

пожелал, чтобы финансировались не годовые, итоговые результаты, а научные и прикладные работы, которые на "старте" своим уже сулят выгоды народу и козырьству России. Вот краткий фрагмент из этого завещания: "...эти пособия должны содействовать осуществлению и проведению в жизнь упомянутых открытий и изобретений, а не следовать за ними в виде премий, субсидий, медалей и тому подобного..."

В состав Общества вошли самые известные российские ученые, инженеры, деятели высшей школы. На первом годичном собрании (8 ноября 1909 г.) почетным членом Общества избрали нобелевского лауреата И.И.Мечникова - профессора института Пастера в Париже.

С самого начала Леденцовское общество нацелилось на "планомерную разработку научных и технических вопросов". В протоколах заседаний совета Общества, решавшего финансовую сторону, говорится, в частности, что совет "с особым чувством отнесся к ряду предложений"; в числе таковых было и предложение нобелевского лауреата профессора И.П.Павлова, где речь шла "об оказании содействия проектируемой им лаборатории для изучения функций мозга".

Побудительные мотивы к тому Павлов высказал, выступая и на общем собрании XII съезда русских естествоиспытателей и врачей, и в Обществе им. Х.С.Леденцова. Стоимость задуманной ученым лаборатории, по его подсчетам, составляла около 75 тыс. руб. Общество согласилось с предложениями Павлова - данное направление показалось новым и важным, а также "имея в виду, что лицо, делающее предложение, приобрело в этой области всемирную известность своими трудами, увенчанными премией Нобеля..."

Совет Общества постановил отпустить в распоряжение Павлова 10 тыс. руб. - "для разработки плана лаборатории и на предварительные расходы". Судя по выступлениям Павлова в Леденцовском Обществе, ассигнования поступали, т.к. он, например, говорил о ходе строительства этой лаборатории, сооружаемой по его личному проекту и на средства, пожертвованные Обществом им. Х.С.Леденцова.

Согласно упомянутым нами протоколам, отпускались также средства профессору Н.Е.Жуковскому - на оборудование аэродинамической лаборатории Имперского Московского университета (2,5 тыс.руб.) и на аэродинамические опыты в уже действовавшей подоб-

ной же лаборатории в Императорском Московском техническом училище (2,5 тыс. руб.). Профессор В.И.Вернадский также получил возможность развернуть спектроскопические работы на средства, отпущенные Леденцовским Обществом, и это дало серьезный толчок исследованиям радиоактивных минералов в России [3].

#### Литература

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#### ANDREI SAKHAROV AND NOBEL PEACE PRIZES

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The centenary of the famous Alfred Nobel Will is marked this month. The role of this Will, of the Nobel Prizes, and the Peace Prizes in particular, is very high in the life of our present civilization. This is an example of rather paradoxical phenomenon: how strong may be the influence of a single personality on such an enormous system as a human society. Andrei Sakharov's life is a clear demonstration how this paradox works. Here I would like to say that 1975 decision of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee headed by Aase Lionaes was also an example of the miraculously strong influence of the personality, with the consequence of global importance. By this decision 1975 Peace Prize Committee supported Soviet dissidents who confronted the stoniest and dreadfully cruel totalitarian system; but more than - the Peace Prize award to Andrei Sakharov supported the idea of absolute priority of human rights as a necessary condition to maintain the World Peace. In the mid - 70th this, now evident, idea with great difficulties penetrated the brains and muscles of the

Rig Politics. And a decade later seemingly "unexpected" events followed: the fall of the Berlin Wall, democratic reforms in the former USSR, the end of the threatening confrontation of nuclear superpowers.

We know of the activities aimed at preventin Peace Prize award to Andrei Sakharov. Happily most natural human feelings and priorities took then the upper hand over so called pragmatistical politics; and after all this turned out to be really pragmatistical and even salutary. On 28 June, 1989 Sakharov for the first time, 14 years after the Award, visited Oslo. They came together - he and Elena Bonner. At the ceremony in his honour, where I also was lucky to be present. Andrei Sakharov addressing Aase Lionaes said that she reminds him of his Babushka; he said that looking at her feels the same warmth in his heart that he feels when he remembers his granny. And we must have in mind that Maria Domukhovskaya, Sakharov's grandmother on his father's line, as Sakharov writes in his *Memoirs*, "was a person of exceptional qualities: intellidence, goodness, and compassion, an appreciation of life's complexities, and a special talent for nuturing a family..." [1]. And she was a believer.

On May 22, 1991, at the Memorial Session of the First International Sakharov Conference on Physics which was held in Moscow in the P.N.Lebedev Physical Institute, and was dedicated to Sakharov's 70th birthday, Professor Kristoffer Gjotterud in his talk "Andrei Sakharov and Norway" said: "Andrei Sakharov did more to th position and esteem of the Nobel, Peace Prize than Prize could possibly give to him. Sakharov gave a greate contribution to the standart of an unquestionable personal integrity throughout his life" [2]. From this point of view Professor Kristoffer Gjotterud criticized the 1990 choice of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, and he addressed the winner Michael Gorbachev on the tragic human rigths problems of the country which President he was at that time. I think the Nobel Peace Prizes given in fact not to the personalities, but on the occasoin of the most important peace - keeping events: end of the Vietnam war, Camp David, "Perestroyka", etc. Peacemaking is complicated and a very difficult job which sometimes cost one one's life as it tragically happened to Mr. Rabin. Visiting Israely Embassy in Moscow I wrote in the Memorial Book: " I express my deep condo-

lences. Terrible! Terrorism is a way to precipice".

Inconclusion I would like to say a few words on the Nobel Peace Prize of 1995 which was given to the Pugwash Movement. There was no important peace- keeping event to motivate this choice, and there was Sergey Kovalev among the candidates. Politics versus Human Being - in 1995 Nobel Peace Prize Committee solved this dilemma in a way totally opposite to the 1975 solution. Professor Frantisek Janouch remembers [3] that 20 years ago at the 25th Pugwash symposium in Kyoto, Japan, Secretary - general of the Pugwash Movement Professor Joseph Rotblat did his best to prevent reading Sakharov's address to the Symposium. In July 1989 Sakharov was a guest of the 39th Pugwash conference, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and he was the only speaker who condemned recent massacre of dissidents in China. Real way to World Peace is nonconformism to something morally unacceptable - and this is Sergey Kovalev's posotoin throughout all his life.

On December 10, 1975, when Elena Bonner read Sakharov's Nobel lecture, Sakharov himself was at Lithuania, Vilnius where Sergey Kovalev was under trial. He was repressed for the "moral incompatibility" with the brutalities of regime. And for the same reason he spent a month under bombs together with the residents of Grozny, Chechnya, murdered by the Russian military Air Forces. Sergey Kovalevis a Conscience of Russia to day and I suppose it is a great loss for Russia and for the World Peace that he was not awarded the Nobel Peace Prize this year. It is especially sad hearing of the current human rights situation in Russia nowadays. We, human rights activists of Russia, need support to day not less then in the past.

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