-student of a Pilots college, hostess
14. Elena Bolotova - " -
15. Maria Petrenko - " -



4. Michael Anisimov-doctor, deputy chief of state security commission of Ministers Council. EXTENDED PAGE 4.1

5. Galina Loginova-cooperativ "Sinvol"

Others on Monday,

Bye,

it was very nice to talk to you today,
Marina

Mail?

*Delegation of
June 7, 1989*

Soviet visit may be last of big delegations

By DANIEL R. SADDLER
Times Writer

AT 6/6/89

The Russians are coming to Anchorage again Wednesday, about 80 of them, for a low-key week of travel and meetings that could mark the end of the big delegation visits for a while.

Gennady Alfrenko, chairman of the Foundation for Social Innovations, will lead the visit, said Nick Coti, an assistant to the chancellor for international programs at the University of Alaska Southeast.

Alfrenko played a large part in planning last February's visit of some 70 Soviets to Anchorage, said Coti, who works with JoAnn Zentner, head of the Juneau office of the foundation.

"The way Alfrenko is planning it is that it will be the last of the big visits of diverse groups," Coti said. "The first was very successful in developing contacts and networks on both sides. The ones from here on will be smaller and focused on more specific things."

According to passenger lists sent from the foundation to Zentner, the visitors will include:

- Twelve representatives from the FSI, including the international projects director, the commercial director, a computer specialist and engineers, plus members of sub-organizations for international outdoor expeditions and an education and technology development.

- Four editorial staffers of Moscow's Russian Orthodox church, who plan to attend Russian Orthodox church services in Unalaska and Anchorage.

- Five children, who will visit Fairbanks.

- Nine reporters, mostly from the Komsomolskaya Pravda youth newspaper.

- Two foreign ministry representatives, including third-time visitor Kiril Kassatkin.

- A deputy director of the U.S.S.R.'s seafood industry ministry, who planned to visit Unalaska, Kodiak, and Juneau.

- Two members of Moscow's city council.

See Soviets, page B-3

- Two members of the Soviet Union's educational committee, who plan to work on university student exchanges.

- Five businessmen involved in cooperative commercial ventures.

- Fifteen members of the civil aviation ministry, including the director of the American department, and several high-level pilot and navigation instructors.

"As a result of the first there have been literally dozens of exchange ideas," said Coti. "(Alfrenko)

is reviewing them. A lot of those coming over are people he expects to develop formal or business relations with people over there."

Camai, the non-profit arts and cultural exchange organization that co-sponsored the February concerts, will hold a reception for the visitors. A fundraiser is also planned for Saturday at the Visual Arts Center.

Alfrenko and other delegates from his foundation traveled to Juneau to tour University of Alaska Southeast and several local businesses, and will visit Fairbanks to hold a fund-raiser.

"I don't think there'll be any major single event that will be the focus of this visit," Coti said.

[visait2]

SCHEDULE FOR VISITING SOVIET AVIATION GUESTS

Wed 07 Jun	1300	Arrival, International Terminal at Anchorage International Airport
	1400-1600	Hosts take guests home, unpack.
	1900-2200	Cocktails, dinner for hosts, guests and Aviation associated people at Clarion Hotel. Casual. No-host bar. Hosts & Alaskans \$39 to cover their meal plus one guest. Guests free.
	2200-	Guests overnight with hosts.
Thu 08 Jun	0800-1100	Breakfast/planning session, Woodman, Guest delegation spokespersons and Paul Meyerhoff (AIA manager) at the Airport. Hosted by AIA.
	1200-1630	Alaska Airlines negotiations, with Vorobiev, Tcheremnyh & Parkhimovitch minimum.
	-1500	Free time, get acquainted with host and get oriented to community.
	1700-1900	Champagne/smoked salmon at Aviation Heritage Museum at Lake Hood. \$5 ea for Alaskans, free to guests.
	1900-	Dinner and evening with hosts, casual, not structured.
	2200-	Guests overnight with hosts.
Fri 10 Jun	0800-1800	Alaska Airlines negotiations again.
Fri 10 Jun	-----	Tours at Merrill Field, Lake Hood & Anchorage International Airport:
	0900-0930	Tour/visit AEROTECH, private flying school and fixed base operator.
	0930-1000	Tour/visit NORTHERN LIGHTS AVIONICS, private aviation electronics sales and service company.
	1000-1045	Tour/visit MERRILL FIELD AIRPORT MANAGER'S OFFICE (Municipality of Anchorage) and MERRILL TOWER (Federal Government)
	1045-1100	Tour/visit AVIATION WHOLESALE SUPPLY, private a/c parts company.

	1100-1130	Tour/visit AERO TWIN, private aircraft repair and service company.
	1130-1215	Tour/visit UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, AVIATION FACILITY.
	1215-1315	Lunch, PEGGY'S AIRPORT CAFE. Alaskans pay, guests hosted by Airmen.
	1315-1400	Tour/visit JUG SHOP, private small aircraft engine overhaul company.
	1400-1430	Visit with home-built/experimental aircraft builders & their planes, FSS ramp.
	1430-1515	Tour/visit FLIGHT SERVICE (Federal Government)
	1515-1600	Travel time to Lake Hood.
	1600-1700	Tour around LAKE HOOD/LAKE SPENARD SEAPLANE BASIN. Photographs. (private aircraft, State of Alaska facilities)
	1700-	Dinner and free time with hosts.
	2200-	Guests overnight with hosts.
Sat 11 Jun	1000-1100	Travel time to airport/Willow Air-strip.
	1100-1400	Short field clinic, Pot Luck lunch and flight demonstrations (Alaska 99s) (hosts provide transport and contribution to lunch) RAIN ALTERNATIVE: free time, shop etc.
	1400-1500	Travel time back to Anchorage.
	1500-	Shopping, tour time with host and Guest. Unstructured.
	1700-	Dinner and free time with hosts.
	2200-	Guests overnight with hosts.
Sun 12 Jun	-----	Shopping, tour time with host and Guest. Unstructured.
	2200-	Guests overnight with hosts.

Mon 13 Jun	0900-1800	Specific meetings, tours as arranged Thursday morning.
	1330-1500	Tour of ALASKA CENTER FOR PERFORMING ARTS (Olga Pavlova & Alcksei Batashev; others -request)
	1900-2200	Meeting with Alaska 99s for MARINA POPOVITCH, ELENA VASILIEVA, ELENA BOLOTOVA, MARIA PETRENKO. Includes dinner. (May include MARINA MILKOVA from aircrew if available)
	1800-	Dinner as appropriate with meeting principals, hosts etc.
	2200-	Guests overnight with hosts.
Tue 14 Jun	0900-1800	Specific meetings, tours as arranged Thursday morning.
	1800-	Dinner as appropriate with meeting principals, hosts etc.
	2200-	Guests overnight with hosts.
Wed 15 Jun	????	Departure of Guests

Items missing:

F Atlee Dodge shop

Items undetermined:

1. Aircrew member status/participation
2. Pavlova & Aleksei availability vrs trip to Fairbanks.
3. Georgian Dinner 10th
4. Bill Pfiefer cocktails 7th
5. Barbecue/Tuckie Hayes 13th 345-2772

Recommended host visits:

1. Carrs - Dimond
2. Gary King's Sporting Goods
3. COSTCO
4. Fred Meyer - Dimond
5. Sears
6. Nordstrom
7. Municipal History/Art Museum
8. Portage Visitor's Center
9. Large Video rental store
10. Alyeska
11. Arctic Valley Road or Upper Huffman/Photos
12. Events at the Alaska Center for the Performing Arts (263-2991 event line, 263-2787 tickets)
13. University campus

[revision 6]

FAIRBANKS

THOSE GOING TO FAIRBANKS ON THE BUS, MUST BE AT EAGEN CENTER LOBBY AT 8:50 A.M. ON THURSDAY, JUNE 8.
THEY WILL RETURN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14 BY TRAIN, ARRIVING APPROXIMATELY 8 P.M. PLEASE ATTEND BARBECUE ON JUNE 8 IMMEDIATELY AFTER COLLECTING YOUR GUEST FROM THE STATION, FOR FINAL INFORMATION AND FOOD!

Olga Pavlova	Rosemary/Ernst van der Laan	345-4644
Andrei Diatolov	Steve/Joan Aufrecht	561-0704
Boris Utekhin	Nancy Muzick/Byron Haynes	349-3121
Igor Kononov	Cha/Frank Smith	346-1689
Sergei Babkin	" "	"
Zsukov Anipko <i>Alexei</i>	David/Susan Anstine	345-2460
Anton Anipko	" "	"
Gennady Kutsev	Maxime Rader	279-3978
Victor Savostin	"	"
Alexsei Batashev	Chantal/Tom Walsh	345-7264
<u>OR alternate</u>		
Michael Panchenko	Jo/Esther Bumgardner	345-1089
Sergei Petelin	Neilda Storms	333-4806
Vasily Mirnenko	"	"
Yuri Podshivalov	Jo/Peter Mikalski	279-6376
Yuri Nomerov	" "	"
<u>Children</u>		
Sergei Kenev	Jo/Peter Mikalski	279-6376
Alexander Moseichuk	" "	"
Yivano Enmynkau	Beverley/Barry Johnson	248-5341
Vladimir Krymov	Dell/Betty Husted	337-2113
Michael Tolchinnikov	" "	"

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN JUNE VISITCitizens Summit in Alaska
Joint project Moscow-Siberia-Alaska

1. Vasilii Vorobiev-regional commercial director of American department of MC
2. Sergei Tcheremnyh-Chief of Moscow Center of Flights of MCA
3. Vitaly Rzhevsky-Chief of the Training Pilots Center
4. Mihail Rubetz-Chief of the Pilots college
6. Gennady Butovichev-chief deputy of the Training Pilots Center
7. Vasily Rusov-Chief of the Pilots college
8. Nikolai Sudorovitch-chief of the Pilots college
9. Ivan Khaustov-chief of the Pilots college
10. Vladimir Vyrozsemsky-inspector of Educational department of MCA
11. Victor Parkhimovitch-chief of Educational department of MCA
12. Alexei Matveev-senior navigator of the Training Pilots Center
13. Elena Vasilieva-student of a Pilots college, hostess
14. Elena Bolotova - " -
15. Maria Petrenko - " -

1. Aleksei Batashev-jazz critic
2. Michael Panchenko-engaver from cooperativ
3. Marina Popovitch-very famous woman-pilot
4. Sergei Petelin-Peace Foundation
5. Vasily Mirnenko-Peace Foundation
6. Maxim Nikulin-TV
7. Valeri Anisimov-TV
8. Grigory Muraviev-TV
9. Vladimir Lantuch-director of a branch institute of eye mikrosurgery
10. Vladimir Kokarev-director of TV manufacturing plant
11. Vladimir Alesandrov-senior constructor

Aircraft crew

1. Aleksei Kovalev
2. Anatoly Kholin
3. Michael Zaitsev
4. Vitaly Diakonov
5. Marina Milkova
6. Alexandr Bessonov

Business group

1. Michael Kravchuk-chief of big cooperative "Mosintek", is interested in different joint ventures.
2. Valeri Ganiev-architect, "Mosintek" coop.
3. Zosya Anisimova-doctor, chief of medical cooperative "Lotos"
4. Michael Anisimov-doctor, deputy chief of State Authors commission department of Ministers Council.
5. Galina Loginova-cooperativ "Simvol"

Representatives of Russian Orthodox Church, Moscow Patriarchate
Editorial Office:

1. Victor Zaitsev-chief of English Editorial office of Publishing House of Moscow Patriarchate.
2. Ivan Sirota-chief of photoreports department
3. Anatoly Prosvirin-deputy Editor-in-Chief
4. Michael Sherbachev-editor

Press group

1. Yan Penkov-"Tichers Newspaper"
2. Olga Pavlova-"Komsomolskaya Pravda"
3. Boris Utekhin-"Komsomolskaya Pravda"
4. Igor Kononov-"Smena"magazin
5. Sergei Babkin-"Smena"magazin
6. Vasily Peskov-"Komsomolskaya Pravda"
7. Valery Simonov-deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Komsomolskaya Pravda"
8. Alexei Novikov-"Komsomolskaya Pravda"
9. Andrei Diatlov-"Komsomolskaya Pravda"

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. Kirill Kasatkin
2. Michael Gorbachev from the same department where Kirill works, don't be confused.

Foundation of Social Innovations

1. Gennady Alferenko-Chairman
2. Marina Pashkina-Director of International Projects
3. Oleg Kulikov-Commercial director
4. Sergei Balekhov-commercial department
5. Zsukov Alexei-FSI computer DataBank Ideas
6. Mark Garber-member of the Board, doctor psychiatrist
7. Tair Tairov-member of the Board, professor, lawyer
8. Anton Anipko-assistant

FSI International Expeditions Association

1. Sergei Frolov, both would like to visit Nome and if possible Juneau
2. Sergei Kozlov

FSI Association "Bogatyri" (supports different educational, cultural, new technologies, new kind of energy and other initiatives)

1. Yuri Podshivalov-president, is working in the Ministry of Coal Industry
2. Yuri Nomerov-ingeneer,

Ministry of Fish Industry of the USSR

1. Anatoly Elizarov-deputy director of Institute of Fish Industry and Oceanography

Moscow City Council

1. Yuri Kudriavtsev-chief of Scientific and Technical department
2. Yuri Tsibikov-deputy chief of the same department

State Educational Committee of the USSR

1. Gennady Kutsev-deputy chief of the Committee
2. Victor Savostin-deputy chief of the Main State Colleges Department

Children group

1. Sergei Kevev-chukcha, 1975
2. Alexander Moseichuk-ukrain, 1975
3. Yivano Enmynkau-escimos, girl, 1978
4. Vladimir Krymov-russian, 1975
5. Michael Tolchinnikov-russian 1978

ANYONE INTERESTED IN SOVIET BUSINESS/POSSIBLE JOINT VENTURES IS INVITED TO ATTEND A BUSINESS MEETING AT 7 A.M. ON THURSDAY, JUNE 8 AT THE PORT OF ANCHORAGE, 2000 ANCHORAGE PORT ROAD, PORT ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING, PORT COMMISSION BOARD ROOM, SECOND FLOOR

Mark Butler will chair the meeting

SOVIET SPEAKERS PRESENTING PURPOSE OF VISIT

Gennady Alferenko
Sergei Balekhov
Tair Tairov
Michael Kravchuk
Valeri Ganiev
Galina Loginova

DESIGNATED BUSINESS GROUP IN ANCHORAGE

Michael Kravchuk	c/o Dick Block	(h) 243-3244
		(w) 561-5121
Valeri Ganiev	" "	"
Galina Loginova	c/o Robert Schwebel	562-0963
Sergei Balekhov (FSI)	c/o Bill/Allegra Barnes	(h) 345-6723
		(w) 337-9502
Oleg Kulikov (FSI)	" "	"
Vladimir Kokarev	c/o Dr. Merlin/Carolina Erickson	345-0436
Vladimir Alesandrov		
Tair Tairov (FSI)	c/o Gretchen Bersch	278-1300

ALSO

Gennady Alferenko	c/o Tuckey/Pat Hayes	345-2772
Marina Paskhina		
Yuri Kudriavtsev	c/o Dr. Harvey/Donata Zartman	333-4782
Yuri Tsibikov		