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## UPHEAVAL IN CHINA; 25,000 Rally for Rebels in New Soviet Congress

By FRANCIS X. CLINES and SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES MAY 22, 1989

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More than 25,000 Muscovites rallied behind insurgent members of the new Soviet congress and demanded a truly democratic legislature today as the Kremlin made plans for the body's inaugural session Thursday.

"The congress must show that it is ready to take on the responsibilities for which the nation elected them," the crowd was told by Dr. Andrei D. Sakharov, the Nobel laureate and member of the new Congress of People's Deputies.

The throng gathered in a large parking lot near Luzhniky Stadium south of the Kremlin was eager to demand political power but openly skeptical of the congress's chances for independent power.

"The agenda's already been decided," said Boris N. Yeltsin, the popular maverick deputy-elect. "It's been prepared by the apparat," said the politician who made a new reputation for himself as a party critic after having been purged from that same apparatus. Cheers for New Deputies

The rally focused much of its cheering on two new deputies who have called for anti-corruption inquiries into the party hierarchy. It bore no connection to the current popular demonstrations in China, although the tenor of demands for democracy had the same passion.

"Yel-tsin! Yel-tsin!" the crowd chanted at several points in demanding that Mr.

Yeltsin lead a token opposition challenge in the congressional session to the anticipated election of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to a revamped, more powerful office of national president.

Dr. Sakharov, greeted reverentially by the crowd, demanded that the new 2,250-member congress be the nation's sole law-making body. Under the present plan, that power will be wielded by a new Supreme Soviet that insurgent speakers asserted would be strictly a tool of the Communist Party ruling circle.

"This is an attempt to control our situation," Dr. Sakharov said of the plan crafted by Mr. Gorbachev that will leave the congress with only two main functions. It is to choose from its own membership the new 542-member Supreme Soviet, which is to be the main law-making forum. The congress also is to choose the new national president who, by all current odds, will be Mr. Gorbachev. Yeltsin and Sakharov

As the crowd gathered on a sunny day with thousands of police officers in the area, the Kremlin issued a brief announcement that a plenum, or closed meeting, of the party's Central Committee would begin Monday to prepare for the congress's opening Thursday. The plenum will attend to the final details by which Mr. Gorbachev and the party machine will maintain effective control over the congress and the Supreme Soviet.

The rally displayed on the same speaker's stage the bluff Mr. Yeltsin, a veteran of Kremlin in-fighting, and the ascetic Dr. Sakharov, the human-rights advocate delivered from hard official exile to a surprisingly active new life in politics. As colleagues spoke, Dr. Sakharov listened thoughtfully. Mr. Yeltsin waved, beamed and worked the crowd even as he stood mute behind the other speakers.

In effect, the rally presented a preview glimpse of the likely unofficial opposition minority in the congress. More than a score of new deputies spoke out as successful candidates from rigorous congressional contests in which voters delivered a clear rebuff to some party veterans. Opposition parties are outlawed, but the rally demanded a range of revisions well beyond the Communist agenda, from a free press to a fair choice of presidential candidates.

"Shame! Shame!" the crowd roared as various speakers complained that the Gorbachev plan would leave the congress largely powerless. Defending Gorbachev

Even so, other critics were also applauded in stressing, as one put it, that they "must still defend Gorbachev against the right wing" of the party.

Mr. Yeltsin demanded an extraordinary party congress to enact sweeping

changes in the Central Committee and Politburo. "If we allow ourselves to be dictated to by the apparat, we will sink into a morass that we've only now begun to climb from," he said.

The crowd was particularly enthusiastic about the appearance of two deputies, Telman Gdlyan and Nikolai Ivanov, who won overwhelming popular election to the congress on the strength of their campaigns as state prosecutors leading anti-corruption inquiries into government.

"The main question is a question of power," Mr. Ivanov said, telling the crowd that it was already clear the new legislative process would be "carrying out decisions taken from above."

Neither Mr. Ivanov nor Mr. Gdlyan provided further details of their accusation that the Government was quashing their corruption inquiry that they assert could reach to the Politburo.

"The party apparatus is afraid of the people," Mr. Gdlyan told the rally. "We are in the deepest of legal, economic, political and moral crises."

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