Paragraph 5 lists the areas in which the member-states of the Economic Community agree to reconcile their economic laws and carry out a coordinated policy. They are: entrepreneurship; the market for goods and services; transport, power engineering and information; the money and banking system; finances, taxes and prices; the capital and securities market; the labor market; customs rules and tariffs; foreign economic relations and currency policy; standardization, patenting, metrology, statistics and accounting; and state scientific-technical, investment, ecological, humanitarian and other programs (including programs for eliminating the consequences of natural and other disasters) which are of common interest to the Economic Community. Paragraph 3 stipulates that relations between the Economic Community and former states of the USSR which remain outside the community shall be structured on the basis of generally recognized principles and norms of international law, and that questions of common interest which require settlement shall be decided by special agreements between the community and the other states involved.

The founding of a Banking Union on the principles of a reserve system is provided for and the functions of this union are listed in Chapter Four. Article 24 provides for creating a number of special funds within the framework of the Economic Community's budget, including a fund for targeted programs and a fund for emergency situations and eliminating the consequences of natural and other disasters. Chapter Nine stipulates, among other things, that a council of heads of governments of the member-states shall be the highest coordinating agency of the Economic Community. The functions of an Interstate Economic Committee operating as the executive-managerial agency of the community are defined. Chapter Ten lists specific questions in regard to which agreements among the member-states shall be concluded after the treaty is signed. Chapter Twelve contains provisions in regard to sanctions against member-states which violate the treaty, procedures for ratification of the treaty and special agreements within its framework, and admission of new member-states and states with observer status to the Economic Community. Article 64 stipulates that the treaty shall go into effect after being signed and ratified by at least three of the states which wish to join the community.

*See the *Daily SNAP*, October 17, 1991, p. 3, col. 1
(SNAP 911018)

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Author: *Volkov, O.*
Title: *SCIENTISTS DIVIDED OVER VALIDITY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL-WEAPONS R&D*
Primary Source: *Komsomolskaya pravda, September 27, 1991, No. 222 (20222), p. 2, cols. 2-4*

Abstract: The article reports on controversy over research of unconventional physical fields and military applications of this work. Some scientists are said to believe that 'psychotronic generators' based on new physical principles can be used for remote control of people's minds and behavior, and that original weapons for this purpose can be developed on the basis of generators of "spinor (torsion)" or "microlepton" fields, in particular. Other scientists are highly skeptical of such research.

It is recalled that a resolution entitled "On the Unsound Practice of Financing Pseudoscientific Research out of State Sources" was published, together with an opinion submitted by the USSR Academy of Sciences' department of general physics and astronomy, on July 4 of this year. The USSR Supreme Soviet's Committee on Science and Technologies issued this resolution. It accused several ministries of spending, without a proper expert review, half a billion rubles on pseudoscientific and anti-scientific developments involving spinor or microlepton fields with which scientists are already familiar. The resolution named the USSR Ministry of Defense (Minoborony), the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Engineering and Industry, the USSR State Security Committee (KGB) and the USSR Cabinet of Ministers' Military-Industrial Commission as clients and sponsors of this work. More than 20 institutes were identified as executors and developers. First on this list was the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences' In-

stitute of Materials-Science Problems, which is headed by academician Trefilov. The interagency scientific-technical center "Vent" (formerly the Center for Unconventional Technologies of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology) was identified as the country's "chief" firm engaged in developments in the area of unconventional fields. According to unverified data from A. Akimov, director of this center, the cost of unconventional-field projects has been 23 million rubles in Minoborony's sector alone, while the overall amount which has been allocated for such research through all of the different channels is as great as 500 million rubles.

Seeking more information about unconventional-fields research and the purposes of this research, the author spoke to an associate of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Committee on Science and Technologies and subsequently went to the armed forces' General Staff. He was told that the committee had received no information in this regard from Minoborony, the KGB or other agencies involved. Representatives of the General Staff referred the author to the USSR Academy of Sciences' Section on Problems of Applied Science. Nikolay Prudnikov, deputy chairman of this section, said that it sometimes orders projects to be carried out for the General Staff, but he disclosed no details of this work. One such project, which was called "Obezlichiye" (de-individualization), is mentioned. It is recalled that in 1986, a scientific research institute informed the academy's section that the institute was prepared to carry out this project. An associate of the section who knew more about the project was not available for questioning, however. At the "Vent" center, the author was told that director Akimov was away on a business trip.

Ye. Aleksandrov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a scientific opponent of Akimov's, sent the author a report of the Center for Unconventional Technologies. According to this document, the center is engaged in research of long-distance production of medical-biological and psychophysical effects on troops and the population, using torsion radiations; and also in research of medical-biological protection of troops and the population against effects of such radiations. Aleksandrov expressed doubt that equipment capable of producing such effects can be developed. A letter which the editors received from Aleksandrov is quoted, in which the scientist denounced research of unconventional fields as pseudoscientific, citing a decision of the academy's department of general physics and astronomy. Aleksandrov went so far as to accuse state enterprises of producing fake "field generators" and selling them to defense agencies for large sums.

Scientists who hold opposing views of unconventional-fields research reportedly include V. Kaznacheyev, who is believed to be working in this direction for the defense complex and has signed an international convention on the non-use of "mental weapons"; A. Veynik, corresponding member of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences, who has put forward a number of theories; and other academy figures, who have published works abroad. The author suggests that the Academy of Sciences organize a roundtable discussion on the topic of psychological weapons, with all sides in the controversy represented.
(SNAP 911018)

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