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Directorate of Intelligence
1 April 1992

Russian Political Parties: A Primer

Summary

Most of the more than twenty political parties in Russia which have reached the 5000-member threshold necessary to officially register are democratically-oriented. Democratic Russia--still Russia's predominant democratic organization--strongly endorses Yel'tsin and his market reform program. Two other democratic organizations--Vice President Rutskoy's People's Party of Free Russia and Nikolay Travkin's Democratic Party of Russia--have been more critical of Yel'tsin's program and have advocated a more nationalistic stance, but continue to back Yel'tsin and his government. Ultra-nationalist, authoritarian alternatives and splinter parties of the banned former Communist Party remain internally divided, politically weak, and highly unpopular. The two major chauvinist organizations--the Russian All-People's Union (ROS) and the recently formed Russian People's Assembly--have to date failed to attract a broad following. Differences over economic policy, the pace of market reform, the cohesiveness of the Russian state, government policy towards ethnic Russians outside Russia, and the powers of the executive appear to be pushing most of the parties towards forming blocs that potentially could serve as a basis for electoral coalitions.

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This memorandum was prepared by Office of Slavic and Eurasian Analysis, with contributions from Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Chief,

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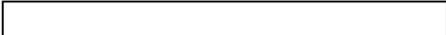
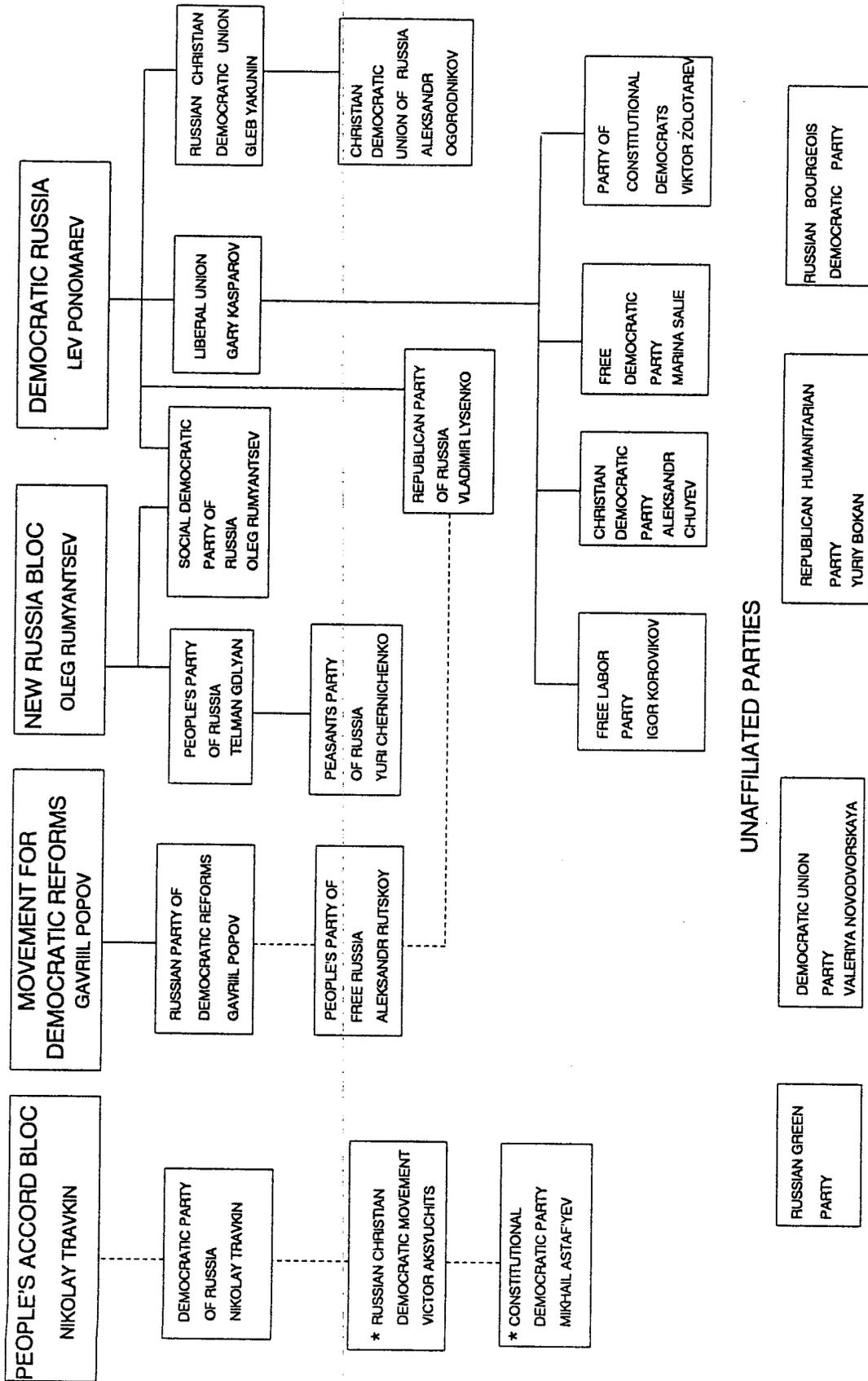


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DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS



*Belong to ultra-nationalist Russian People's Assembly

ULTRA-NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

UMBRELLA MOVEMENTS

RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S
ASSEMBLY
VIKTOR AKSYUCHITS
MIKHAIL ASTAF'YEV
NIKOLAY PAVLOV

RUSSIAN ALL-PEOPLE'S
UNION

SERGEY BABURIN

PARTIES

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
PARTY
NIKOLAY LYSENKO

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC
PARTY
VLADIMIR ZHIRINOVSKY

NATIONAL PROSPERITY
PARTY
SERGEY BABURIN

PATRIOTIC FORCES
OF RUSSIA
EDUARD VOLODIN

NASHI
MOVEMENT
VIKTOR ALKSNIS

RUSSIAN NATIONAL
PATRIOTIC FRONT
(PAMYAT)
DMITRIY VASILIEV

RUSSIAN REVIVAL
PARTY
VALERIY IVANOV

RUSSIAN PARTY
VIKTOR KORCHAGIN

RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S
FRONT

VALERIY SKURLATOV

RUSSIAN NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY
ALEKSANDR STERLIGOV

SLAVIC
ASSEMBLY

ORTHODOX
CONSTITUTIONAL
MONARCHIST
PARTY

COMMUNIST SPLINTER PARTIES

SOCIALIST PARTY
OF WORKING PEOPLE
ROY MEDVEDEV

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST
WORKERS' PARTY
ALEKSEY SERGEYEV

LABOR PARTY
BORIS KAGARLITSKIY

ALL-UNION PARTY OF
BOLSHEVIKS
NINA ANDREYEVA

UNION OF
COMMUNISTS
ALEKSEY PRIGARIN

RUSSIAN PARTY
OF COMMUNISTS

RUSSIAN UNITED
FRONT OF
WORKING PEOPLE

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS

Blocs and Umbrella Movements

Democratic Russia (DR): Founded in fall 1990 to unify the democratic, anti-communist opposition, the DR acts as a coordinating body for many of the major Russian democratic parties. Its members include the Social Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the Liberal Union, and the Russian Christian Democratic Union, as well as thousands of individual members. The new leadership, elected in January, includes Russian Supreme Soviet deputy Lev Ponomarev, deputy Father Gleb Yakunin, and Yel'tsin adviser Galina Starovoytova. DR's large membership, close ties with the Russian government, prominent role in the legislature, and relatively well-developed grassroots network make it the predominant democratic organization in Russia. DR's parliamentary group controls many of the Russian Supreme Soviet committee chairmanships and holds many prominent positions in the government. The new leadership is pushing for an acceleration of market reform; rejection of what it terms an "imperialistic" Russia-first approach; and greater flexibility in dealing with autonomous republics within Russia, including allowing them to become independent. At a recent meeting, DR reiterated its support for Yel'tsin and passed a comprehensive economic program similar to Yel'tsin's plan. Former DR leader Yuriy Afanasyev has criticized the new DR leadership for being too closely tied to Yel'tsin and straying from its populist roots and may form a rival political organization. With 91 percent of DR's membership now solely affiliated with DR, the vast majority of its leaders and members no longer face the problem of competing loyalties between DR and other parties. This change in DR's membership status has allowed DR to evolve into a more tightly organized group and could increase its future political effectiveness. It claims a membership of 300,000-500,000.

Movement for Democratic Reforms (MDR): Founded in July 1991 to unify the democratic organizations and reformist communists within the old USSR, the early MDR leadership--dominated by key advisers to former President Gorbachev such as Eduard Shevardnadze and Aleksandr Yakovlev--was largely ineffective and exercised little influence over the activities and programs of its affiliate parties. Of its original parties--Vice President Rutskoy's People's Party of Free Russia, the Peasants Party, the Republican Party, and the Russian Party of Democratic Reforms--the Peasants Party has left the MDR and the Republican Party is likely to follow. Moscow mayor Popov--the head of the newly created Russian MDR branch--and Saint Petersburg mayor Sobchak have asserted increased control and are trying to revive the MDR as a political party. From his base in Moscow, Popov likely will try to disassociate the MDR from its earlier pro-union stance, move the

organization in a more pro-market direction, focus it on Russia, and create a more tightly organized, policy-oriented group. The MDR supports the general direction of Yel'tsin's economic reform plan and the Commonwealth, but hopes that the CIS can evolve into a more cohesive economic union. MDR's claims of one million members are grossly exaggerated; the organization has little mass following, lacks a grassroots organization, and has no representation within the legislature. However, in the near-term, the concentration of much of MDR's membership in key positions in industry and local government allows it to exercise disproportionate influence over local decisionmaking. []

People's Accord Bloc: Formed in April 1991 to distinguish its views from the rest of DR, its members--the Democratic Party of Russia, the Russian Christian Democratic Movement (RCDM), and the Constitutional Democratic Party (CDP)--later formally broke with DR. The bloc left DR in November 1991 because of its stronger identity with Russian nationalism, its preference for a union, organizational differences, and personality conflicts. It backs an indivisible Russia and supported Yel'tsin's Checheno-Ingushetiya decree authorizing the use of force in the autonomous republic. It also has called on the government to pursue a more aggressive policy of protecting Russian minorities outside Russia, to include possible border revisions. The decision of the RCDM and the CDP to work with ultra-nationalist, undemocratic groups at February's Patriotic Congress almost certainly will split the bloc. []

New Russia Bloc: Formed in January 1992, the bloc consists of the Social Democratic Party, the Peasants Party, the People's Party of Russia, and a breakaway faction of the Republican Party. The bloc considers its chief rivals the People's Accord Bloc and the MDR. It backs Yel'tsin and his government but claimed it will draft alternative market reform proposals. It supports prompt constitutional reform, new Russian state structures, privatisation, and cooperation between the state and private enterprise. It plans to form a legislative bloc. []

Liberal Union (Liberal-Conservative Alliance): A member of DR, the alliance--which includes the Free Labor Party, the Constitutional Democrats Party, the Free Democratic Party, and the Christian Democratic Party--was announced in July 1991 to pressure Yel'tsin to move faster on radical reforms. Its leaders include newly elected DR co-chairman Il'ya Zaslavskiy and prominent reformer and world chess champion Gary Kasparov, who led a faction which split from DPR in early 1991. It is the most ardent supporter of accelerated and expanded market reforms and is less concerned with social costs. Membership probably is 5000-10,000. []

Democratic Parties

Democratic Party of Russia (DPR): Founded in May 1990, the DPR--led by Russian Supreme Soviet deputy Nikolay Travkin--remains the largest and best organized party and claims a membership of 50,000, 40 percent of which are skilled workers, veterans, or pensioners. The DPR is pro-market and nationalistic--vocally defending Russian ethnic minorities in the other republics and backing the preservation of a strong Russian state--but refuses to work with ultra-nationalist, undemocratic forces. Defections may occur because of opposition to Travkin's break with DR and his perceived dictatorial leadership style. Additionally, Travkin's initial strident opposition to Yel'tsin's Commonwealth agreement in December 1991 and his earlier perceived pandering to nationalist extremists appears to have hurt his party politically and lost him support with the DPR. With the People's Accord Bloc splintering, DPR has announced its cooperation with Vice President Ruskoy's People's Party of Free Russia (PPFR), which could form the basis for a potentially powerful nationalist democratic bloc. However, the DPR is more pro-market than the PPFR and cooperation may be short-lived.

People's Party of Free Russia (PPFR, formerly Democratic Party of Communists of Russia): The PPFR formally split from the Russian communists in early August 1991. Led by Russian Vice President Ruskoy and Vasiliy Lipitskiy, the party belongs to the MDR, but likely will reevaluate its membership in light of the MDR's problems. Ruskoy appears to serve primarily as an honorary chairman to get the party name recognition, but is not directly involved in party work; the PPFR has distanced itself from Ruskoy's nationalist appeals and increasingly strident attacks on the Russian government. The PPFR considers itself a western social democratic party and views price liberalisation as premature but continues to back Yel'tsin. The party supports strong executive power, elected local and Russian-level legislatures, and protections for ethnic Russian minorities. The PPFR has announced its intention to work with the DPR, but Ruskoy's and Travkin's domineering personalities will make cooperation difficult. The party's membership is probably between 20,000-30,000.

Social Democratic Party of Russia (SDPR): Founded in spring 1990, the SDPR is a DR member and its chairmen include prominent Russian Supreme Soviet deputy Oleg Rummyantsev. Its members are actively involved in Yel'tsin's government and the legislature. Rummyantsev chairs the legislative committee responsible for drafting a new constitution and works closely with Yel'tsin. Yel'tsin appointed a SDPR nominee, Aleksandr Shokhin, Deputy Premier for Social Policy. The SDPR has presented a detailed program for market reform, which included reductions of two-thirds

in military spending. The party is well-organized and claims 10,000 members. [redacted]

Republican Party of Russia (RPR): The RPR was founded in fall 1990 and its leaders include Vladimir Lysenko and Vyacheslav Shostakovskiy. A member of both DR and MDR, the RPR may soon leave the MDR because of its belief that Moscow mayor Popov plans to transform the MDR into his personal party. The RPR backs Yel'tsin and his government's market reforms. Factions have defected from the party, some of which probably joined the People's Accord bloc or the New Russia bloc. Membership appears to have stabilized at 5,000. [redacted]

Russian Christian Democratic Union: It was founded in January 1992 mainly in reaction to the Russian Christian Democratic Movement (RCDM) leadership's decision to associate with extremist nationalist forces. The party's leaders reportedly include Russian Supreme Soviet deputy Father Gleb Yakunin. The new organization, a DR member, unified the Assembly of Christian Democratic Unions (ACDU) and several key RCDM regional organizations. The group denounced the RCDM leadership's alliance with "imperialistic national communist forces," attacked the manipulation of social tensions and potential ethnic conflicts for political gain, and opposes attempts by nationalist extremists to associate with the Orthodox Church to gain legitimacy. The membership is unknown but could be in the 10,000-20,000 range. [redacted]

Russian Party of Democratic Reforms: Founded in September 1991, the party is led by Moscow mayor Popov and probably forms the base for the Russian MDR branch. The party claims it will defend middle class interests and is strongly pro-market. Membership is unknown but the party has the potential to become a major party by attracting more pro-market elements within MDR. [redacted]

People's Party of Russia (PPR): Founded in May 1991, the PPR is a member of the New Russia Bloc and is led by Telman Gdlyan and Oleg Borodin. Gdlyan, a well-known investigator of Communist Party corruption in the USSR, wants a strong, mass-based party. The party considers the individual supreme and believes social democracy in a poor country leads to Bolshevism. It claims 6,000 members. [redacted]

Free Labor Party: Founded in 1990 by Russian entrepreneurs, the party--a Liberal Union member--is led by Igor Korovikov and considers itself ideologically close to Great Britain's Conservative Party. The party has maintained a low profile but reportedly is well financed. Its membership had reached 5,000 by December 1991, 70 percent of which consists of businessmen. [redacted]

[REDACTED]

Peasants Party of Russia: Formed in late 1990, the party--led by Yuri Chernichenko--is a member of the New Russia Bloc and left the MDR in February. It advocates farm privatisation and defends the interests of family farmers. It supports Yel'tsin but believes his agricultural privatisation plan does not go far enough. The party claims 5,000 families endorse its policies.

[REDACTED]

Russian Christian Democratic Movement (RCDM): Founded in April 1990, the RCDM is led by Russian Supreme Soviet deputy Victor Aksyuchits. Once one of the premier parties with a claimed membership of 17,000, Aksyuchits's decision last year to break with DR and later to work with nationalist extremists has decimated the party and led to a mass exodus of its members. The RCDM seeks a broader societal role for the Russian Orthodox Church and believes the dissolution of the union and price liberalisation were premature.

[REDACTED]

Christian Democratic Union of Russia: Founded in August 1989, the party is led by Aleksandr Ogorodnikov--a former human rights activist and political prisoner--and probably joined the newly formed Russian Christian Democratic Union. It backs a progressive tax system and social welfare protections to minimize the dislocations of the free market. The party has split several times since 1989; it claims 5,000 members.

[REDACTED]

Constitutional Democratic Party (National Freedom Party): Founded in spring 1990, the CDP is led by Russian Supreme Soviet deputy Mikhail Astaf'yev. It supports the restoration of a strong democratic union and is concerned with the protection of national minorities. The CDP claims to be the continuation of the pre-revolutionary Cadet Party. Although it claims 5,000 members, the US Embassy Moscow estimates a much smaller membership. The CDP is a relatively minor party with little influence; its decision to associate with nationalist extremists and go into formal opposition to Yel'tsin will further marginalize it.

[REDACTED]

Party of Constitutional Democrats: Founded in spring 1990, the party is a Liberal Union member and is led by Viktor Zolotarev. The party supports individual rights over national rights, non-violent solutions to political disputes, and a non-ideological, law-governed state. It broke from the Constitutional Democratic Party in 1990 and claims 1,000 members.

[REDACTED]

Free Democratic Party: Founded in June 1991, the party is a Liberal Union member and has a limited membership. Its leaders include Russian Supreme Soviet deputy Marina Salie, a vocal critic of Mayor Sobchak of Saint Petersburg, where the party's political base lies. The party has criticized DR for becoming too closely identified with the government.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Christian Democratic Party: Led by Aleksandr Chuyev, this Liberal Union member is apparently a relatively minor party produced by a split within the Christian Democratic movement in 1989. It patterns itself after the German and Italian Christian Democratic movements and claims 2,000 members. [REDACTED]

Russian Green Party: Founded in May 1991, the party advocates a market economy and a rule-of-law state as the best means of improving environmental protection, but has protested against price liberalisation. The party promotes ecologically-safe energy sources and the replacement of nuclear power stations. It probably has a small membership but might be a regional factor in areas with serious environmental problems. [REDACTED]

Democratic Union Party: Founded in spring 1988, the party is led by Valeriya Novodvorskaya. Other democrats consider this strongly anti-communist party extremist, unpopular, and devoid of a political program. The party claim of over 3,000 members is almost certainly exaggerated. [REDACTED]

Russian Bourgeois Democratic Party: Registered in November 1991, it seeks to defend entrepreneur interests, especially small and medium property owners. The party claims 2,000 members. [REDACTED]

Republican Humanitarian Party: Founded in November 1991, the party is led by philosopher Yuriy Bokan. It seeks solutions to the problems of refugees, army draftees, and other less well-off members of the population. It likely has a limited membership. [REDACTED]

ULTRA-NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

Umbrella Movements

Russian People's Assembly (RPA): The RPA was founded at February's Patriotic Congress and its leaders include Russian Christian Democratic Movement (RCDM) chairman Aksyuchits, Constitutional Democratic Party (CDP) chairman Astaf'yev, and Russian All-People's Union (ROS) member Nikolay Pavlov. ROS chairman Baburin did not participate in the RPA's founding congress. RPA's members include RCDM, CDP, ROS, the National Republican Party, the Russian Revival Party, the Union of Russian Cossacks, as well as various Christian and nationalist groups from the Baltics, Ukraine, the Dnestr region, the Crimea, South Ossetia, and Kazakhstan. The RPA considers Russia the successor state to the USSR and believes all former republics that did not hold referendums consistent

[REDACTED]

with USSR succession laws are still part of Russia. It opposes the current Russian government and believes market reforms should be introduced slowly, while maintaining a large state role in the process. Despite Aksyuchits' and Astafyev's attempts to portray the RPA as a moderate, democratic-leaning organization, the RPA is dominated by nationalist extremist groups and has not ruled out working with the xenophobic Pamyat and Zhirinovskiy's party. The RPA appears to encompass virtually every major ultra-nationalist organization and may have several thousand members. [REDACTED]

Russian All-People's Union (ROS): Founded at the end of 1991, ROS is led by Russian deputy Sergey Baburin; its co-chairmen include hardliners Viktor Alksnis and Eduard Volodin. It seeks to be an umbrella group that can bridge the gap between nationalist forces and former communists; it probably includes many of the small nationalist extremist parties. ROS has an anti-western, undemocratic orientation and supports a strong Russia. ROS hopes to increase its political legitimacy by associating with nationalist democratic parties, such as the RCDM and the CDP, and the Russian Orthodox Church; it was one of the principal participants in the Patriotic Congress in February. ROS's membership is unknown but probably is still limited. [REDACTED]

Ultra-Nationalist Parties

National Republican Party: Registered in January 1992, it is a member of the RPA and is led by Nikolay Lysenko. The party seeks to revive the Russian nation and its historical traditions. It participated in and provided security at the Patriotic Congress. The party formed the Russian National Legion--a private paramilitary force of reserve officers, veterans, and factory workers--and sent volunteers to South Ossetia which it considers part of Russia. The party claims several thousand members. [REDACTED]

Liberal Democratic Party: Founded in 1990, the party is led by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and plans to achieve authoritarian rule through elections. It seeks to declare a state of emergency, use force to re-establish Russia within the borders of Czarist Russia and the USSR, and ban political parties until economic reforms are implemented. Although Zhirinovskiy won 6 percent of the vote in the June 1991 Russian presidential elections, his outlandish statements have made him a political pariah among the other ultra-nationalist organizations. Zhirinovskiy has made grossly exaggerated claims of 50,000 members; a parliamentary coup commission reported that the membership is less than 1000 and is linked to the former CPSU and KGB.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Slavic Assembly (Slavyanskiy Sobor): Registered in March, this self-described non-communist, non-democratic organization wants to renew Slavic spiritual life and preserve Slavic civilization. Several Russian nationalist organizations based in major CIS cities--including Yedinenie (Moscow), Otechestvo (Saint Petersburg), Slavyansky Soyuz (Kiev), and White Russia (Minsk)--and the Polish National Party (Warsaw) founded this group. This organization may have as many as 5000 members. [REDACTED]

National Prosperity Party: Founded in October 1991, its sponsors include Viktor Alksnis, Sergey Baburin, and Vladimir Isakov. The party advocates an authoritarian government in which parties are banned. It promises every citizen a share of the nation's property. It has a limited membership. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Patriotic Forces of Russia: Led by journalist Eduard Volodin of the traditionalist Sovetskaya Rossiya, this organization denounces democrats and communists for destroying a historically great state and opposes Yel'tsin's government. It demands that Russia should protect Russian ethnic minorities in the former republics. It has a limited membership. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Russian National Assembly (Russkiy Natsionalnyy Sobor): This anti-semitic organization was founded in February and its leaders include Aleksandr Sterligov. The Assembly claims that world zionism controls the Russian government and demands the government's resignation. It has a limited membership. [REDACTED]

Nashi Movement: Founded in November 1991, its leaders include Colonel Alksnis and television personality Aleksandr Nevzorov. The organization calls for the restoration of historic Russia and has led protests against the Baltic states and the treatment of Russian OMON figures. It has a limited membership. [REDACTED]

Russian National Patriotic Front (Pamyat): Founded in the late 1980's, it is chaired by Dmitriy Vasiliev and is one of the most rabid Russian chauvinist, anti-semitic groups. Pamyat has split into several rival organizations. In elections in 1989-1990, no candidate openly associated with Pamyat was elected. It was supported by less than 2 percent of the Moscow populace in a November 1991 telephone survey. [REDACTED]

Russian Revival Party: Founded in October 1991, this RPA member is chaired by Valeriy Ivanov and seeks to restore Russia's historical boundaries. It supports attempts by Russian ethnic minorities to rejoin Russia. The party promises every citizen a share of property sufficient to

ensure his material well-being and claims it will revive the middle class. The party claims 400 members.

Russian (Rossiskiy) Party: Founded in May 1991, it is an anti-Marxist party led by Viktor Korchagin which opposes privatisation. It supports anti-semitic and chauvinist viewpoints. The party supported Colonel-General Makashov in the Russian presidential elections. It has a limited membership.

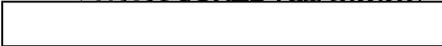
Russian People's Front: Founded in June 1991, the front is led by Valeriy Skurlatov and is affiliated with the reactionary Soyuz group. It supports a transfer of state property to Russian citizens and claims to support the middle class. It has a limited membership.

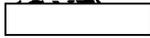
Orthodox Constitutional Monarchist Party: Founded in May 1990, the party seeks to unify the Russian Orthodox Church, the KGB, and the army under a restored monarchy. It has a limited membership.

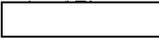
COMMUNIST SPLINTER PARTIES

Socialist Party of Working People (SPWP, formerly Party of Left-Wing Forces of Socialist Orientation): The party was founded in October 1991 and its leaders include former CPSU Central Committee member Roy Medvedev. The party's program is based on the July 1991 draft CPSU program and some of its leaders reportedly believe the party is continuing the reform process Gorbachev started. The party intends to be a socialist democratic parliamentary party and allow for various factions and platforms. It supports the Commonwealth as a means to revive the union. The party supports state-controlled price increases and gives priority to public ownership, but claims it will tolerate some private enterprise. The party has called for a bloc of communist and socialist forces. The party claims to have 6,000 members, most of whom are reportedly intellectuals.

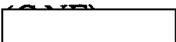
Russian Communist Workers' Party (RCWP, formerly Communist Initiative Movement): Founded in November 1991, it considers itself the Russian Communist Party successor and seeks a return to pre-Gorbachev communism. The party has formed a shadow cabinet which includes General Makashov--a June 1991 presidential candidate in Russia--former USSR Central Committee member Aleksey Sergeev, jailed putschist Vasilii Starodubtsev, and former Riga OMON member Sergey Parfenov. It seeks the restoration of a planned economy and will use all means--from parliamentary opposition to general political strikes--to oppose Yel'tsin. No



factions are allowed. It wants to unify all communist parties and claims 10,000 supporters in 14 former republics. 

Labor Party: Formed in late August 1991, the party's leaders include Moscow City Council Chairman Nikolay Gonchar, Socialist Party leader Boris Kagarlitskiy, and Moscow union leader Mikhail Nagayev. The party is backed by a faction of the Marxist Platform, the Socialist Party, the Anarcho-Syndicalists, and Moscow's official trade unions. It considers itself a democratic, socialist opposition to Yel'tsin and has called for cooperation with the liberal intelligentsia, trade unions, and other democratic parties. The party wants a continued state role in directing the economy and social welfare programs, but claims to support private property. Despite proclaiming itself the political wing of the labor movement, it has little contact with the independent unions, which remain suspicious of its socialist orientation. It claims 5,000 members. 

All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (formerly Bolshevik Platform): Founded in November 1991, it is led by Stalinist Nina Andreyeva and is an ultra-orthodox Communist Party. It seeks the re-establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat and has called for a mass public campaign to replace Yel'tsin. The party plans to take part in parliamentary elections. It claims 10,000 members in 8 former republics. 

Union of Communists: Founded in November 1991, the party is led by former CPSU Central Committee member Aleksey Prigarin and hopes to serve as a communist umbrella group. The party believes the country has gone in the wrong political direction since 1987. The party has a limited membership. 

Russian Party of Communists: Founded in December 1991, the party claims Stalin distorted socialism. The party supports public ownership and a centrally planned economy, but does allow for some "market mechanisms." The party supports democratic centralism. It seeks to form a left-wing bloc and claims 3,000 members. 

Russian United Front of Working People: Created in October 1989, this organization supports central planning and guaranteed full employment. It claims 5,000 members. 