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## Mikhail Gorbachyov's message to World Peace Council session

MOSCOW, April 24, TASS:

**MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent the following message of greetings to the participants in the session of the World Peace Council now taking place in Sofia:**

I convey heartfelt greetings to the participants in the session of the World Peace Council, to the representatives of the millions of men and women who have devoted themselves to serving the loftiest and greatest aims of today—the preservation of peace and life on Earth.

We are living in a very difficult time, in a vulnerable world. For the first time ever the problem of survival now looms before all people in its entire grim simplicity. So today it is already not enough to wish for peace, not enough to condemn the build-up of military potentials, not enough even just to see from where the threat to mankind comes. Today one must act—persistently and purposefully. Everybody must act—both governments and public forces.

The mass movement for peace possesses big

### Leonid Zamyatin appointed Ambassador to Great Britain

MOSCOW, April 25, TASS:

THE Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Leonid Zamyatin Ambassador of the USSR to Great Britain.

Leonid Zamyatin was born in 1922. He received higher education. In 1946 Leonid Zamyatin joined the diplomatic service and held a number of high-ranking posts on the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR at home and abroad.

During 1959-1960 he served as permanent representative of the USSR at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Austria, and between 1962 and 1970 served as head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

In the period 1970 to 1978 he worked as Director-General of TASS (news agency of the Soviet Union) at the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and in the period 1978 to 1986 as head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Leonid Zamyatin is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Viktor Popov was relieved of his duties as Ambassador of the USSR to Great Britain in connection with his retirement on pension. □

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and not yet fully used possibilities for establishing a new, anti-war, anti-nuclear mentality in world politics proceeding not from the 'enemy image', that stimulates confrontation, but from the necessity of concerted actions for the sake of creating an all-embracing system of international security. The work conducted by the World Peace Council along with a multitude of other movements and organisations helps this, facilitates the strengthening of the powerful potential of peace, reason and self-preservation that has formed in recent years. While overcoming obstacles, disunity and prejudices within its own ranks the mass movement for peace will enhance this potential and have an increasing impact on international politics.

The situation remains extremely serious. The current year, declared by the United Nations Organisation the International Year of Peace, cautions against complacency. The more belligerent circles, representing the egoistic interests of imperialism's military-industrial complex, have undermined the unique possibility to set about reducing nuclear arms upon stopping nuclear explosions. By committing the armed aggression against the Libyan people, they sharply heightened international tension. Preparation is under way to turn outer space into a source of unprecedented danger to the existence of civilisation. People's rights and freedoms, and

first of all their right to life, are being cynically trampled on.

The Soviet Union is well aware of its responsibility for the destiny of mankind. We have set forth a programme for liquidating nuclear arms before the end of the century; we are ready at any moment to enter into negotiations on the cessation of all tests of nuclear weapons; came out with concrete initiatives directed at the speediest prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons; proposed to liquidate nuclear arms and substantially reduce conventional arms in Europe—from the Atlantic to the Urals. We have undertaken a number of substantive unilateral steps of goodwill.

The Soviet foreign policy programme has absorbed quite a number of ideas and initiatives of the peace-loving public. Their implementation in practice depends in many ways on the public movements, trends and organisations themselves, on the ability of peoples of different ideological views to conduct a dialogue and reach mutual understanding on key issues of war and peace, and on their co-operation and concrete joint actions. I am convinced that the World Peace Council will further make its weighty contribution to this process.

Dear friends, I wish you successful and fruitful work. □

### Soviet-British memorandum signed

MOSCOW, April 23, TASS:

THE state of and prospects for the development of commercial and economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and Great Britain were discussed during a meeting held today between Nikolai Komarov, USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Great Britain's Secretary of State for Energy Peter Walker.

"Despite the change in the conditions of trade in connection with the fall in the price of oil, the Soviet Union will not give up its principled line of developing commercial and economic relations with Western countries, including Great Britain, on the basis of equality, mutual advantage and non-discrimination," Nikolai Komarov said.

"The USSR is prepared to develop business ties with Great Britain on the basis of the recently adopted new programme of economic and industrial co-operation between the two countries for 1986-1990," said Nikolai Komarov. The sides agreed that energy is one of the spheres where substantial widening of bilateral co-operation is possible.

There are prospects for co-operation in such areas as the creation of new kinds of engines, new energy conserving technologies and the development of alternative sources of energy. Nikolai Komarov went on.

"The development of bilateral business ties would be promoted if Great Britain dropped the

restrictions it applies in trade and crediting," Nikolai Komarov stated.

MOSCOW, April 24, TASS:

Guri Marchuk, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Peter Walker signed a memorandum here today on bilateral co-operation in the field of fuel and power complex.

Guri Marchuk told a TASS correspondent that the document opens up certain possibilities for a wider development of scientific and technological links between the two countries on questions of the rational use of power resources and energy. We are especially interested in joint work on the problems of energy supply, development of coal mining, and oil and gas extraction on the continental shelf of the northern seas. An agreement has been reached on creating mixed working groups, whose task will include drafting the main directions and coordinating work in these sectors. There is a possibility for stepping up mutually advantageous co-operation in other sectors of the fuel and power complex, namely thermal power stations. There are also plans for an exchange of expert delegations.

Guri Marchuk took note of the business-like and constructive atmosphere at the talks with Peter Walker and members of the delegation he heads.

There were relevant decisions taken on all areas picked out for discussion, which underlines Britain's striving to step up scientific and technological links with the Soviet Union.

Peter Walker is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. □



# Mikhail Gorbachyov's reply to West German tenth-formers

BONN, April 23, TASS:

*KERSTIN VETTER, a tenth-form pupil, wrote a letter to Mikhail Gorbachyov, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of a group of pupils from a school in the town of Landau (Rhineland-Pfalz). In her letter she asked him to share his thoughts and ideas about the roads of development of the world today and in the future. Today the West German schoolchildren visited the Soviet Embassy in Bonn where they were given the reply from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It says:*

Dear Kerstin,

I have received your letter in which you, on behalf of your classmates, raise a very big question: what dreams and concerns do I link with the future—in my country and in terms of general human relations?

The future does not appear to me to be a silent and dark figure grimly and fatally looming up. The future is knocking at the door of our daily life and its shoots are sprouting before our very eyes. It is being created today by human hands and the result which is called the future depends on the combination of our actions and efforts.

Today one may not, cannot agree to the presence of nuclear weapons on this planet. The truth, a very unpleasant truth, is that nuclear weapons, should they be put to use, can really rob all mankind of its future.

This is why my aspirations just as the aspirations of my colleagues in the country's leadership and the aspirations of all Soviet people are directed at achieving a nuclear-free world and, ultimately, a world without wars and without any weapons at all. This is not Utopia.

It is Utopia to hope to preserve humanity while continuing the arms race, which is spiralling and now threatens to spill into outer space. There exist statistics showing the scope of this race. But no statistics can reflect the ever growing 'arsenal' of reason and good will, the arsenal of peace replenished by the aspirations of millions. We are convinced that it is capable of eliminating the military arsenals that threaten humanity.

We in the Soviet Union are confident about tomorrow. We do not simply predict our future but plan it, carefully calculating our material and intellectual resources, the potential inherent in our system. We make vigorous efforts which will enable us to reach the goals set. These goals were determined by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party up to the year 1990 and through to the year 2000.

The point is qualitatively to improve and raise to an entirely new level the material, social, cultural and intellectual life of the Soviet man.

We are aware that it is impossible to build a better world for ourselves in accordance with our ideals while denying this to others. To exist, states and peoples should learn to coexist. It is necessary to stamp out in the world community the vestiges of the past, such as hostility, hatred, and lack of understanding and rejection of the just rights and demands of any people whether big or small. This goal can be achieved if we fight for it. May your motto be Goethe's words:

Only he deserves freedom and life  
Who has to conquer them every day.

I was pleased, dear Kerstin, to receive your letter in Russian. Knowledge of each other's language is a means of mutual understanding and rapprochement between people in different countries.

I do not object to my reply being included in a book of polls about the future which you, judging by your letter, are compiling in your class.

With respects,  
M. Gorbachyov.

*The schoolchildren from Landau expressed their warm thanks for the reply. They said they had sent similar letters to President Ronald Reagan of the United States, to other politicians and also to their coevals in many countries of the world. True, Reagan has not yet replied. At present they are looking for a publishing house that would agree to publish their book—a poll about the future. □*

## At the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee

MOSCOW, April 24, TASS:

THE Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee heard at its regular meeting today Mikhail Gorbachyov's account of the participation of a CPSU delegation in the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, conversations with Erich Honecker and other GDR leaders and meetings with the working people of the republic.

Having approved the work of the delegation, the Political Bureau expressed satisfaction with the total coincidence of the positions of the two parties and states on all questions of building socialism and of international politics. It spoke highly of the mutual desire of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic to further expand fraternal co-operation in the economy, science, technology, the cultural and intellectual fields and other areas with a view to the acceleration of the progress of socialist society and in the interest of socialism and peace.

The Political Bureau considered and approved Lev Zaikov's account of the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party and of the delegation's meeting with Alessandro Natta, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, in the course of which the sides discussed a number of questions for the further extension of contacts between the two parties.

The results of the talks and conversations of Mikhail Gorbachyov and Nikolai Ryzhkov with a Swedish governmental delegation led by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson were also discussed at the meeting. The desire of the USSR to ensure stable relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Sweden was stressed.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed at the meeting the results of the nation-wide communist subbotnik on the occasion of the 116th anniversary of Lenin's birth. The communist subbotnik, in which 159 million people took part, became a graphic manifestation of the high political and production activity of the Soviet people and their desire to respond practically to the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

### Incentive

Having examined the course of discussions of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress in the Party organisations of the country, the Political Bureau noted with satisfaction that the overall policy of accelerating the socio-economic development of society and safeguarding and strengthening of peace that was produced by the Congress was winning everywhere the unconditional support of the working people. The spirit of the Party Congress and the mobilising force of its resolutions are exerting an ever growing influence on the life of the Party and the whole country. At the same time the Political Bureau drew attention to the need to accelerate the restructuring of the work of the Party, government and economic management bodies in accordance with the demands formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

A resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, passed in accordance with the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, to improve planning and economic incentive and to streamline the management of consumer goods production in light industry was endorsed.

The Political Bureau considered some other aspects of economic and cultural development

and foreign policy activities aimed at lessening international tension, settling disputable questions by peaceful means and respecting the sovereign rights of all states. □

### Nuclear power station accident

MOSCOW, April 29, TASS:

As has already been reported in the press, an accident has taken place at the Chernobyl nuclear power station 130 kilometres north of Kiev. A government commission headed by Boris Scherbina, a Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is working in the locality. The commission includes the heads of ministries and departments and leading scientists and specialists.

According to preliminary data, the accident took place in one of the areas of the 4th power-generating unit and resulted in the destruction of part of the structural elements of the building housing the reactor, its damage and a certain leak of radioactive substances. The three other power-generating units have been shut down, they are in order and in the operational reserve. Two persons were killed during the accident.

Priority measures have been taken to deal with the effects of the accident. The radiation situation at the electric power station and the adjacent territory has now been stabilised and the necessary medical aid is being given to those affected. The inhabitants of the nuclear power station's settlement and three nearby populated localities have been evacuated.

The state of the radiation situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power station and the adjacent territory is being monitored continuously. □



# Soviet Government statement

MOSCOW, April 23, TASS:

THE world is passing through an in-tranquil and crucial phase of develop-ment when political will, a new approach, far-sighted decisions and practical actions are required with a view to improving the international situation radically. The time now is such that it is necessary to learn the great art of living together both in the world as a whole and in its individual regions in particular.

Advocating detente, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the current century, the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and the develop-ment of co-operation—these proposals found their vivid manifestation in the documents of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the USSR takes into con-sideration in full measure the interests of the countries of the Asian-Pacific region. Important processes are taking place there which cannot but have an impact on the positions of the Soviet Union as one of the largest Asian and Pacific Ocean powers, on those of its friends and allies, and on the interests of international peace and security.

In the existing conditions it is especially necessary to show mutual restraint, refrain from any actions that would worsen the political climate in that region of the world and hold back the consolidation and development of the positive processes there—the processes that promote the continuation of dialogue and the search for ways for improving the international situation.

Meanwhile, actions of this kind leading to the aggravation of tensions in the region are being taken by the United States of America and its allies. Judging from everything, certain political circles in the USA and Japan do not picture the future of the Asian-Pacific in any way other than in the form of confrontation of different countries. On the practical plane, attempts are being made for that purpose to create a structure and mechanism of a so-called 'Pacific community' which can be transformed in the future into a closed regional grouping, into another militar-istic bloc.

Approaching in the most selective manner the list of potential members of the 'Pacific com-munity', its initiators clearly show no concern for making the proposed organisation a truly rep-resentative forum for the discussion and solution of the long-pressing economic problems of the region, and also for changing the inequitable structure of interstate trade and economic relations that has taken shape here.

The world has witnessed more than once how the screen of economic assistance and economic co-operation, the objective process of inter-nationalisation and integration of the world economy have been used to further and sub-stantiate imperialist plans for the establishment of military groupings, 'treaties on joint defence' and so forth.

In the opinion of the Soviet Government, if no check is made to such a course of the develop-ment of events in the area, where interests of many states of the world converge and become intertwined, it could lead to a serious aggravation of tensions in the Asian-Pacific region.

The foundation for friendly relations, for building up trust and promoting mutual under-standing among peoples in that part of the world, just as in other regions for that matter, can and should be the development of equitable co-operation that is open to all, rather than efforts to put some states in opposition to others. Given such an approach—and all peoples are interested

precisely in it—there cannot be any room for knocking together blocs and counter-blocs, for establishing all kinds of 'axes' and 'triangles', for forming closed groupings, or cultivating protectionism and discriminatory measures in maintaining mutual trade and economic ties.

The Soviet Government believes that, despite the differences in the political systems, ideologies and world outlooks, the peoples of the Asian-Pacific region are bound together by a com-munity of vital interests. In the conditions of the growing inter-dependence of states it is much more difficult, or altogether impossible, to solve the existing problems on one's own or in an isolated group; for that purpose it is necessary to pool the constructive efforts of all states of the region irrespective of their socio-political systems.

The elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century and prevention of the militarisation of outer space, as proposed by the Soviet Union, would rid the peoples the world over and, naturally, in the Asian-Pacific region of the fear of nuclear and chemical threat, radically change the situation, elevate the security of states to a new level and promote the creation of felicitous conditions for the development of mutually advantageous co-operation.

The Soviet Union also proposes to press, through bilateral and multilateral consultations, for a solution to contentious issues, for better mutual understanding and for the building of confidence and thereby to create prerequisites for the holding of an all-Asian forum for a joint search for constructive solutions. It would be possible appropriately to prepare and hold a separate meeting of the countries of the Pacific Ocean area to consider matters of security, including those of economic security. Con-sidering the potential of the countries of the Pacific Ocean area in the political and economic fields, the holding of such a meeting—and one would see to it that it ends with important decisions—would become a major event for the region and would have a fruitful effect on the situation in the world as a whole.

The implementation of confidence-building measures and a reduction in the activity of navies in the Pacific Ocean would play a stabilising role.

The Soviet Union would welcome the est-ablishment of nuclear-free zones in the Asian-Pacific region. The decision of the southern Pacific countries to declare the area a nuclear-free zone has met with the most positive response in the Soviet Union.

It stands to reason that all countries of the Pacific Ocean area wishing to take part in the considerations of matters of security in the Pacific Ocean and in the elaboration of decisions should do so. A number of countries have already come forward with various proposals aimed at strengthening security in the area. The proposals deserve serious attention.

While tackling large-scale tasks of accelerating social and economic development, the Soviet Union gives paramount attention to the areas of Siberia and the Soviet Far East which are part of the Asian-Pacific region. Stable, mutually beneficial trade-and-economic relations have developed between the Soviet Union and many countries in the region. The growth of the industrial and agricultural basis, the completion of the construction of the Baikal-Amur mainline, the development of rich oil-and-gas, coal and other deposits of energy carriers and the drawing of new timber resources of the area into economic uses objectively create additional important material prerequisites for the USSR's more active participation in the process of international divisions of labour, trade-and-economic, scientific and technical co-operation with countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean area.

The Soviet Union is proposing to start a wide

exchange of views between all interested countries of that part of the world on matters aimed at establishing equitable, mutually beneficial and steady trade-and-economic, technological, scientific and cultural co-operation. The following could become spheres of such co-operation: the development of productive forces, the training of personnel, the use of new sources of energy, including nuclear energy, the upgrading of means of trans-portation, communication, the revelation of new forms of trade-and-economic, and financial co-operation with due regard for the interests of the developing countries of the region, exchanges of scientific and scientific-and-technical in-formation, the development of measures for the protection of the environment and for rational utilisation of biological and mineral resources of seas and oceans, the conduct of peaceful space research for common benefit, joint work in the field of medicine and health care, efforts to combat natural calamities and to eliminate their consequences, and so on.

It is clear that these complex, diverse and large-scale problems will require collective preparation of big long-term projects and pro-grammes and the participation of all the countries concerned in their implementation. The ideas which are available in this respect could be considered within the framework of the existing UN machinery, through the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in particular.

There is deep conviction in the Soviet Union that the establishment of large-scale co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit between all countries of the Asian-Pacific region, irrespective of differences of their social systems, meets the basic interests of the countries of that part of the world and will promote a restructuring of international relations on an equitable, democratic basis. Our country is ready to participate most actively in such regional peaceful co-operation and to use for the purposes of all the economic, scientific and technical potential at its disposal.

The strengthening of good-neighbourliness and friendship between all Asian-Pacific countries and the pooling of their efforts in the common search for constructive solutions to the problems of security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area would have a favourable effect not only on the situation in the Asian-Pacific region, but would also become a contribution to the cause of preserving and strengthening universal peace. □

## What is the Soviet Analysis?

The following booklets are available at the prices shown:

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- Condemned by History—Israel's co-operation with racists and reactionary regimes .....30p
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# Soviet proposals concerning chemical weapons

*GENEVA, April 22, TASS:*

THE Soviet Union's new proposals on banning chemical weapons, which had been announced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachyov at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin, were submitted to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva today.

These proposals make it possible to overcome the differences that still exist at the talks under way here and to make a decisive advance in the working out of a convention which would ensure the complete elimination of chemical weapons everywhere by the end of this century.

The Soviet Union, as was declared in Mikhail Gorbachyov's statement of January 15, 1986, is in favour of an early and complete elimination of chemical weapons and of the industrial base for their production. The Soviet Union is prepared for a timely declaration of the location of enterprises producing chemical weapons and for the cessation of their production and is ready to proceed, soon after the convention enters into force, to eliminating the stockpiles of chemical weapons. All these measures would be carried out under strict control, including international on-site inspections.

The new Soviet proposals stem from the statement of January 15, 1986. Their essence was set out by the Soviet Union's representative at the Conference on Disarmament, Viktor Israelyan.

They envisaged that the elimination of the stockpiles of chemical weapons be started by every country participating in the convention not later than six months after the convention enters into force, and the destruction or dismantling of the facilities for their production be started not later than a year after the convention comes into force. And 30 days after that the participating countries must declare the location of every facility for the production of chemical weapons, including components of so-

## Libyan Ambassador received

*MOSCOW, April 23, TASS:*

Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister, today received Mohamed Husni Shaaban, the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. Mohamed Husni Shaaban handed over a message from Muammar Gaddafi, the leader of the Libyan Revolution, to the Soviet leadership.

The situation around Libya resulting from the US armed aggression was discussed during the conversation. It was noted that the barbarous attack on a sovereign Arab state, the Libyan Jamahiriya, creates a real threat of the escalation of tension not only in the Mediterranean but also far beyond its boundary and has a negative effect on the international climate as a whole.

Eduard Shevardnadze confirmed the Soviet Union's solidarity with the friendly Libyan people in its struggle against the aggressive intrigues of the imperialist forces.

On behalf of the Libyan leadership, Mohamed Husni Shaaban expressed profound gratitude for this principled stand by the USSR. □

called binary weapons. This refers to all such facilities, no matter if they are state or private property.

The Soviet Union's proposals make it possible to ensure the timely cessation of the production of chemical weapons. Immediately after the convention comes into force, every participating country must stop all activity at the facilities for the production of chemical weapons. Within three months after the convention goes into effect, the participating countries will be bound to take national measures to close down the facilities, such as banning the occupancy of buildings, the switching off and dismantling of all lines servicing the facility, and other measures.

The Soviet representative also advanced concrete suggestions about the procedures for destroying or dismantling such facilities.

Questions of control are given special attention in the new Soviet proposals. The Soviet Union suggests that the ending of the operation of every facility manufacturing chemical weapons, including private enterprises, be ensured by strict control, including regular international on-site inspections. This envisages the verification of the correctness of the declarations, the sealing of the closed down facilities by inspectors, periodical checks on their safety till the destruction or dismantling of the facility starts. For purposes of effective control over the destruction and dismantling of facilities for the manufacture of chemical weapons, the Soviet Union suggests to envisage regular international on-site inspections and develop such procedures for the visiting of the facilities by international inspectors that would ensure their presence at all important operations for the destruction or dismantling of such facilities.

The final international inspection would be held upon the completion of the elimination or dismantling of the entire facility.

The Soviet representative also said that the convention should envisage measures ensuring its steady observance by any participating country regardless of whether state-owned or private enterprises or transnational corporations are involved. The convention should above all ensure that the commercial chemical industry is not used for the creation and production of chemical weapons.

Viktor Israelyan sharply criticised the United States plans for the production of binary chemical weapons and their deployment in West European countries. He said the implementation of these plans threatens to turn densely populated West European countries into a potential theatre of chemical war of annihilation, whose main victims would be first of all the civilian populations. Just as in the case of Pershing-II missiles and long-range Cruise missiles, the United States is clearly playing a dishonest game. It hopes to draw the retaliatory strike away from its own territory and onto the territory and the population of its allies.

The deployment of binary chemical weapons in Western Europe would have a most negative effect on the talks on a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons under way at the conference on disarmament.

The Soviet Union condemns resolutely the plans for the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons and believes that the United States Government must realise the responsibility for the consequences of such a step.

On the same day the Soviet delegation held a press conference in Geneva devoted to the Soviet Union's fresh steps at the talks on banning chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union's proposals have immediately evoked keen interest among delegations at the conference on disarmament. It is believed in the circles of the conference that they will give a strong impetus to the talks that have been inordinately delayed because of the unconstructive stand of the USA and some of its allies. The delegates attach special importance to the Soviet Union's bold, constructive approach to the problem of control. Many delegates emphasise that it fully refutes the allegations that the Soviet Union is not interested in developing effective means of verification of the implementation of the convention banning chemical weapons.

It is noted in this connection that the Soviet Union had already declared in favour of establishing systematic international control over the destruction of the stockpiles of chemical weapons and also over a limited production of the most dangerous chemicals, supertoxic lethal chemicals, which will be allowed under the future convention. The participants in the talks assess the new Soviet proposals as a patent confirmation of the fact that the Soviet Union's practical deeds do not differ from its words. The ball is now in the court of those who under various pretexts arrest the progress at the talks, among them, primarily, the USA. □

## Session of Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet

*MOSCOW, April 25, TASS:*

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet held a regular meeting in the Kremlin today, chaired by Andrei Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The question of fulfilling state plan assignments on electric power development in rural regions and saving energy in agricultural production in the Russian Federation's north-western regions was examined.

The meeting was addressed by members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: Lev Zaikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolai Slyunkov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Byelorussia, and Viktor Mishin, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League.

The meeting's participants also discussed the practice of considering deputies' inquiries, deputies' suggestions and remarks submitted to sessions of the Soviets of People's Deputies in Moldavia.

Resolutions to be published in the press were adopted on the questions examined. □

**STATEMENT  
by Mikhail Gorbachyov,  
General Secretary of CPSU  
Central Committee  
January 15, 1986.**

*Available from Soviet Booklets, 3 Rosary  
Gardens,  
LONDON, SW7 4NW. Price 20p.  
(Cheque, PO).*



# Eduard Shevardnadze's speech at Lenin anniversary celebration

MOSCOW, April 22, TASS:

FRANK and open talks with the peoples and governments is part and parcel of the new, socialist, Leninist diplomacy. It was recently demonstrated by the 27th Congress of the CPSU. A statement to this effect was made in his report by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister. He was addressing today the celebration meeting devoted to the 116th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

The Soviet Foreign Minister pointed out that the concept, new in principle, of a comprehensive security system, which was put forward by the Soviet Union, contains the prerequisites for a materialisation of the ideas of a new political philosophy of peace. The whole complex of international relations, each of their areas—whether it be military-political, economic, cultural or humanitarian—can be restructured on its basis. Herein lies the key to the settlement of the global problems as well as of the regional conflicts, and eradication of terrorism.

He said that the USSR was fully resolved to implement, patiently, consistently, purposefully and step by step, a policy for promoting international co-operation in every way and ensuring mature detente.

"There have been given more than enough proofs that the Soviet intentions are serious," Eduard Shevardnadze said. "The USSR has not conducted nuclear blasts for eight months and is in no hurry to resume them now."

"It is not we who are testing the world community's will that has been expressed by the leaders of six European, African, Asian and Latin American nations. It is not we who have responded to their appeal with more nuclear explosions," he said.

"Once again we urge the US leaders to listen to the voice of mankind, the voice of their own people, the voice of reason," the Soviet Foreign Minister said. "If they do not do this, then they will assume grave responsibility before the world."

"The Soviet Union is doing everything to stop the nuclear train which is going downhill," he added. "No one, however, should delude themselves. We are able to meet any challenge, including a military-space challenge. But this won't be our choice. We are convinced that not only we ourselves but also all the other nations do not need it."

The minister commented on the socio-economic aspect of the arms race. The more than 200 billion dollars extorted from developing countries every year, virtually as high as the military budget of the United States in the past few years, is not a mere coincidence. It is not just money belonging to others that is appropriated—brains and talent are drained from other countries.

"The peoples should realise that the 'Star Wars' programme will also be financed by them, but now with even more grievous consequences for their economic and socio-political health and for their spiritual and intellectual potential. More than that, the economic security of the peoples and their political freedom and sovereignty are inseparable. "The implementation of the Soviet proposals," Eduard Shevardnadze stressed, "would open realistic opportunities for reducing

the military budgets of the nuclear-armed countries."

Touching upon the Soviet Union's relations with socialist countries, the speaker noted that co-operation with them had reached a qualitatively new level since the April 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. Higher dynamism, comradesly openness, and a greater degree of coordination and purposefulness are now characteristic of them in every area. "It is heartening that there are some signs of a change for the better in Soviet-Chinese state-to-state relations," Eduard Shevardnadze said.

Dwelling on the imperialist policy of militarism and expansion now expressed in the doctrine of 'neoglobalism', the minister stressed this was nothing else but a modernised version of colonialism aimed at substantiating the right to overthrow lawful governments through the export of counter-revolution, use of hired bandits and thus taking social revenge. This is seen from the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique and from subversive actions against governments of other sovereign states.

The US aggression against Libya has shown how dangerous this policy is. There is an organic link between the bomb blasts in residential areas of Tripoli and Benghazi and nuclear explosions in Nevada. Peoples have seen how rabid chauvinism, arrogance and the licence to stop at nothing have prompted a barbarous act of state terrorism implemented with the use of the most up-to-date weapons of annihilation. Peoples have seen for what purpose US aircraft-carriers are plying the seas and oceans, for what purpose US military bases have studied the globe—from Japan and the Korean peninsula to Britain and the Panama Canal.

The endurance of the Libyan people, the resolute measures and actions taken by the Soviet

leadership, as well as a principled condemnation of the act of state terrorism by the world community, prevented a further escalation of the threat to peace and disrupted this imperialist venture. But the danger of imperialism's fresh intrigues still exists.

There should be no doubt in anybody's mind that the Soviet Union feels sympathy for and solidarity with those who uphold their right to independent and free development, who defend their national and human dignity.

"The USSR," he continued, "is a principled, staunch opponent of any kind of terrorism, primarily of its most ugly type—state terrorism. The USSR is ready to co-operate with all countries, with all the peace-minded forces in combating terrorism, no matter what form it takes".

"The USSR is ready for constructive dialogue with all countries, including, naturally, the United States. We are for carrying on the process started in Geneva. But Washington has by its actions seriously complicated the possibility of improving Soviet-US relations, especially practical preparations for a meeting of the leaders of our two countries", Eduard Shevardnadze said.

"In Washington there are forces which would like to blow up the signs of the thaw in Soviet-US relations and do away with the 'spirit of Geneva'. Their influence has been felt in recent US policy and the events in Libya have been part of this policy.

"The creation of conditions necessary for resuming direct dialogue at a high level now depends on the US Administration. What are needed are practical actions that can reduce the military danger and increase trust among states. We are prepared for this," he said.

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## Yuri Zhukov's speech at Sofia peace meeting

SOFIA, April 24, TASS:

"It is now clear to all that the stepping up of the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war, the risk of which is increasing, is now needed as never before," said Yuri Zhukov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, he was speaking here at the session of the World Peace Council (WPC), which opened today.

"The Soviet peace movement and the Soviet Peace Committee received with satisfaction the news that the WPC leadership has decided to devote this session to a thorough and business-like discussion of the state of and prospects for the movement's activity in conditions of the new, extremely difficult international situation," he said. "The message from Mikhail Gorbachyov, read out here, the speech of Todor Zhivkov and a thorough report by Romesh Chandra, suggests to us the ideas which will help us solve the burning problems facing the WPC."

The speaker pointed to the special danger for peace posed by nuclear explosions in Nevada, the brazen acts of armed aggression by the US Navy and Airforce against sovereign Libya, by the openly publicised preparation for the invasion of Nicaragua by US forces, the further intensifi-

cation of the undeclared wars, with the use of hired gangs armed with up-to-date US military equipment, against Angola and Afghanistan, the stepping up of Israel's bloody terror in Lebanon and Israel's atrocities on the occupied lands of the Arab people of Palestine.

"All this requires the stepping up of mass action by peace campaigners, the rallying of all anti-war forces, the enhancement of the effectivity of their joint or parallel actions," Yuri Zhukov went on.

"As to the Soviet peace movement, we shall start in a few days the action by many millions in the framework of the week of struggle for universal security, to be held in May," he said. "Their priority slogans will be the struggle for an end to nuclear testing, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, for the destruction of all US and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and for turning Europe into a nuclear-free zone, for the prevention of the militarisation of space and also mass actions in support of the people that became victims of undeclared wars and outright aggression on the part of the USA."

The Soviet delegation supported the considerations expressed by the speaker and advanced a number of concrete proposals whose aim is to upgrade the activity of the World Peace Council so that it should be in keeping with the present international situation. □



# Eduard Shevardnadze's speech at luncheon in honour of Bohuslav Chnoupek

MOSCOW, April 25, TASS:

"YOUR visit to the Soviet Union is taking place at an important period in the life of our countries", Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, said at a luncheon held here today in honour of Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia.

"The 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia have outlined impressive programmes for accelerating the social and economic development of our countries. Their fulfilment will strengthen still further the positions of socialism, its prestige and influence in the international arena," the Soviet Foreign Minister said.

"Our talks", Eduard Shevardnadze said further, "have confirmed the friendly nature of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations, the strengthening interaction of our countries in the international arena, and have been useful to both sides."

"We are at one in assessing the present international situation and the causes of its deterioration," he said further. "Through the fault of the American imperialism and its allies the world has come right up to such a dangerous line, crossing which would mean destruction for mankind."

"The whole world is watching with alarm the development of the situation in the Mediterranean that has been aggravated to the utmost by American imperialism's new criminal actions". How else can one qualify the United States bandit attack on Libya, a sovereign country and a member of the United Nations Organisation, than a mockery of international law and an act of

undisguised brigandage. The Soviet Union together with its allies, together with the overwhelming majority of states and peoples, wrathfully condemned this lawlessness and arbitrariness of the American Administration. We openly stated that Washington's reckless actions inflict damage to Soviet-American relations, to East-West relations as a whole.

"In these conditions—and we have every reason to say this, the defensive alliance of states of the Warsaw Treaty is the most important factor for preserving peace and security in Europe, and also in the whole world. The combined might of the Warsaw Treaty members is a real, insurmountable barrier in the way of those who are harbouring aggressive plans in respect of states of the socialist community."

"At the same time it is the hope and support of all peace-loving countries and peoples in the struggle for independence and social progress," Eduard Shevardnadze said.

"Being aware of its historic responsibility for the fate of the world and socialism and for the future of the peoples on Earth, the socialist community is firmly holding the initiative in the cause of averting nuclear war, achieving progress in the field of disarmament, easing international tension, and developing extensive and mutually advantageous co-operation between states with different social systems," Eduard Shevardnadze declared.

"Real prospects for ridding Europe of the mountains of nuclear and chemical arms are opened up by the Soviet proposals contained in the January 15 statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," he went on. "The proposals for a considerable reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, set forth recently in Mikhail Gorbachyov's speech in Berlin, is a serious supplement to the programme of nuclear disarmament, further developing it and making it more concrete.

"It is our view that the process of reducing

conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe—that could be started with the armed forces of the two alliances, while preserving constantly the existing balance in this field, and subsequently joined by other European states—should be carried out in combination with and with due account for our programme of nuclear disarmament."

"Czechoslovakia's vigorous foreign policy activities, its weighty contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, to the pursuance of the coordinated course of the fraternal countries in the international arena is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union," the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs said. "It gives us special satisfaction to note Czechoslovakia's growing prestige in the international community, the growing support for its foreign policy initiatives, in particular for the proposals made by it jointly with the GDR to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe."

"Initiatives in international matters, and I want to emphasise this particularly, come into being as a result of a collective exchange of views with our allies. Here a special role belongs to the now regular meetings of the top party and state leaders of the fraternal countries. So there is a comradely and actually continuous exchange of views on how to merge the forces of socialist countries more effectively in the efforts to achieve radical restructuring of international relations on the basis of just democratic principles and turn the idea of an all-embracing system of international security, set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress, into a reality".

"We say again and again: we are not wanting in determination to work patiently, perseveringly and persistently for an all-round development of international co-operation, for civilised relations with all countries, for the solution of the most complex problems", Eduard Shevardnadze said. "We say: let not even the slightest chance be lost in achieving disarmament, strengthening the security of peoples, the peaceful cohabitation and co-operation of states with different social systems." □

## Soviet-Czechoslovak communique

MOSCOW, April 26, TASS:

BOHUSLAV CHNOUPEK, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit from April 24 to 26, 1986, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the USSR, and Bohuslav Chnoupek held negotiations, expressing satisfaction with the dynamic development of the relations between the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The sides stated that of special significance in the present-day complicated international situation is the steady consolidation of unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty member states on the basis of the agreed-upon foreign policy course.

The ministers stressed the need for vigorous actions so as to put an end to the US-escalated arms race, to prevent it from spreading to outer space, to eliminate the nuclear threat and to go over to disarmament. They believe that the complete elimination of medium-range missiles of the USSR and the USA in the European zone would be an important step towards removing the

threat of a nuclear war.

The USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic strongly denounced the irresponsible policy of the US ruling circles which has already crushed a unique opportunity to attain the termination of nuclear explosions by the USSR and the USA and thereby really start the process of disarmament.

The ministers pointed to the importance of the new Soviet proposals on large-scale reduction of conventional armaments and troops in Europe and of the complete and all-out elimination of chemical weapons and the industrial basis for their production, provided adequate control. The USSR stated its full support for the initiative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic and also the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania on establishing, respectively in Central Europe and the Balkan peninsula, zones free from chemical weapons.

Confidence was expressed that the realisation of the proposal of the allied socialist states on establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe would help improve the international climate, consolidate stability and mutual confidence.

The USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic firmly denounced the barbarous US bombings of peaceful Libyan cities and expressed concern over the continuing heightening of tension in Central America. □

## Bohuslav Chnoupek at Central Committee

MOSCOW, April 25, TASS:

YEGOR LIGACHYOV, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Medvedev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have received today Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, who is currently on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Views were exchanged on topical international issues. It was pointed out that the situation in the world remains tense and acute. The continuing nuclear explosions and the aggressive actions of the United States against Libya have further aggravated the international situation. Under these conditions the countries of the socialist community are consistently pursuing their principled and responsible foreign policy directed at ensuring a change for the better in the situation in Europe and the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out that the Czechoslovak leadership actively supports the new Soviet initiatives, which were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachyov in Berlin. The implementation of the proposals concerning a considerable cut in all components of land forces and the

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# Joint Soviet-Afghan Communiqué

MOSCOW, April 24, TASS:

THE Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), which recently marked the 65th anniversary of the first Soviet-Afghan treaty, have stated with deep satisfaction that the relations of friendship, genuine good-neighbourliness and all-round co-operation between the two countries develop steadily and deepen on the basis of the principles of full equality, mutual respect for the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, says a joint Soviet-Afghan communiqué.

It has been circulated here at the close of the visit of Sultan Ali Keshmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Chairman of the DRA's Council of Ministers, to the Soviet Union.

The coincidence of the USSR's and the DRA's stands and their unanimity in their estimation of the situation in the world, of the causes of its

tenseness and of possibilities for improving it were pointed out. The USSR and the DRA emphasised the importance of the joint efforts of all peace forces in counteracting the imperialist policy of aggression and militarism.

It was emphasised that the top-priority question at the present stage was an immediate termination of nuclear weapon tests. The DRA welcomed the constructive steps of the USSR designed to solve the question of nuclear weapons testing. The sides condemned the continuation by the United States of a reckless militarist course toward intensifying the arms race and acquiring military superiority.

At the present stage, the communiqué said, a joint search for ways for a political settlement and, on that basis, for minimising the acuity of military confrontation in different regions of the Asian continent is becoming especially important and timely. This would promote the creation of conditions for taking steps along the road of turning Asia into a zone of peace and good-neighbourliness.

The USSR and the DRA took note of the need for achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the exercise of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to

self-determination and the establishment of its own state.

They emphasised that the way towards that aim was through the convocation of an international conference attended by all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The sides strongly condemned the US aggression against Libya. The bandit attack on that Arab country cannot be regarded in any other way than an outrage against law and morality—an action that generates a serious threat to universal peace and security.

The USSR and the DRA demanded an end to aggressive actions against the Libyan Jamahiriya and reaffirmed their solidarity with and support for the Libyan people.

The sides took note of the dangerous character of the continuing Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The consistent line of the USSR and the DRA towards an early termination of that conflict and a negotiated settlement of disputes between the sides was reaffirmed.

Both sides came out in favour of re-structuring international economic relations on a just and democratic footing and the establishment of a new world economic order that guaranteed equal economic security to all states. □

## AKEL delegation at CPSU Central Committee

MOSCOW, April 27, TASS:

THE delegations of the CPSU and AKEL are convinced that "cohesion and joint efforts of all democratic and patriotic forces of the Republic of Cyprus, a responsible approach by all countries concerned to the implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus, and the maximum utilisation of the good offices of the UN Secretary-General are essential for a successful solution to the problem of Cyprus." This conviction was expressed during a meeting between a delegation of the CPSU and a delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL).

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tactical aviation of the European states and the corresponding forces of the USA and Canada deployed in Europe, as well as the initiative in the field of a ban on chemical weapons will make it possible to lower the level of military confrontation. An important prerequisite for improving the atmosphere in Europe is the renunciation of any attempts at calling in question the fundamentals of the post-war set-up and the existing borders, the overcoming of the revanchist tendencies manifesting themselves in the FRG's policy.

It was stressed in the course of the meeting that the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia open prospects for a deepening of all-round co-operation between the two fraternal countries, their close co-operation in the international arena. The striving was expressed to perfect further the practices of coordinating the foreign policy actions of the allied states in the name of ensuring peace and security of the peoples.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. □

Taking part in the meeting were Anatoli Dobrynin, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; taking part from the AKEL side were Ezekias Papaioannou, AKEL General Secretary, Dinos Konstantinou, member of the Political Bureau of the AKEL Central Committee and Central Secretariat, Georgios Christodoulides, member of the Political Bureau of the AKEL Central Committee and Central Secretariat. The meeting was held in the CPSU Central Committee on Friday (April 25).

The participants in the meeting stated their unity of views in their evaluation of the international situation which is characterised by a sharp aggravation of tension due to the US imperialist circles' gross trampling on the peoples' will for peace, due to the further development of the arms race by them, to the conduct of nuclear explosions and to the pursuance of the piratic policy of 'neoglobalism'.

The representatives of the two parties strongly condemned the reckless act of state terrorism by the USA against Libya and the US unlawful actions in Nicaragua and Afghanistan, and are demanding an end to all those provocative actions. The representatives of the CPSU and AKEL again reaffirmed their parties' invariable solidarity with the peoples of the Near and Middle East, Latin America, and southern Africa who strive for their independence and social progress.

The CPSU and AKEL consider it a task of paramount importance to remove the threat of nuclear war. This goal can be attained through radical disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, through the ensurance of equal security for everyone, and through the assertion of peaceful coexistence as a universal norm in relations between countries.

The representatives of the CPSU reaffirmed the invariability of the stand of the Soviet Union which comes out against the division of the island and against the elimination of the Republic of Cyprus. It is in favour of keeping the country as

an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, and federal state free of any foreign military presence and pursuing a non-aligned policy in accordance with the will of its people. A widely representative international conference convened within the UN framework could become an important factor in a settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

The CPSU and AKEL reaffirmed "the striving of their parties to continue to come out in favour of further developing all-round contacts and co-operation between the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus, in favour of enhancing friendship between the Soviet and Cypriot peoples and of strengthening fraternal relations between the CPSU and AKEL." □

## Salvadoran delegation in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 24, TASS:

"THE Salvadoran people would long have achieved freedom and independence if the United States had not interfered in our internal affairs and had not rendered military and financial aid to the Duarte regime." Roberto Martinez said at a press conference today in Moscow. He heads a delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front now staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Latin-American Solidarity Committee.

"The National Liberation Front is operating all over Salvadoran territory and is intensifying its strikes," Martinez said. "The scorched earth tactic developed by the Washington strategists is being implemented in Salvador. The government forces guided by US military advisers bomb peaceful settlements, destroy crops, drive people out of their native places and herd them into 'strategic hamlets' that are virtually concentration camps. The butchers spare neither women, nor children, nor old people. They subject to brutal torture even pregnant women."

"The National Liberation Front declares for talks for the purpose of a peaceful settlement of the problem. But the US Administration is doing everything to prevent a peaceful resolution of the conflict." □



# Oleg Tumanov's press conference

MOSCOW, April 28, TASS:

OLEG TUMANOV, former head of the Russian department of *Radio Liberty*, who disappeared two months ago in Munich, is in Moscow. Speaking in an interview with a TASS correspondent, he said that his road home was 20-years-long.

He is confident that at a difficult time—and the world is not going through an easy time now—every honest person should be with his own people.

Everything Tumanov saw and experienced abroad left him convinced that an impudent, merciless and cunning enemy is working against his native country, against the cause of peace.

Therefore, Oleg Tumanov considers it to be his civic duty to reveal plans hostile to the people of the world—the plans of those who inspire a 'crusade' against the USSR and supervise wide-scale psychological warfare.

Tumanov knows some closely-guarded secrets of the subversive radio centre of the CIA, which *Radio Liberty* is in fact, with its ramified network of espionage centres in West Germany and other countries of Western Europe. Over the 20 years he amassed a huge amount of material demonstrating mendacity of assertions concerning the 'independence' of that radio station, and showing that a CIA branch is actually at work under the signboard of 'Liberty'.

Tumanov lists a considerable number of addresses under cover of which espionage centres of US intelligence are hidden.

Tumanov's also knows well the 'mechanics' of the CIA's contacts through *Radio Liberty* with so-called 'dissidents' and 'samizdat', with all anti-Soviet emigre organisations and Zionist centres.

Tumanov's evidence lays bare the essence of the CIA branch in Europe—the radio station *Liberty*—the essence which is hostile to the cause of peace.

Oleg Tumanov spoke at a press conference at the Press Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today. He told newsmen how after defecting to the West more than 20 years ago he had found himself in an anti-Soviet trap set up by the military intelligence service and the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. US intelligence officials arranged his employment with *Radio Liberty* where he started at the very bottom and worked his way up to become an editor on the news desk of *Radio Liberty*'s Russian service, chief of the news desk, and chief of the current affairs desk. Finally, in recent times he was performing the duties of editor-in-chief of *Radio Liberty*'s Russian service.

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Having devoted much attention to questions of the country's social and economic development the speaker stressed that the 27th CPSU Congress had filled Lenin's formula of a higher level of labour productivity as compared to capitalism with concrete practical content. This gave a clearcut working criterion for the present scientific-technical, structural and investment policy and a precise gauge to measure the end results of the entire work to fulfil the decisions of the Congress.

"Despite its entire complexity the task set by the Congress is quite attainable," Eduard Shevardnadze said. "Everything accumulated by the previous generations serves as the launching pad of acceleration. And the advance to new frontiers is being carried out on this powerful basis." □

Oleg Tumanov emphasised in his statement that "*Radio Liberty* and *Radio Free Europe* are branches of the US secret services, a convenient front for covert operations against the USSR and other socialist countries. The visible tip of the iceberg are the so-called propaganda activities who's aim is to implant such ideas in the minds of Soviet people that would serve the ends of the US secret services".

"The invisible activities, which are pursued by the radio station and its individual services and which remain unknown to audiences at large, are purely in the nature of intelligence. This, incidentally, is no secret to the West German Government. In its time the Social Democratic Government told the Americans to remove the radio stations from West German territory but since that time no more such demands have been made. There are obviously several explanations for this and one is the co-operation between the US and West German intelligence services.

"Over my twenty years of work at the radio station I have seen many documents, attended conferences of its senior officials and personally talked to representatives of US secret services and can say confidently that the radio service's executive staff has invariably included US intelligence officers. Let us look at how things stand today. *Radio Liberty*'s director Nikolai Prokofyevich Vaslev is a staff member of US military intelligence, Konstantin Vladimirovich Golscoy, director of the *Radio Liberty* Russian service, is a major in US military intelligence and his assistant Nikolai Petrov is a CIA staffer. These are just some of the names in the Russian service. The list can be continued.

"But I will name a whole department which works directly under the CIA's control. The address is 193 Saint-Germain Boulevard, Paris. Located there is the so-called audience research department. It is headed by CIA officer Gene Parta. Similar offices in Vienna, Rome, Copenhagen, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Salzburg and elsewhere also report to him. The department and its affiliates gather and process information on issues of interest to the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency and approach Soviet citizens on visits abroad with the aim of cultivating and possibly recruiting them.

"All these are in fact the CIA's foreign outposts," Oleg Tumanov said. "I do not know whether, say, the government of neutral Austria is aware of this."

"I lived in the West, for more than twenty years, he said. "For most of that time I worked on

*Radio Liberty*. I lived through both periods of tension and periods of detente. But *Radio Liberty*'s role and tasks have never changed under any circumstances. In whatever international climate, *Radio Liberty* has remained a mouthpiece of the warlike group of politicians to whom co-operation with the USSR and peaceful co-existence are more frightening than the shaking of the aspen tree."

"The Radio service has always been hostile to the Soviet system and more so now. It unswervingly follows the policy line which the US Government has adopted of late towards the USSR. It is a policy of sharply aggravating relations between the two countries, a policy of ignoring any peace initiative coming from the Soviet leadership, a policy of heightening international tension.

"My road back home has been tortuous," Oleg Tumanov said in conclusion. "I wouldn't wish anybody to experience this kind of 20-year-long road. I am now at home and it would seem the easiest thing to say that everything I have lived through has been a nightmare. A dream it hasn't been. Everything I told you here was a reality, a nightmarish reality. Only perhaps it is not everybody that can see this reality objectively. I could and so the road back to my homeland was for me the natural and logical one. At a difficult time, and the world is going through a difficult time now, every honest person should be with his own people. This is why I am here." □

## Viktor Nikonov receives Italian delegation

MOSCOW, April 24, TASS:

Viktor Nikonov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received today the delegation of the National League of Co-operatives of Italy led by Onelio Prandini, Chairman of the National League of Co-operatives and member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a business-like and comradely atmosphere, questions were discussed relating to economic co-operation between the USSR and Italy, between the National League of Co-operatives and Soviet organisations.

Taking part in the meeting were Vsevolod Murakhovsky, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee (Gosagroprom), and Mikhail Trunov, Chairman of Centrosojuz. □

## MEETING IN MANILA

MANILA, April 28, TASS:

President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines has met today with Mikhail Kapitsa, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister, who is currently on a visit here.

Consultations were also held with Leticia Shajani, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Philippines. A detailed exchange of views was held on prospects for the development of Soviet-Philippine relations and some international issues, concerning, in particular, the situation in the Asian-Pacific region. The sides have agreed to continue contacts.

Taking part in the meetings was Vadim Shabalin, USSR Ambassador to the Philippines. □

(N.B. The cross-heads in this bulletin were inserted by Soviet News—Ed.)

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