



Directorate of
Intelligence

21816
F 36

The USSR Presidency

A Reference Aid

**CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL
1999**

*LDA 90-12598
April 1990*

This publication is prepared for the use of US Government officials, and the format, coverage, and content are designed to meet their specific requirements. US Government officials may obtain additional copies of this document directly or through liaison channels from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Requesters outside the US Government may obtain subscriptions to CIA publications similar to this one by addressing inquiries to:

**Document Expediting (DOCEX) Project
Exchange and Gift Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540**

or: **National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161**

Requesters outside the US Government not interested in subscription service may purchase specific publications either in paper copy or microform from:

**National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
(To expedite service call the
NTIS Order Desk (703) 487-4650.)**

or: **Photoduplication Service
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540**

The

USSR

Council of the Federation

The Council of the Federation ensures that the USSR republics comply with international treaties; it devises measures to implement the nationalities policy, submits recommendations to the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities on resolving specific interethnic conflicts, and ensures that the republics participate in resolving questions of nationwide significance. The Council is headed by the USSR president. The “supreme state official” from each of the 15 republics (whose title may vary depending on the republic) is an ex officio member of the Council of the Federation. Although they are not members of the Council, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the chairmen of its two chambers, as well as the “supreme state officials” from autonomous republics, oblasts, and okrugs, are entitled to participate in the Council’s sessions.

T

Constitu
popular
however
2,250-n
Deputie
a maxim
can be i
violates
He enjo
includin

■ Appc
firma
offici
USSR

■ Veto
resolu

■ Decla
gency
two-t
Sovie

USSR President

President

The presidency, which was created in March 1990, is the new office of the chief of state. In accordance with the constitution, the president is elected by the people; Mikhail Gorbachev, was elected indirectly by the 15th Congress of People's Deputies (CPD). The president can serve a maximum of two five-year terms and is reelected by the CPD only if he is reelected by the CPD or USSR laws. The president has several constitutional powers, including the right to:

... (subject to legislative confirmation) and remove top government officials, excluding the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

... sign and suspend orders and decrees of the Council of Ministers.

... declare martial law or a state of emergency, subject to a confirmation vote by the Congress of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

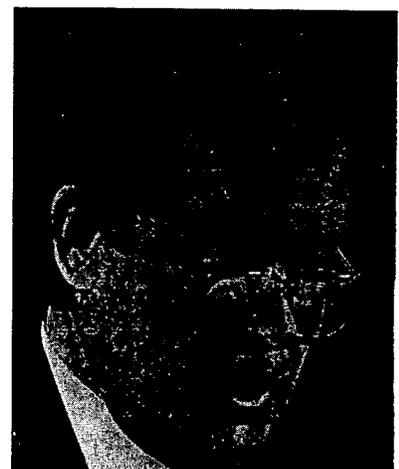
USSR Presidential Council

The Presidential Council is responsible for implementing domestic and foreign policy. Council members are appointed and removed by the president.* The chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet is not a member, but he can be elected to the Council.

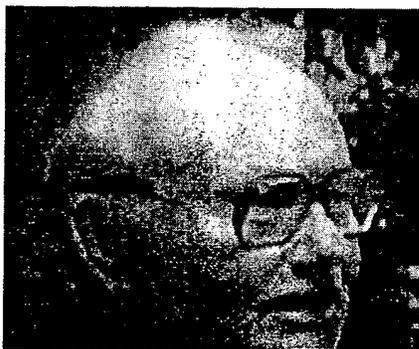


© Soviet Weekly

Chingiz Torekulovich Aytmatov
Well-known writer; chairman, Kirghiz Writers Union, since 1986. . . chairman, Culture Commission, USSR Supreme Soviet, since June 1989. . . ethnic Kirghiz. . . born December 1928.



Vadim Viktorovich Bakatin
Minister of Internal Affairs since October 1988. . . former regional party official. . . ethnic Russian. . . born 1932.



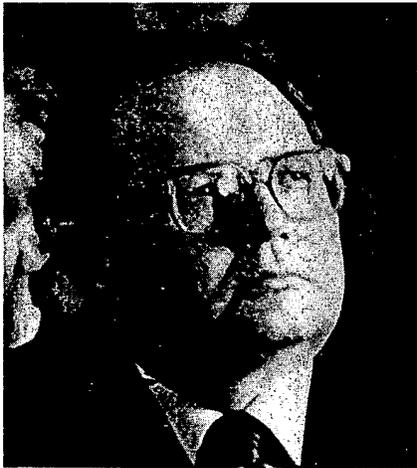
ion



Agency



foreign policies and for ensuring the country's security.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers is the only ex officio member.
participate in the sessions of the Presidential Council.



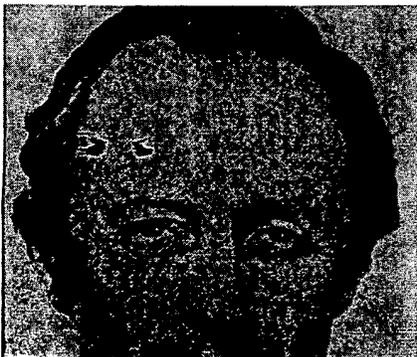
Valeriy Ivanovich Boldin

Chief, General Department, Central
Committee, CPSU, since May 1987
... adviser to Gorbachev 1981-87...
ethnic Russian... born September 1935.



Albert Ernestovich Kauls

Chairman, Adazhi farming cooperative,
since 1983... chairman, Latvian Union
of Agriculture Workers, since April
1989... ethnic Latvian... born October
1938.





Mikhail S
USSR Pres
General Sec
1985. . . me
October 19
since Decem
domestic an
March 1931

Advisers

Although
appara
advisers provic

Sergey Fe
Anatoliy
Vadim Va



© Kermil

Yuri Andreyevich Osipyan

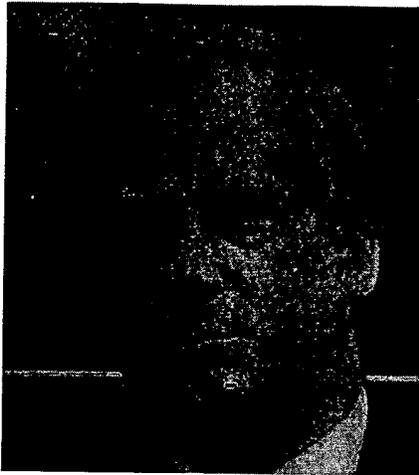
Vice President, USSR Academy of Sciences, since October 1988. . . director, Solid State Physics Institute, since 1973. . . ethnic Armenian. . . born February 1931.



© Globe 1

Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov

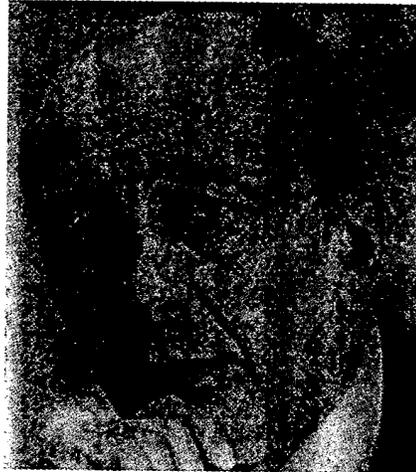
Candidate member, Politburo, CPSU, since September 1989. . . former director, Institute of World Economy and International Relations. . . ethnic Russian. . . born October 1929.



© Soviet Television

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov

Chairman, Council of Ministers, since September 1985. . . member, Politburo, CPSU, since April 1985. . . ethnic Russian. . . born September 1929.



© Literary Gazette

Stanislav Sergeyeovich Shatalin

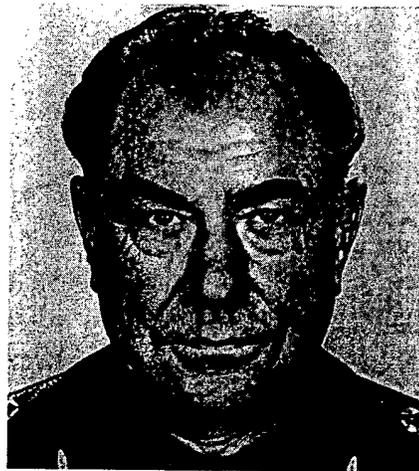
Acting academician secretary, Economics Department, USSR Academy of Sciences, since early 1990. . . ethnic Russian. . . born August 1934.



© Deputies Handbook

Veniamin Aleksandrovich Yarin

Deputy, USSR Supreme Soviet, since May 1989. . . co-chairman, United Russian Workers' Front. . . co-chairman, Rossiya (voluntary, public club of deputies). . . operator, metallurgical combine. . . ethnic Russian. . . born February 1940.



© Sovfoto

Dmitriy Timofeyevich Yazov

Minister of Defense since May 1987. . . Marshal of the Soviet Union since late April 1990. . . candidate member, Politburo, CPSU, since June 1987. . . senior military commander 1967-87. . . ethnic Russian. . . born November 1923.

ers to the USSR Presidential Council.