



Mikhail Gorbachyov's message to mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima

MOSCOW, February 12, TASS: Here follows the full text of the message from Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the mayors of the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima:

To Mr Hitoshi Motoshima, Mayor of Nagasaki

To Mr Takeshi Araki, Mayor of Hiroshima

Esteemed Gentlemen,

Eduard Shevardnadze, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, who recently visited Japan, told me of your addresses, pervaded with the anguish of the tragedy through which the people of your cities lived and with anxiety over the future of mankind.

I am truly moved by your ardent desire to see the world free from nuclear weapons, which are fraught with catastrophe for world civilisation. Many letters which have been received from Japan—those from the Association of the Nagasaki Victims of Atomic Bombing, the Society for Collection of Signatures in Support of Victims of the Atomic Bombing, the Society of Relatives of People Killed in the Atomic Bombing, the Society of Friends of Victims of the Atomic Bombing and others—express the same desire.

The two words 'Hiroshima' and 'Nagasaki' echo like the tolling of a bell in the hearts of the upright people of the world today. They are

Mikhail Gorbachyov chairs commission on CPSU Programme

MOSCOW, February 17, TASS:

MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today chaired a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee's commission for preparing the new edition of the CPSU Programme.

The commission summed up the results of the discussions of the draft new edition of the CPSU Programme undertaken by the entire Party and the people in accordance with a decision of the October 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

As was noted at the meeting, the draft was studied at congresses of the communist parties of the union republics, at territorial, regional, area, city and district conferences, at meetings of primary Party organisations and work collectives. Tens of millions of communists and non-Party members took part in them. A large number of letters and telegrams were sent to the central Party and state bodies, to newspapers, and to radio and television.

On the whole communists, all working people ardently supported the provisions of the new edition of the CPSU Programme, the Party's course of accelerating the country's social and economic development, and made numerous proposals and remarks.

Taking due account of the proposals received during the course of the discussion, the commission introduced a number of changes and supplements to the draft. It has been decided to submit the specified draft new edition of the CPSU Programme for consideration by the CPSU Central Committee. □

ringing an appeal for preventing nuclear conflagration and safeguarding peace. The Soviet Union understands your anxiety better than any other country. Every Soviet family was singed in the past war, which took a toll of 20 million lives of our people.

Recently our country reiterated its readiness for constructive practical steps to rid mankind of the fear of nuclear catastrophe and to contribute as much as possible to the improvement of the international situation. We proposed a concrete programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons during a definite period of time.

Its contents are well-known in Japan.

We are grateful to you for your high appraisal of the new Soviet initiatives. We are confident that the pooled efforts of governments, political parties and peoples can and should create conditions for the people of our planet to enter the 21st century without nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation. In our assessment, such a task is today vitally important and timely, more so than at any time in the past. On the other hand, it is realistic and feasible. It is important to act vigorously in its name, to act

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Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee

MOSCOW, February 18, TASS:

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a plenary meeting today.

The plenum discussed the following issues:

1. On the political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

2. On the main results of the Party-wide and nationwide discussions of the draft new edition of the Programme of the CPSU and its submission for consideration by the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

3. On the results of the discussion of changes in the Rules of the CPSU and the submission of the draft amended Party Rules for consideration by the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

4. On the report to the 27th Congress of the CPSU on Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and for the Period Ending in 2000.

5. On the results of the nationwide discussion of the draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and for the Period Ending in 2000 and the submission

of this draft for consideration by the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

The plenum heard reports on these issues by comrades Mikhail Gorbachyov and Nikolai Ryzhkov. The plenum approved the submitted reports and the drafts of the new edition of the Programme of the CPSU, of the amended Party Rules and of the Guidelines, and decided to submit these documents for consideration by the forthcoming 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The plenum considered organisational issues.

The plenum elected Comrade Boris Yeltsin an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and relieved him of his duties as a Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with his transfer to work at the Moscow City Party Committee.

The plenum relieved Comrade Viktor Grishin of his duties as a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with his retirement on pension.

The plenum relieved Comrade Konstantin Rusakov of his duties as a Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with his retirement on pension for health reasons.

With this the plenum concluded its work. □

POLITICAL BUREAU DISCUSSES PREPARATIONS FOR 27th CPSU CONGRESS

MOSCOW, February 17, TASS:

THE Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed at its regular meeting the course of preparation of materials for the 27th CPSU Congress and a number of organisational matters related to the convocation and holding of the forthcoming Party Congress.

Having studied the results of the nation-wide communist subbotnik (day of volunteer labour) in honour of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Political Bureau noted that more than 150 million people had taken part in it and that the subbotnik had passed in an atmosphere of great political and labour enthusiasm and become an important stage in the pre-Congress socialist emulation campaign.

The Political Bureau heard a report by Andrei

Gromyko on the results of the activities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1985.

The Political Bureau approved Yegor Ligachyov's report on the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the 3rd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. The conversation with Cuban leaders during the Congress, it was noted at the meeting, had demonstrated once again the solidarity of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba, and the striving of the two fraternal parties and countries to continue to develop their co-operation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Some other questions of the country's internal life and the foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet State were also studied. □

Greetings from Nikolai Ryzhkov to Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace

MOSCOW, February 12, TASS:

Here follows the full text of Nikolai Ryzhkov's message of greetings to the participants in the 7th General Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace:

On behalf of the Soviet Government I cordially greet the participants in the 7th General Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace.

Your organisation represents a broad Buddhist movement in the Asian continent for the prevention of war, consolidation of peace in Asia and the whole world. A real threat of a world nuclear catastrophe now hangs over mankind. This threat is growing with every new twist in the arms spiral and the forces hostile to peace are nurturing ominous plans for the militarisation of space—'Star Wars'. They are kindling seats of war conflicts in many parts of the planet. The people of most diverse races and nationalities, ideological views and world outlook are therefore now pooling their efforts for peace.

The Soviet State, true as it is to the Leninist peace policy, is doing its utmost to prevent a new world war. We promised to the whole world that we shall never be the first to use nuclear weapons, that we shall not use outer space for military purposes. The recently published statement of

Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, contains a new peace programme of historical significance. The USSR proposed that before the end of this century nuclear and chemical weapons be fully eliminated, and that other weapons of mass destruction be banned. The Soviet Union extended its moratorium, introduced on August 6, 1985, on all types of nuclear tests in the hope that the United States and other nuclear powers would follow suit.

As one of the biggest Asian states, the Soviet Union is giving priority attention to ensuring security in Asia. We are known to have proposed to carry out a comprehensive approach to that problem and, for that purpose, to pool the efforts of all Asian states up to the holding of an all-Asia forum in the future.

We appraise on their merits the constructive peace initiatives of other Asian countries, we comprehensively support the idea that the Indian Ocean should become a peace zone, the idea of proclaiming the southern part of the Pacific a nuclear-free zone and the proposal that such a zone be formed in South-East Asia. It is also important internationally that both big nuclear powers in the Asian continent—the USSR and the People's Republic of China—undertook the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Each measure involving reduction of armaments is bound not only to give peoples greater security but it will make it possible to allocate more money to deal with famine and diseases, poverty and backwardness.

The Soviet Government highly appraises the activities of religious organisations for peace and disarmament and their tireless efforts to draw broad masses of believers into the anti-war movement.

I wish the participants in your conference successes in these noble activities.

Nikolai Ryzhkov,
Chairman of the USSR
Council of Ministers.

Press Centre of the 27th CPSU Congress

MOSCOW, February 17, TASS:

"THE 'Star Wars' programme is all but an illusion of defence. It is rather an aggressive act by the US Administration, which is conducive to the destabilisation of the international situation," Yevgeni Velikhov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said at the Press Centre of the 27th CPSU Congress today, responding to questions from Soviet and foreign correspondents.

"The sole and most reasonable way to protect the globe from nuclear conflagration is to set in motion without delay the disarmament programme which has recently been put forward by the Soviet Union," he continued.

Academician Velikhov said that militarisation of research was observed in the United States. "This is borne out, in part by the huge funds set aside by the Reagan Administration for the development of the so-called 'Strategic Defense Initiative' so as to boost the brain inflow for military-related projects. Concurrently, funds are slashed for basic research serving peaceful purposes," he said.

The Academician stressed that Soviet scientists would keep co-operating with their American colleagues but only in areas of peaceful research.

He recalled that joint research work was now under way on thermonuclear synthesis in Princeton (USA). The two countries also co-operated in elementary-particle physics. Under discussion in Geneva was the question of computerising school education in both countries. "Soviet and US scientists have been carrying out joint research work in environmental protection for many years now and I am convinced that it benefits both the USSR and the United States," the scientist said.

A question was asked at the press conference about Soviet scientists' attitude to a third-generation nuclear weapon under development in the United States. Andrei Kokoshkin, deputy director of the US and Canada Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said that all new types of nuclear weapons only deteriorated the situation in the world. "If the nuclear powers follow the example of the Soviet Union which has announced a moratorium on all nuclear blasts, it will be possible to prevent the development of new types of nuclear weapons. Today, this is the most reasonable way towards achieving peace on Earth," he stressed.

Eduard Shevardnadze receives Tariq Aziz

MOSCOW, February 17, TASS:

EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, had a conversation today with Tariq Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Iraqi Republic. Tariq Aziz is in Moscow on the instructions of the Committee of Seven, set up by the League of Arab Countries in 1984 with

the aim of helping to bring about an end to the war between Iran and Iraq.

Tariq Aziz informed Eduard Shevardnadze about the evaluation by the Committee of Seven of the dangerous situation that is taking shape in connection with the new offensive by Iranian troops, and also about the forthcoming study of this question in the United Nations Security Council, which is to be convened at the request of the group of Arab countries.

Eduard Shevardnadze confirmed the Soviet Union's consistent line towards the earliest termination of the conflict and towards a settlement of the contentious issues existing between the sides by political means, at the negotiating table. Conviction was expressed that continuation of the Iran-Iraq war resulted only in heavy casualties and destruction for the peoples of the two countries. In this connection the Soviet side expressed concern over the growing scope of military operations, which was fraught with negative consequences for the cause of peace and stability in the entire region.

It was emphasised that bringing the conflict into the channel of peaceful solutions without delay, in accordance with the generally recognised norms, would meet the interests not only of the countries involved in the conflict but also, on a broader plane, the goals of ensuring international security. The imperialist forces, which are interested in a further heightening of tension in the region, should not be allowed to make use of the dragging-out of the conflict.

Guided by such an approach, the Soviet Union will continue to support all efforts which are being made in the direction of a peaceful settlement of the conflict, including that within the framework of the United Nations Organisation and the UN Security Council.

Some matters of bilateral Soviet-Iraqi relations were also discussed during the conversation.

Report of Central Auditing Commission

MOSCOW, February 18, TASS:

A meeting of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU took place today. The Commission examined and approved its report to the 27th CPSU Congress and a draft new statute of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, which will be submitted to the forthcoming Party Congress.

Correction

The item entitled *Mikhail Gorbachyov meets Edward Kennedy*, in our February 12 issue page 54 should have read: "Answering Senator Kennedy's questions, Mikhail Gorbachyov explained that this proposal, just as the proposal to end nuclear explosions, is not accompanied by any terms, except for Britain's and France's pledge not to build up their respective nuclear arms and for the USA not to transfer such weapons to other countries." (para beginning: "The Soviet Union's . . .")

Tass statement on Micronesia

MOSCOW, February 14, TASS:

THE US President recently signed a bill, earlier adopted by the American Congress, approving an agreement on "free association" between the United States of America and the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia in the Pacific. A similar agreement was imposed several years ago on the Mariana Islands. In Washington they hope that the same lot will soon befall the Palau Islands—the last of the four vast insular territories known under the common name of Micronesia.

Thus, the process of the forced transformation by the United States of the islands actually into its neo-colonial possessions, protracted for four decades, is coming to completion. Washington is doing that at will, through domestic legislative acts, in evident violation of international law.

As is known, the United States received a temporary mandate to administer Micronesia as a UN trust territory from the UN Security Council in 1947. Instead of undertaking efforts "to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence", as the Charter of the United Nations says, the United States has done everything to deny the Micronesian people independence, sovereignty and the possibility of self-determination.

Micronesia has been divided into separate parts in order to complicate united actions by the native population of the islands for their rights. The United States not only failed to promote economic development, but, on the contrary, did a lot to prevent the establishment of a viable economy on the islands. As a result, Micronesia's self-sufficiency is currently far lower than during the initial period of the trusteeship.

Disregarding its commitments and flouting the rights of the native population of the islands, the USA has over the years been painstakingly turning the United Nations trust territory into a

military *place d'armes* assigned the role of a rather important link in the chain of strategic military bases and strongholds of the Pentagon in the western part of the Pacific Ocean. It will not be superfluous to recall that the US planes that dropped the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki took off from the territory of Micronesia. Starting from 1946 the USA used the islands of Micronesia for testing nuclear weapons. At present Kwajalein Atoll is used by the Pentagon for intercontinental ballistic missile tests.

Thrusting the so-called "agreements on free association" on Micronesia, the United States pursues the obvious aim—to lay its hands on that Pacific territory and deprive Micronesians of their independence for good. Under these "agreements" the USA appropriates the exclusive right of control over questions of external relations, defence and finance of Micronesian territories. The Pentagon intends in the future, too, to retain and enlarge the proving grounds for rocketry testing, naval bases, airfields for strategic aviation and other military facilities established in the islands, to station nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass annihilation there. The transformation of that region into a strategic military *place d'armes* of the USA constitutes a serious threat not only to the people of Micronesia but to peoples of other countries in the Asian-Pacific region.

It is a fact that the unilateral actions of the USA constitute an open challenge to the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Its decision concerning the destiny of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia—and in the near future concerning the destiny of

Palau—the American side is trying to push through the United Nations, without the decision being endorsed by the Security Council. Meanwhile, the United Nations retains its responsibility for the destiny of Micronesia until that territory has exercised genuine self-determination. As is clearly recorded in Article 83 of Charter of the United Nations, any change in the status of a strategic trust area, which the Pacific islands are under the agreement between the Security Council and the United States of America, shall be made only by a decision of the Security Council and, consequently, cannot be effected by the administering power.

The destiny of the people of Micronesia is a component part of the problem of decolonisation, and it is the duty of the United Nations and all member-states of that organisation to preclude an attempt to put the world before an accomplished fact of absorption of that territory by the United States. Moreover, one cannot fail to see that the annexationist plans with respect to Micronesia come as one of the manifestations of the imperial ambitions of the USA, realisation of the policy of 'new globalism' in practice. If barriers are not put up today in the path of the seizure of the Pacific islands, other countries and territories will become an object of American expansion tomorrow.

The question about a trust territory, if the Charter of the United Nations is to be followed, should be solved in the Security Council. The United Nations Organisation should ensure the exercise by the people of Micronesia of their natural right to the establishment of a united independent state. A fitting rebuff should be given to the neo-colonialist actions of the United States and to its arbitrariness with respect to a small people of the Pacific islands. □

At the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry

MOSCOW, February 13, TASS:

"IT IS obvious that any conflict situations in international relations are easier to settle in a tranquil atmosphere. Yet, the huge US naval

armada, which has long been stationed in the Mediterranean, is a factor which can in no way contribute to tranquility in that region," said Valery Sukhin, Deputy Head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, answering questions today from newsmen at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

remain indifferent in face of the universal threat. We also address our appeal to Japan.

The Japan-proclaimed 'three non-nuclear principles', which provide for the renunciation of the possession of nuclear weapons, their production and introduction into its territory, are well-known in the Soviet Union. These principles could receive broad international recognition and set an example for many countries if the world became convinced of their strict and invariable observance.

We know that 900 Japanese cities, townships and villages, inhabited by more than half of the country's population, have proclaimed themselves nuclear-weapon free zones. This mounting movement reflects the striving of the broad masses of the Japanese people to make their country really nuclear-free and thus contribute to eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of Earth.

It is inscribed on the memorial stone in Hiroshima: 'Rest in Peace, the Error will not be Repeated.' This is a vow of remembrance to the dead, a vow to the present and to succeeding generations. It obliges all who cherish peace and life on Earth itself to do everything possible to build for mankind a secure road into the future that will have no place for weapons and wars.

Yours sincerely,

M Gorbachyov

"That very fact of the presence of a powerful naval grouping consisting of twenty ships of the US Sixth Fleet cannot but complicate the situation in the Mediterranean. Moreover, the armada is manoeuvring, carrying out certain actions, and who can guarantee that its presence in the region will not bring about even more serious consequences," Valery Sukhin said. "This situation is conducive to a complication of the resolution of all problems existing in that region, including the Cyprus problem."

"By its actions the United States has more than once done damage to the countries of the region. White House support for Israel is another factor undermining the foundation of a comprehensive settlement in the region. Such actions can be evaluated as a manifestation of the concept of "new globalism" fashionable in the USA. Far from being able to improve the international situation it leads, on the contrary, to building up tensions in many parts of the world.

"The reforms being carried out by the racist regime of the South African Republic, including those which have been recently discussed in parliament in Pretoria," Valery Sukhin said, "should be viewed in the general context of the situation in southern Africa and in the Republic

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immediately and to act all together.

The clearly defined approach of the Soviet Union to the great goal—the elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere and for good is supplemented, as is known, by the extension of the moratorium on any nuclear explosions—the moratorium introduced on the day of the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. By making such a move that has met with a positive response on your part, which we duly appreciate, the Soviet Union proposes to the USA once again to join in the moratorium. The benefits of such a step are evident for all.

Moving towards a nuclear-free world, mankind ought to surmount the obstacles that may arise on that path. But the main obstacles of this kind are the attempts to militarise space, to fill near-Earth orbit with space strike arms and turn it into a *place d'armes*. The realisation of the concept 'Star Wars' will blast hopes for a reduction in nuclear arms on Earth—everyone should understand this. I would like to repeat again: the prevention of the militarisation of outer space is the fundamental condition for the termination of the arms race.

The Soviet programme for building a world without nuclear and other armaments by the turn of the century is addressed to all, for no one can

New major step in the development of the economy

REPORT OF THE USSR CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD ON THE RESULTS OF THE FULFILMENT OF THE STATE PLAN OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1985

THE SOVIET working people, fulfilling the decisions of the April 1985 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and launching the socialist emulation drive for a befitting ushering-in of the 27th CPSU Congress, have overcome the lagging that was evident at the outset of the year, managed to achieve an increase in the growth rates of social production and an improvement in the quality of output. The people's well-being has grown.

The main results in the country's economic and social development last year are characterised by the following data:

	1985 as % of 1984
National income spent on consumption and accumulation	103.1
Industrial output, total	103.9
including:	
output, means of production	103.9
output, consumer goods	103.9
Agricultural output	100
Freight turnover, all means of transport	101.6
Introduction of fixed assets	100.7
Capital investments	103
Number of factory workers and office employees	100.6
Labour productivity:	
in industry	103.5
in agriculture (socialised production)	101.4
in construction	102.3
in railway transport	103.0
Profit returned by the national economy	105.8
Real per capita incomes	102.5
Wage and salary fund of the national economy	103.4
Average wages and salaries of factory workers and office employees	102.8
Remuneration of collective farmers' work in socialised economy	103.6
Payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds:	
total	104.1
per capita	103.1
Retail goods turnover of state and co-operative trade	104.2
Volume of everyday services offered to the population	106.1
Total living space turned over for occupancy	100.5
Foreign trade turnover	101

The national income used for consumption and accumulation totalled 567 billion roubles (in factual prices.).

Industrial output reached 808 billion roubles; agricultural output—208 billion roubles (in 1983 prices). Fixed assets put into operation cost over 171 billion roubles.

A number of major measures have been introduced aimed at transferring the economy to the intensified way of development.

The growth rates of socialised labour productivity have grown. 96 per cent of the increment in the national income has been achieved on this account. The materials consumption in socialised output was lowered which produced savings in raw and other materials, fuel, energy and other objects of labour of 3 billion roubles. Energy consumption in national income lessened by one per cent and metal consumption by 2.4 per cent. The increase in the national economy's needs in fuel and energy has been secured nearly by half on account

of these savings, and that in ferrous rolled stock by more than 40 per cent.

The average annual number of factory and office workers totalled 117.5 million people, and of collective farmers working in socialised production—12.8 million people. Complete employment of the able-bodied population was secured as in all the preceding years.

Last year was marked by high labour activities of production collectives. Progressive forms of labour organisation and incentives were spread further. Loss of working time was reduced, fluctuations of manpower lessened.

The improvement of economic management continued. New methods of economic management in industry, agriculture, in transport, communications and the services industry were introduced on a broader scale. The restructuring of the management system in the engineering industry and in the agro-industrial complexes has

begun.

Alongside favourable results in the development of the national economy, a serious lag has been registered from the planned assignments in a whole number of sectors, mainly due to a slow transfer to intensive forms of economic management and an inadequate level of organisational work.

The foreign trade turnover totalled 141 billion roubles. The

programme of production specialisation and co-operation between the USSR and the CMEA member-countries was being consistently implemented on the basis of multilateral and bilateral agreements. Mutually advantageous economic and technical co-operation with other countries was expanded. In 1985, the USSR rendered assistance in the construction abroad of more than 770 industrial enterprises and other projects.

1. SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

Measures were implemented for the acceleration of scientific-technological progress. 14 scientific discoveries were registered and over 23,000 inventions and 4 million rationalisation proposals were utilised. The number of research associates totalled some 1.5 million people. The fulfilment of the most important programmes for the development and application of highly-effective technology and processes was continued. Joint research was done with the CMEA member-countries and the Comprehensive Programme for Scientific-Technical Progress up till 2000 was elaborated.

The technical standards of production and output have been raised.

The scope of technical re-equipment and re-construction of operating enterprises has grown. The capital investments for this purpose reached 37 per cent of their total volume in production construction and have increased by 7 per cent as compared with 1984. The main increment of capacities for the output of iron-ore concentrate, steam turbines, chemical equipment and spare parts for it, varnishes and paints has been secured on account of these means.

Industry has mastered production and started the output of 4,000 types of goods, 3,600 samples of new types of machinery, equipment, apparatuses, instruments and means of automation have been made. Some 8,000 sections, shops and productions have been transferred to comprehensive mechanisation and automation, and more than 11,000 mechanised flow, transfer and rotor lines and over 13,000 industrial robots have been installed. 775 automated systems for controlling technological processes have been created.

The utilisation of metal-saving technological processes has been expanded in engineering. 193 multipurpose automatic production systems have been introduced. The output has been

mastered of new metalworking equipment with digital programmed control and of block-type automated steam-generating installations for the oil industry. Installations for the application by plasma of powder coatings with improved technical and economic indicators, laser installations for metalworking, and trunkline electric locomotives for operation in the Arctic have been made. Series production of sets of equipment for multipurpose automated metalworking sections has been organised, output of micro- and mini-electronic computers with increased exploitation parameters has been expanded. The per unit capacity and productivity of a number of machines and pieces of equipment have increased.

In the fuel-energy complex, nuclear power engineering, and production of coal by the open-cast method and of oil with the use of progressive methods of working the layers, were developing at an accelerated rate.

The output of economic types of goods—cold-rolled sheet and band steel, shaped high-precision steel rolled stock, low-alloy steel rolled stock and of steel with a fortifying thermal processing—has increased in the iron-and-steel industry. Output of cast billets from continuous casting machines, of electric steel, of steel vacuumised outside the furnace and also of

steel processed by inert gases within the ladle, has grown.

The output of synthetic rubbers of stereoregular structure, which can replace natural rubber in their main parameters, thermoplastics, and synthetic fibres with improved consumer properties increased at a consumer rate in the chemical industry.

The output and the pattern of consumer goods production were improving. The application of machinery and equipment which secure the comprehensive utilisation of agricultural raw materials continued. The first commercial series of front-axle-drive VAZ cars has been produced. The output of light industry goods of better quality with the 'N' index and of especially fashionable items and of cassette video tape recorders has increased; the share of highest and first-class radio-receiving devices, and of colour TV sets in the total output of the corresponding consumer goods has increased. The output of household refrigerators and deep-freezers with improved exploitation properties has been mastered.

The share of industrial output of the highest category of quality in the general volume of production constituted 16.5 per cent.

The conditional freeing of the number of workers, on account of the introduction of scientific-technological measures in industry equalled, reckoned on the annual basis, over 700,000 people, and the savings from lowering the production costs of goods—some 4 billion roubles.

The output of the Yenisei-1200 grain-combine harvesters and other types of agricultural machines and tools has been

mastered. The standard of mechanisation of work processes has grown. Some 80 per cent of maize grain, two-thirds of the harvest of soya beans and over 70 per cent of sugar beet (industrial) were harvested from areas tilled with industrial technological methods. Intensive technological processes were used on over a quarter of the areas sown to winter grain crops and to spring wheat for the harvest of 1985. The transfer to the zonal system of crop farming, the zonal systems of crop farming, productivity, was continuing.

In transport the overall length of electrified sections of railways increased by 3.1 per cent, and of those having automatic block and centralised dispatching systems by 1.9 per cent. Haulage by heavy and super-long trains expanded. The average weight of a cargo train has exceeded 3,000 tons. A number of progressive methods of cargo haulage have been applied on river transport. The share of freight turnover, performed by automobiles with diesel engines, has grown.

The further raising of technical standards continued in construction on account of expanded utilisation of progressive structures, effective materials and application of advanced technological processes. The volume of completely assembled construction work increased by 2.3 per cent.

At the same time, the new technology and processes were mastered in production at inadequate rates. The technological standards and the quality of many items, consumer goods included, are lagging behind the demands of our time. A number of ministries failed to fulfil the assignments on development of science and engineering.

2. INDUSTRY

The annual plan for the realisation of output has been fulfilled by 100.3 per cent. The assignments for the output of many most important items have been exceeded.

Gross industrial output increased by 3.9 per cent, as against 1984, as it has been provided for in the plan. And the increment secured in production in the second half-year was equal to 4.6 per cent, which was 50 per cent more than in the first half-year.

The figures for the different industries are cited below:

	Volume of production in 1985 as % of 1984
Heavy industry	105
including:	
machine-building complex	107
industries producing construction materials	103
out of them:	
ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy	102
chemical and petrochemical industry	105
timber, woodworking and pulp-and-paper industry	103
building materials industry	102
fuel-energy complex	101
out of it:	
electric power engineering	104
fuel industry	100.1
Light industry	102
Processing industries included in the agro-industrial complex	102
out of them:	
food industry	101
meat-and-dairy industry	103
fishing industry	104

Machine building achieved a higher increase, and within the fuel-energy complex—nuclear power engineering and gas industry. The output of

cultural and household goods was higher by 6 per cent than in 1984.

The industrial potential of the Sayansky, Yuzhno-Yakutsky, and Pavlodar-Ekibastuzsky territorial-production complexes and the zone of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly was developing at an accelerated rate.

Labour productivity increased by 3.5 per cent in industry, and 90 per cent in the increase in production was obtained on this account.

The growth of labour productivity outstripped the growth of average wages in industry as a whole and in the majority of industries.

The production costs and material consumption in industrial output were reduced and profit increased.

The fulfilment of the plan for the realisation of output and the rates of growth of production and of labour productivity according to ministries are characterised by the following data:

All-Union and Union Republican ministries and departments	% of 1985 target for output	1985 as % of 1984 in volume of output	1985 as % of 1984 in labour productivity
Power and electrification	101	104	102
Oil industry	96	97	94
Oil-refining and petrochemical industries	98	100.4	100.3
Gas industry	100.6	110	107
Coal industry	101	102	102
Ferrous metallurgy	99.3	102	102
Non-ferrous metallurgy	100.7	103	103
Chemical industry	99.3	104	104
For production of mineral fertilisers	98	107	104
Power engineering	102	108	108
Heavy and transport machine building	101	105	106
Electric engineering industry	102	105	107
Chemical and oil industry engineering	102	107	107
Machine-tool building and tool-making industry	101	107	106
Instrument making, production of automatic devices and control systems	102	105	107
Automobile industry	102	105	105
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	106	106
Machine building for livestock breeding and fodder production	102	110	110
Construction, road-building and municipal engineering	102	105	106
Machine building for light, food and household appliances industry	100.6	107	107
Timber, pulp-and-paper and woodworking industry	99	103	104
Building materials industry	99	102	102
Light industry	99.8	102	103
State Agro-Industrial Committee	100.3	103	102
Fishing industry	103	104	103
Bakery products	103	104	103
Medical and microbiological industry	100	108	107

The industry of all the Union Republics was further developed. The indicators of the fulfilment of the plan for the realisation of output and growth rates (including the industry of all-Union subordination) are characterised by the following data:

	% of 1985 target for output	1985 as % of 1984 in volume of output	1985 as % of 1984 in labour productivity
RSFSR	100.4	103.6	103.5
Ukrainian SSR	100.1	103.2	103.0
Byelorussian SSR	102	106.2	105.2
Uzbek SSR	99.7	107.3	104.5
Kazakh SSR	100.1	104.5	103.1
Georgian SSR	99.5	107.0	105.4
Azerbaijan SSR	100.5	105.6	104.1
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.0	103.4
Moldavian SSR	100.5	100.7	99.3
Latvian SSR	102	103.3	103.6
Kirghiz SSR	101	103.7	102.9
Tajik SSR	101	104.3	101.6
Armenian SSR	100.9	106.6	104.0
Turkmen SSR	100.7	102.0	100.7
Estonian SSR	102	102.3	102.8

In 1985, 2,300 production associations and enterprises of a number of industrial ministries worked in new conditions of economic management. Contractual discipline was improved in most of them. The associations and enterprises of the light industry of the Byelorussian SSR, Lithuanian SSR and Latvian SSR; of the food industry of the Byelorussian SSR, Latvian SSR and Estonian SSR; of the meat and dairy industry of the Byelorussian SSR and of the local industry of the Lithuanian SSR have fulfilled their contractual commitments in full.

The output of key products in the country as a whole was as follows:

	Output in 1985	1985 as % of 1984
Electricity, bln kilowatt-hours	1,545	104
Oil (including gas condensate), mln tons	595	97
Gas, bln cubic metres	643	109
Coal, mln tons	726	102

Steel, mln tons	155	100.2
Ferrous rolled stock (finished), mln tons	108	100.7
Steel pipes, mln tons	19.3	102
Iron ore, mln tons	248	100.2
Mineral fertilisers (reckoned in 100 per cent of nutritives), mln tons	33.2	108
Chemical means of plant protection (in conventional units), thou tons	595	103
Caustic soda, mln tons	3.1	103
Sulphuric acid, mln tons	26.0	103
Synthetic resins and plastics, mln tons	5.0	104
Chemical fibre and threads, mln tons	1.4	99.5
Motor tyres, mln pieces	65.2	102
Synthetic detergents, mln tons	1.2	105
Turbines, mln kw	21.6	101
Generators for turbines, mln kw	13.3	97
AC electric motors, mln kw	54.7	102
Metal-cutting machine tools, mln roubles	2,674	112
Including digital programme controlled	1,068	136
Forging and pressing machines, mln roubles	662	100
Programme controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thou pieces	15.2	107
Instruments, means of automation and spares, bln roubles	4.8	105
Computers and spares, bln roubles	4.2	113
Oil equipment, mln roubles	229	109
Chemical equipment and spares, mln roubles	936	110
Technological equipment and spares for light and food industries, bln roubles	1.7	105
Tractors, mln hp	52.8	104
Agricultural machines, bln roubles	3.7	104
Machines for livestock breeding and fodder production, bln roubles	2.9	110
Harvesters, thou pieces:		
grain harvesters	112	95
maize harvesters	2.5	108
Cotton-picking machines, thou pieces	9.4	93
Excavators, thou pieces	42.6	102
Commercial timber (without timber supplied by collective farms), mln dense, cu.m.	277	99.2
Paper, mln tons	6.0	102
including newsprint, bln square metres	33.3	104
Cement, mln tons	131	100.7
Prefab ferroconcrete, mln cubic-metres	135	102
Fabrics of all kinds, bln square metres	12.1	102
Ready-made clothes, bln roubles	26.1	104
Knitted underwear and outer garments, bln pieces	1.7	103
Footwear, mln pairs	787	103
Watches, mln pieces	67.2	100.2
China and earthenware, mln roubles	930	104
Glass and crystal tableware, bln roubles	1.2	93
Radio receiving devices, mln pieces	8.8	94
TV sets, mln pieces	9.4	104
including colour	4.0	112
Refrigerators and deep-freezers, mln pieces	5.9	103
including refrigerators with 200 cubic decimetre capacity and more	3.3	112
Washing machines, mln pieces	5.1	112
Cars, mln pieces	1.3	100.4
Motor-cycles and scooters, mln pieces	1.1	99.8
Furniture, bln roubles	7.9	106

The plan has been fulfilled for the output of gas, coal, metal ores, a number of non-ferrous metals, motor tyres, metal-cutting machine tools, industrial robots, instruments, means of automation, computers, cars, tractors, grain harvesters, cotton-picking and other agricultural machines.

The assignments for the output of the majority of consumer goods have been exceeded. 1.6 million pieces of knitted underwear and outer garments, 130,000 refrigerators, 47,000 washing machines, 170 million roubles' worth of furniture and many other goods were produced over and above plan.

The plan was not fulfilled for output and primary refinement of oil, finished ferrous rolled stock, mineral fertilisers, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibre and threads, forging and pressing machines, chemical equipment, oil apparatuses, commercial timber, cement, prefab ferroconcrete, TV sets and separate types of fabrics.

Contractual commitments have

not been fulfilled completely. The associations and enterprises of the ministries of chemical industry, of mineral fertilisers production, and pulp-and-paper and woodworking industry have lagged considerably in fulfilling their obligations on deliveries.

The planned increments in labour productivity have not been secured by the ministries of oil refining and petrochemical industry, coal, chemical, ferrous metallurgy, for output of mineral fertilisers, building materials and light industries.

The enterprises and associations of a number of ministries and departments did not make complete use of production capacities, did not fulfil the planned assignments and socialist emulation pledges on savings of material resources, cutting production costs, and accumulation, did not work rhythmically and produced low-quality output. Serious shortcomings exist in the utilisation of secondary material resources.

have increased the output of a number of agricultural and food products.

The influx of grain to the state resources in 1985 completely secures the supply of bread and bakery products to the population.

Last year there was harvested 82 million tons of sugar beet (industrial), 8.75 million tons of raw cotton, 5.23 million tons of sunflower, 73 million tons of potatoes, 28 million tons of vegetables and 10.4 million tons of fruit. The plan for the procurement of crude and juicy fodder has been fulfilled, which makes it possible to conduct the wintering of livestock successfully and to secure the build-up in the output of livestock-breeding produce.

The grain winter crops for the 1986 harvest have been sown to an

area of 32.8 million hectares, and autumn ploughing was done on 106.9 million hectares. The collective and state farms have prepared all the necessary seeds for spring sowing and their greater part has been treated to sowing conditions. The repair enterprises are preparing agricultural machinery for spring sowing.

Livestock breeding has been developed further. The output of livestock-breeding produce at all categories of farms, is characterised by the following data:

	1984	1985
Meat (slaughter weight), mln tons	17.0	17.1
Milk, mln tons	97.9	98.2
Eggs, bln	76.5	77.0
Wool (reckoned in pure fibre), thou tons	465	442

The increase in livestock produce was achieved mainly on account of the animals' increased productivity. The average milk yield in socialised farms increased by 52 kg and the average daily

increases in weight of cattle and pigs have grown by 2 per cent.

The number of productive livestock in all categories of farms was (mln):

	As of January 1	
	1985	1986
Cattle	121.0	120.7
including cows	43.6	42.8
Pigs	77.9	77.6
Sheep and goats	149.2	146.5

State purchases of livestock breeding produce in all categories of farms were:

	1984	1985
Livestock and poultry, mln tons		
live weight	18.2	18.4
slaughter weight	11.5	11.7
Milk, mln tons	66.2	68.1
Eggs, bln	49.5	50.7
Wool (reckoned in pure fibre), thou tons	239.9	242.9

As compared with 1984, state purchases of livestock and poultry and wool increased by one per cent, of milk—by 3 per cent and of eggs by 2 per cent. The plans for purchases of livestock and poultry, milk, eggs and wool have been over-fulfilled.

Labour organisation continued to be improved at the collective and state farms on the basis of using the team contract and the loss and profit accounting system was being introduced.

The profitability of the production of the main types of agricultural produce has grown. The profits of collective and state farms from all activities increased in 1985, as compared with the previous year, by 7 per cent and totalled 21 billion roubles.

The workers of the food sectors of the agro-industrial complex have secured, in the main, the planned volumes of output of food products.

	Produced	
	in 1984	in 1985
Meat (industrial production), mln tons	10.7	10.8
Sausage, mln tons	3.3	3.4
Fish for food, including tinned fish, bln roubles	7.0	7.3
Butter, mln tons	1.5	1.5
Whole-milk products, in terms of milk, mln tons	28.6	29.8
Margarine products, mln tons	1.4	1.4
Granulated sugar, mln tons	12.5	11.8
Vegetable oil, mln tons	2.7	2.5
Confectionery, mln tons	4.2	4.3
Tea, natural, thou tons	250	259
Tinned food, bln conventional tins	17.2	18.0
including tinned fruit and vegetables	12.0	12.4
Fruit juices, bln conventional tins	2.4	2.6
Mineral water, bln bottles	2.6	2.6
Non-alcoholic beverages, mln decalitres	357	383

The associations of the USSR agro-industrial complex over-fulfilled the assignments on the volume of realisation of industrial output and growth of labour

productivity. The forest restoration work in the forestries—in forests of state significance—was done on an area of 2.2 million hectares, and forest

3. AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

The workers in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex

management work—on 47 million hectares.

The further strengthening of the material and technical base of the sectors of the agro-industrial complex has been achieved.

Delivered to agriculture were 393,000 tractors, with an aggregate capacity of 34.7 million hp, 111,000 grain, 2,500 maize, and 8,600 potato harvesters, 4,900 beet-harvesting and 9,000 cotton-picking machines, 19,500 sprinkling machines and installations, 4,000 grinders for fragmentation of crude fodder, 2,600 fodder distributor-mixers on trailers and many other machines, 25.4 million tons of mineral fertilisers (calculated in 100 per cent of nutritives) and 989,000 tons of chemical fodder additives. Deliveries of technological equipment to enterprises of the food sectors of the agro-industrial complex have increased.

Capital investments into the system of the agro-industrial complex and into the industries producing the means of production totalled in excess of 55 billion roubles. A total of 45.6 billion roubles out of these means was used to develop agriculture, including 9 billion roubles—on land improvement work.

Livestock breeding premises, mechanised farms and complexes for keeping livestock were built in agriculture for 6 million head of livestock, premises for poultry—for 8.5 million birds; poultry farms—for 2.1 million egg-laying hens, and for meat production—for 52 million head of poultry every

year; silage- and haylage-making facilities with a capacity exceeding 21 million cubic metres and other facilities.

1.4 million hectares of irrigated and drained land was put into operation. Water was brought to 3.4 million hectares of pastures, and land amelioration work was done on 1.6 million hectares of agricultural land that does not need to be drained.

New capacities for producing agricultural machinery, machines and equipment for livestock breeding and fodder production, mineral fertilisers, fodder additives, and also meat, whole-milk products, bakery products and sugar were commissioned and elevators, mixed feed plants and storages for potatoes, vegetables and fruit were built.

Grave shortcomings exist in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex alongside with the achieved successes. A number of collective and state farms fail, as before, to cope with the plans for selling the state produce of livestock breeding and crop farming, use resources non-effectively, let machines stay idle, allow losses of agricultural produce and do not secure effectiveness of the loss and profit accounting system. Separate production associations and enterprises of the processing industries have not yet secured a tangible improvement in the quality of the food products they are producing. The capital investment earmarked for the development of processing facilities have not been utilised in full.

4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Cargo haulage and freight turnover of separate means of transport are characterised by the following data:

	1985	1985 as % of 1984
Cargo haulage, mln tons		
Railway transport	3,958	101
River transport, general purpose	632	102
Motor transport, general purpose	6,319	99.4
Oil and oil-products pipeline transport	631	97
Freight turnover, bln ton-km		
Railway transport	3,719	102
River transport, general purpose	262	99
Motor transport, general purpose	142	102
Oil and oil-products pipeline transport	1,313	96
Ministry of the Gas Industry gas pipeline transport	1,131	113

Freight turnover of all types of transport has increased by 1.6 per cent and passenger traffic—by 2.6 per cent.

Railway transport has fulfilled the annual plan for overall cargo haulage, including coal, ore, cement, grain and a number of other, most important cargo, for passenger traffic, and for labour productivity of workers employed in cargo haulage. The entire increase in haulage was achieved on account of increased labour productivity. At the same time the assignments for freight turnover, haulage of oil and oil products, mineral fertilisers, peat and peat products, timber and other goods, for production costs, and for the average daily productivity per

locomotive and freight wagon were not fulfilled.

Marine transport overfulfilled the plans for cargo haulage in internal and foreign waters, and for the loading-unloading operations; they have increased by 1.8, 2 and 3 per cent respectively.

River transport fulfilled the cargo haulage plan, including of coking coal, ores of non-ferrous metals and sulphur raw materials, construction and chemical cargo, granulated slag, refractory materials and fluxes. The plan for freight turnover, passenger transportation and passenger traffic was not fulfilled.

Motor transport fulfilled the plan for passenger transportation and passenger traffic. Transporta-

tion of passengers by bus increased by 3 per cent. The utilisation of lorries has not improved, and the planned volume of cargo haulage, freight turnover and paid taxi runs was not achieved.

Oil and oil-products pipeline transport did not fulfil the plan for freight turnover and for pumping of oil and oil products.

The Ministry of the Gas Industry pipelines fulfilled the plan for delivery of commodity gas.

Air transport exceeded the plan for passenger traffic, passenger and cargo transportation and for services to the national economy. It carried over 112 million people. Aerial chemical application was done on an area of 108 million hectares.

However, separate types of transport did not secure in full measure the needs of the economy in the transportation of a number

of cargoes, and the stoppages of wagons for loading and unloading operations and idle runs are still too big.

The communications services fulfilled the plan for the volume of production, increasing it by 5 per cent.

The total length of telephone channels on interurban communications lines increased in keeping with the assignments as well as the capacity of communications centres in the channels of the nationwide system of data transmission and of the telegraph network, of urban telephone exchanges, comprehensive mechanisation of central postal enterprises. The plan for growth of capacity of rural telephone exchanges was not fulfilled.

The network of radio and TV broadcasting stations has been expanded.

5. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

A major programme of production and socio-cultural construction has been achieved. The putting into operation of **fixed assets** increased by 1.2 billion roubles. **Some 200 new state industrial enterprises went into operation.**

In the engineering complex capacities have been put into operation on the production of steam and gas turbines, lorries, trunk-line wagons, low-voltage electric equipment, cable goods, chemical equipment and spares for it, metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines and other goods.

Put into operation in the **industries producing construction materials** and raw materials for them were the Kacharsky ore-dressing plant in the Kustanai Region, capacities for production of iron ore and making a concentrate out of it in the Stoilensky and Mikhailovsky ore-dressing plants, for making steel at the Dalnevostochny iron-and-steel plant in Komsomolsk-on-Amur, for making ferrous rolled stock at the Moldavsky iron-and-steel plant and Karagandinsky iron-and-steel plant, for making coking coal in the Altaisky coking-petrochemical plant, for making chemical fibre and threads in the Svetlogorsky (Gomel Region) and Khimvolokno production associations in Barnaul, the Polimir production association in the Byelorussian SSR, for the output of resins and plastics at the Cherkassky production association Azot, and new capacities were accepted for operation for the output of chipboard, cement and other goods.

Put into operation in the **industries of the fuel-energy complex** were the Balakovskaya atomic power plant, a new turbine at the Zaporozhskaya atomic power plant and a new generating unit at the Smolenskaya APP, the SDES-2 in Surgut, the Novoangrenskaya SDES in the Tashkent Region, the Zhinvalsky complex hydropower project in the Georgian SSR, the Vostochny open-cast coal mine in the Pavlodar Region, the Yuzhno-Donbasskaya No. 3 Mine in the

Donetsk Region, the capacities at the oil refineries in Achinsk and Chimkent, at the Yubileynaya and Tomskaya mines in the Kemerovo Region. A number of sections of the trunk gas pipelines, totalling 12,500 km in length, were built. The construction of the linear part of the Urengoi-Centre II gas pipeline was completed ahead of schedule.

The capacities for the output of **consumer goods**—furniture, refrigerators, fabrics, knitted goods, hosiery, footwear, garments, and other items—have grown.

New sections were put into permanent operation at the Baikal-Amur Railway named after the Leninist Komsomol.

Capital investments in the national economy from all sources of financing totalled some 179 billion roubles.

The volume of contractual work performed by the state construction and assembly organisations increased by 3 per cent.

At the same time, the scattering of capital investments and the violations of the normative time limits for building projects have not been overcome. The plans for putting into operation of fixed assets and of a number of production capacities have not been fulfilled. The USSR Ministry for Building Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry for Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction and some others did not fulfil the assignments on the volume of contractual work and on the growth of labour productivity.

6. RAISING THE LEVEL OF THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING

The further improvement of the people's well-being was secured through the growth of the economy.

Three-quarters of the national income was used for consumption and, taking into account the spending on housing, social and cultural construction, four-fifths of the national income was spent directly on the people's well-being.

The population's real incomes increased. The average monthly monetary wages of factory and office workers in the national economy constitute 190 roubles as against 185 roubles in 1984. The average monthly labour remuneration of collective farmers increased from 148 roubles to 153 roubles.

The raising of salaries for specialists and office employees on state farms and in other state agricultural enterprises was completed in all areas of the country. The workers employed in livestock breeding have been granted everywhere wage additions and additional leaves for an uninterrupted length of service at a given farm.

As of September 1, 1985, the wage tariffs and salaries were raised for the teachers of the middle and senior forms, for teachers and production instructors, administrators and other pedagogical workers at the general secondary, specialised secondary and vocational schools, interschool study-production plants for labour education and occupational guidance of the pupils, located in the areas of the Extreme North, in the European North, in areas of Siberia and the Far East, the Ural economic region, and also in the Mari ASSR, the Chuvash ASSR and in the Vologda, Kirov, Novgorod, and Pskov regions. Labour remuneration for some other workers in public education has also been raised.

Additional wage benefits have been established for workers in the timber industry, and also for some categories of workers in construction and in the

health protection system.

The population received benefits and payments from the social consumption funds to the tune of 146.5 billion roubles, or 5.8 billion roubles more than in 1984. The wages of factory and office workers, taking into account these payments and benefits, increased from 261 to 268 roubles a month.

The material and living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans and the families of killed servicemen have been further improved.

The minimum size of pensions for old age, disability and loss of the breadwinner for collective farm members has been increased. The size of the pensions granted to factory and office workers and their families more than 10 years ago and up to 60 roubles a month has been increased, their level has been brought nearer to the size of the pensions that are given now to workers of similar trades and skill. Other additional measures on improving pensions have been taken.

The redeeming of state bonds continued.

The stability of money circulation was secured.

The working people increased their deposits in the savings banks by 18.7 billion roubles.

Work has commenced on the fulfilment of the Comprehensive Programme for the development of consumer goods production and of the services industry.

The consumption by the population of goods and services increased by 4 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The retail goods turnover of the state and co-operative trade totalled 324.1 billion roubles and grew, as compared with 1984, in comparable prices, by 13 billion roubles. The supply of food products and consumer goods to the population somewhat improved. However, the annual plan for the overall volume of the retail goods turnover has not been fulfilled. Only the trade organisations in the Byelorussian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Armenian SSR and Estonian SSR coped with the plan. The population's growing demand for some foodstuffs and consumer goods was not satisfied in full.

The sales of individual goods by state and co-operative trade are characterised by the following figures:

	1985 as % of 1984
Bakery products	99.5
Meat and meat products	104
Fish and fish products	104
Butter	106
Vegetable oil	103
Margarine products	102
Whole-milk products	104
Cheese	104
Eggs	103
Sugar	94
Confectionery	106
Tea	109
Potatoes	98
Vegetables	102
Fruit and citrus fruit	102
Clothes, underwear, fabrics	106
Knitted wear	108
Hosiery	108
Footwear	108
China, earthenware and glassware	103
Soap and synthetic detergents	102
Furniture	104
Refrigerators and deep-freezers	97

including with a chamber of 200 cu decimetres and bigger	109
Washing machines	110
Electric vacuum cleaners	107
Watches	107
Cameras	100
Radio-receiving devices	110
TV sets,	99
including colour	105
Tape recorders	111
Bicycles and mopeds	107
Motorcycles and scooters	96
Cars	107
Timber materials	120
Slate	115
Steel sheet roofing and other metal items	119

Measures are being implemented on combating drunkenness and alcoholism. The sale of alcoholic beverages was reduced in June-December 1985 by 25 per cent as compared with the same period of 1984, and the number of shops selling liquor by half.

The volume of services available for the population increased by 6.1 per cent. The plan was fulfilled. In the rural area, the increase is 6.5 per cent, lower than the planned figure. The enterprises and organisations of the services industry do not as yet secure the population's needs; there are still shortcomings in performing work and doing it on schedule.

Two million new flats, with all amenities, totalling 113 million square metres were built from all sources of financing, including 34.7 million sq m in the rural localities. The living conditions of 10 million people have been improved.

General secondary schools for 1.1 million pupils, preschool institutions for 583,000 children, hospitals for 67,000 beds, outpatients' and polyclinics for 147,000 patients per shift and other socio-cultural facilities were built.

Work was done on improving population centres. Trolleybus lines were opened in Dzerzhinsk, the Donetsk Region, and in Novokuibyshevsk. The first sections of the metro were put into operation in Gorky and Novosibirsk. New sections went into operation on the existing metros in Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, Baku and Yerevan.

Measures were taken on protecting the air, water bodies, rational use and protection of land, forests, and reproduction of wild animals and fish reserves.

The ejection of harmful substances into the air from stationary sources was reduced by 1.5 per cent. The volume of dumped sewage has been reduced.

The total spending on environmental protection and rational use of natural resources (including spending on the forest economy) exceeded 9 billion roubles.

At the same time a number of enterprises of power, engineering, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical and some other industries did not fulfil the plan for construction and putting into operation nature-protection projects.

The reform of the general and vocational technical schools is being consistently implemented. The operating curricula and textbooks on the main subjects are being perfected. The labour education and occupational guidance of pupils are being improved, and the introduction of computers into the study process has started. In the current academic year, the enterprises, acting as bases for the schools, equipped over 900,000 jobs for socially useful work done by schoolchildren.

Over 108 million people received various kinds of education, including 44.6 million at general secondary schools, 4.1 million at vocational schools, 4.5 million at specialised

secondary schools, and 5.1 million at schools of higher learning.

In 1985, 4.5 million young men and women received secondary education, including 1.1 million without leaving their regular jobs.

13.1 million pupils attended prolonged-day schools and groups, which is 2.4 per cent more than in 1984.

Over 16 million children went to permanent preschool institutions. Seasonal preschool institutions took care of 1.1 million children.

Higher education establishments admitted 1.1 million people, specialised secondary schools 1.5 million, including a million people admitted to evening or correspondence departments of higher and specialised secondary schools.

In 1985, 2.1 million specialists were trained, including 900,000 with a higher and 1.2 million with a specialised secondary education.

The vocational technical schools trained during the year 2.7 million skilled workers and admitted some 3 million people, including one million who will receive upon graduation a general secondary education together with a trade.

7.5 million people were trained in new professions directly in production. Some 42 million people went in for advanced training.

The country had by the end of last year 161 million people with a higher or a secondary (complete and incomplete) education. This indicator for the gainfully employed population was 88 per cent.

2.5 billion copies of books and booklets were published in 1985.

134,000 public libraries, with an aggregate number of books in them exceeding 2 billion offered their services to the population.

Over 151,000 film-projection units were operating, and total cinema attendance throughout the year was 4 billion.

The medical services to the population were improved. The number of doctors in all specialities increased by 34,000 and totalled 1.2 million people.

The number of beds in sanatoriums, holiday hotels, rest homes and tourist centres increased by 62,000; 65 million working people and members of their families received medical treatment and rested in them, including 38 million on tourist routes or in tourist camps. The number of people taking part in excursions totalled 207 million.

Some 29 million children and teenagers spent the summer at the Young Pioneer and school camps, at excursion-tourist centres, or in child-care centres in the countryside. Physical culture and sport were developed further.

As of January 1, 1986, the population of the USSR was 278.7 million people.

* * *

The last year has completed the 11th Five-Year Plan. A new major step was made in the raising of the Soviet people's well-being and in the growth of all economic sectors in 1981-1985, in the course of fulfilment of the decisions taken by the 26th CPSU Congress. The work collectives have launched an energetic drive for the securing of the fulfilment of the plan for 1986—the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan—and on accelerating the country's socio-economic progress.

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(Pravda, January 26, 1986.)

(Continued from Page 67)

of South Africa. The cancelling of passes, the so-called common citizenship for the inhabitants of the homelands, the setting up of deliberative councils for the black population are all forced reforms, which do not keep pace with the developments in that country. What is being done there is not the elimination of the disgraceful apartheid system, which is condemned by the world community, but only a partial, cosmetic modernisation of that system which basically continues in existence. The black majority in the Republic of South Africa does not take part in the country's administration. Without that there is no real dismantling of apartheid."

Touching upon the Iran-Iraq war, Valery Sukhin stressed that the USSR's stand on that issue remains invariable: this war is not only a bloody tragedy and a senseless one, it also diverts the material resources, that could contribute to strengthening the economy of those countries and their peaceful evolution. The Soviet Union calls for putting an end to the war as soon as possible.

Answering a question from a Japanese correspondent the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said that the USSR's stand on the so-called 'territorial issue', which is mentioned in pronouncements by some Japanese officials and press media, had not changed. The existing borders between our states are a historical fact. The Soviet Union proceeds from the principle of the inviolability of borders □