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Mikhail Gorbachyov's speech at dinner in honour of François Mitterrand

MOSCOW, July 7, TASS:

THE Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet today gave a dinner in honour of the President of the French Republic, François Mitterrand, and his wife. The reception was held in the Grand Kremlin Palace.

Present at the dinner together with the President were French statesmen and politicians accompanying him on his trip. Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the dinner. He said:

Esteemed Mr President and Mme Mitterrand, Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades,

We are glad to receive in Moscow the President of the French Republic and his wife, members of the French Government, distinguished representatives of friendly France. The warm welcome accorded to us in Paris by the residents of the French capital, the business-like and candid conversations with the President, with other statesmen and politicians are fresh in our memory.

I would like your present visit to Moscow to be memorable and interesting to you, to enable you to feel what is uppermost in the minds of Soviet people, what are their plans and hopes at this crucial moment of society's development. The essence of the strategy of the 27th CPSU Congress is to bring into play the entire social, economic and democratic potential of socialism, to give the necessary impetus to our development and improve the people's well-being. We have advanced bold plans and we are embarking on vast work, abandoning what is outmoded or has not justified itself. We are trying out new methods and looking for solutions that accord with the nature of the present-day tasks.

The whole country has been put into motion. The readiness of Soviet people to give their talent, abilities, knowledge, experience and energy to the common cause remind us of the most stirring moments in the history of our state.

The implementation of our plans is conceivable in conditions of peace. Hence the general line in international affairs: to do everything for the consolidation of peace, for the ending of the arms race.

By concrete steps, proposals and unilateral actions, the Soviet Union is showing its will to

alter the dangerous course of events, to ensure that distrust and animosity should be, at last, replaced with sensible co-operation based on awareness of the common responsibility for the fate of the world.

I have already said more than once that we are not going to convert anyone to our faith. Neither do we strive to be winners on the diplomatic 'chessboard'. Detente must be the aim of present-day diplomacy. And durable, mature detente is a benefit for all.

This applies above all to Europe for it is not only nuclear war that is of mortal danger to it. There are more than 150 atomic reactors, hundreds of chemical plants on European territory. Just a few conventional artillery shells are enough to destroy a reactor and take a toll of many lives. Whatever the variant, conventional or nonconventional, an armed conflict would trigger off a world catastrophe.

Everybody sees that Europeans are sick and tired of nerve-racking confrontation and tension. They need the air of detente. The seriousness of the international situation, the ripening of the threat of war are realised with particular acuteness here, in Europe. For it is exactly in Europe that powerful military groups oppose each other, whole 'Mont Blancs' of arms have been accumulated, new nuclear missiles are being deployed. On the other hand, it is in Europe that valuable experience of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, either members of military alliances or neutral, has been accumulated.

Europe's economic and political potential is large enough for it to speak more definitely and confidently on its own behalf, to press for progress at all the ongoing talks.

It is necessary to rid political thinking of viewing Europe as a 'theatre of operations'. Europe must set an example of the coexistence of sovereign, different, but peaceful states, states aware of their interdependence and building their relations on trust.

The main road to this passes through ridding Europe—from the Atlantic to the Urals—of the explosive burden of armaments. Jointly with its allies, the USSR recently advanced major pro-

posals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. This makes it possible to really eradicate fears, hypocritical and actual, that the elimination of nuclear arms in the European continent would tip the balance in favour of socialist countries, which, allegedly, have an edge in conventional armaments.

Let us approach all this in a new way: let the West make appropriate reductions in those types of arms of which it has more, while we shall not hesitate to eliminate the 'surplus' of those types of arms of which we have more. In other words let us look for a balance at a lower level. This task is realistic and pressing and we have a right to expect a positive and concrete response from the West.

Though Europe is called 'the old world', a sense of the new, sensitivity to historic changes is inherent in it. This was manifested in the emergence of a unique phenomenon which is described as the European process, 'the spirit of Helsinki'. It has stood the first test and continues serving stability and peace in Europe.

This process must be conducted along all directions—the political, economic, humanitarian and cultural. All 'three (Helsinki) baskets' must be filled with fresh and useful fruit. Such is our approach also to the coming forum of importance in the life of Europe—the meeting in Vienna of representatives of states participating in the European conference. We believe that that meeting might signify a turn for the better. And we are ready to promote this. We would like to count on this in interaction with France, and with other countries.

But the first stage of the Stockholm Conference is to end before the Vienna meeting starts. The situation there gives rise to concern. Little time is left. All participants should have long since manifested a responsible approach and flexibility. It is only serious mutual concessions on the basis of equality and equal security that can ensure success. The Soviet Union and France, who were at the source of the Stockholm forum, could reach agreement now as to how to promote this.

The theme of human rights becomes ever more
(Continued on next page)

Mikhail Gorbachyov's meeting with French President

MOSCOW, July 7, TASS:

MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and François Mitterrand, President of the French Republic, had a meeting in the Kremlin today.

They continued their political dialogue initiated in Paris last year on the major problems of the world situation, which remains tense and calls for relaxation.

Mikhail Gorbachyov presented to François Mitterrand the basic course of Soviet foreign policy at the present stage and explained the latest proposals and steps for the normalisation of the international situation.

The sides reviewed arguments concerning the causes for the present-day situation and attached special attention to the problems of ending the

arms race. They expressed confidence that changes for the better were possible in that area as well. Mikhail Gorbachyov expressed the hope that the constructive role of France in world affairs would contribute to such a change.

The conversation, the importance of which both leaders noted, was interesting and instructive. It passed in a spirit of sincerity and desire for mutual understanding which is characteristic of Mikhail Gorbachyov and François Mitterrand, and in an atmosphere of high responsibility for European and international security and for the condition of Soviet-French relations that is vested in the leaders of the two countries.

Exchanges of opinion will be continued, with the mutual understanding that they will help achieve concrete positive results. □

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Mikhail Gorbachyov's address to participants in Goodwill Games

MOSCOW, July 5, TASS: Here follows the full text of the address made by Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the participants in the Goodwill Games, which opened in Moscow today:

Esteemed participants in and guests of the Goodwill Games,

Dear Muscovites,
Comrades,

On behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Soviet people, I cordially greet the envoys of almost seventy countries who have come to this great international festival, a festival of sport, youth and peace!

The very name of these competitions is profoundly symbolic. They are manifestations of goodwill that are needed in relations between people and nations, states and governments today, more than ever before. Good will opens borders, makes it possible to resolve the vital problems of our time. Whatever distances divide us, people of Earth, and whatever the differences between our convictions and lifestyles, we must come together, talk, argue and vie with one another in honest competition. This always helps create an atmosphere of mutual trust and co-operation. Otherwise Earth cannot be saved from the lurking catastrophe.

I want to note with satisfaction that the games were made possible first and foremost by the joint efforts of the sports organisations, business circles and public of the Soviet Union and the United States of America. They decided to put an end to the abnormal situation in which Soviet and American athletes have not competed together in major international events for ten years now.

(Continued from previous page)

acute on the threshold of the 21st century. People refuse to tolerate arbitrariness and lawlessness within their countries and in international relations. And this is profoundly natural, for this reflects the level reached by civilisation. We approach this matter with the highest criteria both as a problem of the embodiment of advanced ideals of social justice and as one of the components of the all-embracing system of security. This was said at the 27th Congress.

The very emergence of Soviet society was made possible by a great revolution, accomplished to emancipate people and to put rights within the reach of tens of millions of working people.

A nation without rights, as attempts are being made to this day to portray Soviet people, would have never been able to amaze the world by transforming a backward country into a major power which is confidently following the road of progress. Naturally, we are committed to the values of the socialist way of life and take pride in our achievements. But we are not going to sit on our hands and be happy with what we have accomplished.

We see great opportunities for the further development of socialist democracy and it is our paramount task to put them to use.

We also are prepared for international co-operation on humanitarian problems and these are not mere words. We are looking for practical solutions in that field as well.

But what happened at the Berne Conference on human contacts, for instance? Progress towards agreement on positions was about to be

It is a good sign. We believe that meaningful contacts between representatives of our two countries should develop and grow stronger in other areas as well.

Sport is the ambassador of peace. I hope that the Goodwill Games, too, will become an event not only in sporting life but also in the improvement of the international atmosphere.

To do so, they have a good socio-political background: they are taking place in the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations.

The Soviet Union has done a good deal to make the year 1986 a year of peace. Our peace initiatives are intended to prepare the ground to start reversing the dangerous race towards the abyss and turning it around in the opposite direction, towards disarmament.

So we are expecting a serious reply from those in whom responsibility has been vested and who should at long last listen to protests against the arms race, resounding ever louder on all continents.

We welcome in your person, esteemed foreign athletes and guests, the peoples of those countries which sent you here. The participation of representatives of such a large number of states in the sports festival is evidence that the ideas of peace and mutual understanding are shared and cherished by people in every part of the globe.

The future belongs to young people, as everyone knows. We should hand over to them the baton of peace rather than the torch of war. We hope that the games held in Moscow will

made there—so the United States quashed that opportunity.

Yet the Soviet Union has unilaterally set about working on those proposals which we tabled at Berne. Moreover, the USSR is prepared to follow the Berne draft in practice—though it was not accepted—in its bilateral relations with those states which would wish to reach agreement with us.

Our meeting with you, Mr President, is taking place 20 years almost to the day after the historic visit of Charles de Gaulle to the Soviet Union. That visit not only ushered in a new stage in Soviet-French relations but became a precursor of positive change on the European scene as a whole.

The practice of the 20 years graphically shows that when both sides, especially great powers, display will and perseverance at the state level in the development of political, economic, cultural and other contacts, everyone stands to gain. We would like the Soviet Union and France to continue to set such a good example, much needed by Europe and the world as a whole.

We attach much importance to economic, scientific and technological co-operation with France, *inter alia* in such topical areas as the peaceful uses of space, the development of a dependable safety regime for nuclear power engineering and controlled thermonuclear fusion. Interesting achievements have already been made in this field and there is a basis for long-term and stable co-operation to the end of the millennium and beyond.

The Soviet Union has the firm intention to broaden areas of concord and co-operation between the USSR and France and to do every-

contribute to the international unity of young people on a peaceful, democratic basis. The spirit of rivalry and struggle should remain only in the sports arenas.

That is why the motto of these games is "From Friendship in Sport to Peace on Earth!"

Sport is the joy of conquering new heights, a source of health, high spirits and human longevity in creative endeavour. That is why physical culture and sport are so admired in our country and have become part and parcel of our social life.

While in the USSR, you will be able to see for yourselves the intense creative activity of the Soviet people. We are tackling the large-scale tasks set by the 27th Party Congress so as to improve human well-being, promote the harmonious development of the individual and meet the cultural, intellectual and material needs of the Soviet people. We know that the only road to this goal is the road of dedicated and inspired work under conditions of lasting peace. We need peace, everyone needs peace.

Our country has more than once played host to participants in major competitions. The 22nd Olympic Games opened at this very site six years ago. This time, too, the Soviet people will do everything possible to ensure that the stay of the athletes and guests of the Goodwill Games in the USSR will become a vivid and memorable event in their lives.

I greet you anew! Let us wish a good start to the Goodwill Games. Let us wish new achievements to the participants in the games, and vigour, happiness of labour and peace to all those present! □

thing it can to revitalise Soviet-French dialogue as a generator of sensible tendencies in world politics.

We wish the best of health and happiness to the President of France and Mme Mitterrand, and prosperity to the French people! □

TALKS CONTINUE

MOSCOW, July 8, TASS:

MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV AND François Mitterrand continued their one-to-one talks in the Kremlin today.

The two leaders thoroughly analysed the international situation, which is worrying, primarily because of the lack of progress toward ending the arms race.

Mikhail Gorbachyov confirmed that the Soviet leadership, seeking solutions to problems and an improvement in the situation, would continue to act constructively and in a responsible manner and was prepared to accept well-grounded compromises on the basis of equal security of the sides. It expects a similar approach from its negotiating partners.

The sides exchanged opinions on the attitude of the Western countries towards the proposals on reductions in conventional armaments and armed forces put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries. Discussing opportunities for an agreement on the elimination of the Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe, the sides touched upon the problem of the French forces in the overall nuclear balance.

Mikhail Gorbachyov informed François Mitterrand of problems related to the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. □

Eduard Shevardnadze's letter to UN Secretary-General

MOSCOW, July 8, TASS: Here follows the full text of the letter from Eduard Shevardnadze, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar:

Esteemed Mr Secretary-General,

In the present-day complex and tense international situation it is necessary that practical actions be urgently taken to ensure by joint effort of states a turn for the better, to start movement towards creating a dependable comprehensive system of international security to embrace all regions of the world.

All foreign policy actions of the Soviet Union, its approach to international problems, including the problem of ensuring security in the Mediterranean, are prompted by the striving for accomplishing this task in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union has on more than one occasion called the attention of the international community, including also at the highest political level, to the abnormal situation that is taking shape in that densely-populated region. It has actually been turned into an arena of military confrontation, and is overflowing with armaments, including the most destructive ones—nuclear armaments.

The reasons for this are well known: they directly follow from the US policy of 'neoglobalism', its imperial ambitions aimed at destabilising objectionable governments and suppressing national liberation movements.

The unprecedented escalation in the US military presence, the large-scale militaristic preparations, the unceasing manoeuvres off the shores of independent countries of that region, the provocative actions against Cyprus, the campaign of blackmail against Syria, the threats of the use of force against other Mediterranean countries, the aggressive actions by Israel, the US's strategic partner, and, finally, the unbridled anti-Libyan campaign have heated up to the limit the situation in that part of the world.

The matter came to the US direct armed attack on Libya—a sovereign state and member of the United Nations Organisation—which constitutes

a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the universally accepted standards of international law. Threats to deal new strikes against Libya do not cease today either. This policy of state terrorism can lead to grave consequences going far beyond the boundaries of the Mediterranean region.

It is quite apparent that the developments in the Mediterranean have a direct bearing on many countries, also the Soviet Union. Vitaly interested in the ensurance of the security of the area, the USSR resolutely supports the proposal of the non-aligned countries to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and co-operation and is prepared to make a weighty contribution to the consolidation of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean, for which a resolution of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly (40/157) calls.

The Soviet proposals for the spreading to the area of agreed-upon confidence-building measures, for the reduction of armed forces, withdrawal of nuclear-armed ships from the Mediterranean, renunciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear Mediterranean countries and the adoption by nuclear powers of the pledge not to use such weapons against any Mediterranean country that keeps from deploying such weapons also remain valid.

The Soviet Union recently advanced a new far-reaching proposal to withdraw the navies of the USA and the USSR from the Mediterranean.

There is in principle no need for our country to keep its naval forces in the Mediterranean on a permanent basis. The Soviet Union has to keep its ships permanently in the area for the sole reason that the US Sixth Fleet equipped with nuclear missile weapons and threatening the security of the USSR and its allies and friends is sailing close to our boundaries. If the USA which is situated thousands upon thousands of miles away from the Mediterranean were to withdraw its fleet from the area, the Soviet Union would simultaneously do the same. We are prepared to enter into talks on this matter without delay.

We believe that further steps for the consolidation of security in the area could be determined taking into consideration the Soviet proposals contained in the statement of January 15, 1986, on the elimination of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear and chemical) before the end of the current century.

The implementation of these practical measures and also reductions in the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe would undoubtedly result in an improvement of the situation in the Mediterranean and in the world as a whole, and contribute to stronger security and to the establishment of normal relations among states.

Urgent steps capable of lessening tension and normalising the situation in the Mediterranean are needed today more than ever before. All the interested parties have to make painstaking efforts to achieve that goal.

The Soviet Union is convinced that the problem of security in the Mediterranean must be resolved through the joint efforts of states and in this context it regards with understanding the initiatives of non-aligned Mediterranean countries, which are going to hold their second conference in Malta this year.

We think that a broader conference, similar to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, could play a useful role. The United States and other interested countries could attend such a conference in addition to the Mediterranean states and other countries adjacent to that region. Participating states could agree at such a conference on the elaboration of certain recommendations to build up a regime of peace and security for the Mediterranean.

The problem of the Mediterranean has been under discussion at the United Nations for a number of years and this discussion shows how worried the overwhelming majority of the states are by dangerous developments in that region. Generally useful decisions were taken on that problem but the present situation demands concrete actions to strengthen security in the Mediterranean, and a representative conference on this matter proposed by us could contribute to this goal.

It is the Soviet Union's belief that the United Nations should use its entire prestige and every opportunity to contribute in practice to the establishment of a region of lasting peace, security and co-operation for all in the Mediterranean. □

TELEGRAM

MOSCOW, July 4, TASS:

THE Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has sent a telegram to US President Ronald Reagan, in which it expressed congratulations and wishes of prosperity to the American people in conditions of peace and security, on the occasion of the national holiday of the United States of America—Independence Day.

The telegram said that it was only possible to ensure such conditions for all states and peoples by way of practical actions to eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction completely everywhere, prevent an arms race in outer space, strengthen peace and calm in all parts of the globe, and promote all-round co-operation.

"We urge the United States to join us in our efforts to create a comprehensive system of international security meeting the fundamental interests of the Soviet and American peoples and all other peoples on this planet," the telegram said. □

Gromyko and Mitterrand meet

MOSCOW, July 8, TASS:

ANDREI GROMYKO, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with François Mitterrand, President of the French Republic.

Andrei Gromyko stressed that the Soviet State was pursuing an energetic foreign policy and seeking an improvement in the international climate and a turn for the better in world and European affairs. The special importance of the Soviet initiatives was noted in that context, and first and foremost of the concrete goal that the Soviet Union had offered the international community, namely the complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the current century.

Just as during the meetings between the French President and Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet side expressed the conviction that mankind had no more important task today than the task of averting the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race and achieving disarmament.

On his part, François Mitterrand pointed to the constructive nature of the Soviet Union's

proposals for the limitation of nuclear and conventional armaments and expressed the wish that these proposals be discussed actively during appropriate talks.

Both sides declared that the Soviet-French political dialogue and the further development of ties would promote the strengthening of mutual confidence and friendship between the two peoples, and the consolidation of European and international security. This was the aim also of the exchange of opinions during the current visit of the French President to the Soviet Union.

The conversation passed in the atmosphere of sincerity and striving for mutual understanding.

Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side were Pyotr Demichev, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Ambassador to France, Yakov Ryabov, and other officials.

Taking part in the conversation from the French side were Jean-Bernard Raimond, French Foreign Minister, the French Ambassador to the USSR, Yves Pagniez, and other officials. □

Andrei Gromyko receives delegation from Afghanistan

MOSCOW, July 2, TASS:

"WE are for a free and independent Afghanistan. We support the policy of non-alignment of the Afghan State. Moscow has declared this more than once to Washington, London, Paris and other capitals." This was emphasised by Andrei Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during a conversation with a delegation of Afghanistan's National Fatherland Front.

The conversation was held in the Kremlin today. The Afghan delegation is staying in the

Nikolai Ryzhkov's message to Namibia conference

MOSCOW, July 6, TASS:

NIKOLAI RYZHKOV, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent a message of greetings to the participants in the international conference for the immediate granting of independence to Namibia, which opens on July 7 in Vienna.

The conference has been convened by decision of the UN General Assembly.

The message of greetings says, in part, that the earliest liberation of Namibia, is a central and immediate task in the overall struggle for the elimination of the disgraceful vestiges of colonialism.

The racist South African regime, violating the standards of international law and the clearly defined demands of the United Nations, including its Security Council, is continuing the unlawful occupation of Namibia, is seeking to break by force of arms the Namibian people's will for freedom, independence and national self-determination.

Backed by the United States and some other Western powers, the Pretoria racists are seeking to impose such a 'solution' of the Namibian problem that would actually preserve the colonial order in Namibia, and would permit the continued rapacious exploitation of its natural and manpower resources and the use of Namibian territory for fresh acts of aggression against independent African nations, the message says.

To attain these objectives, South Africa and its Western patrons are seeking to push the UN aside from a Namibian settlement and undermine the internationally recognised basis for ensuring Namibian independence, endorsed in Security Council Resolution 435 and other pertaining UN decisions.

The Soviet Union regards it as its internationalist duty to back the peoples' anti-colonial, anti-racist struggle.

The Soviet people's sympathy is fully with the Namibian people engaged in a heroic liberation struggle under the guidance of their legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), the document points out.

The solution of the Namibian problem brooks no further delay. The Soviet Union is convinced that this problem can and should be settled by political means. For that, it is necessary that the decisions of the Security Council and of the United Nations as a whole on the Namibian question be complied with. □

USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The delegation is led by Abdul Rahim Hatif, Chairman of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and member of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

The delegation includes representatives of various socio-political and ethnic sections of Afghan society, including the Supreme Jirga of frontier tribes and the Islamic clergy.

"The aims and tasks of the April Revolution fully meet the vital interests of the Afghan people," Abdul Rahim Hatif declared. He said that the revolution had opened to the Afghan people broad prospects for the construction of a new society based on the principles of social justice, democracy and progress. However, the Afghan people were having to solve these historic tasks of construction in complex international conditions, when a democratic country had become the target of an imperialist conspiracy. He pointed out that imperialism and international reaction led by the USA had been crudely interfering for several years in the

internal affairs of a sovereign country. The United States and its mercenaries had set up counter-revolutionary gangs and were rendering every military and financial assistance to them, and were doing everything to perpetuate a tense situation within Afghanistan and around it.

Andrei Gromyko resolutely condemned the undeclared war against Afghanistan and declared that the Soviet Union supported and would continue supporting the efforts of the Afghan people aimed at protecting the country's sovereignty and consolidating the gains of the April Revolution. The wish was expressed that the struggle of the National Fatherland Front be spread in every way, so that new forces might be drawn into it, forces which, regardless of ideological views or religious creed, would like to see Afghanistan free and prosperous.

On behalf of the delegation and the entire Afghan people, Abdul Rahim Hatif expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet people for the fraternal assistance to the peaceful work of the Afghan people, and for the support for their struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and internal reaction. □

Eduard Shevardnadze's meeting with Marian Orzechowski

WARSAW, July 3, TASS:

IN the present complex international situation, socialist countries are determined to wage an active struggle against the military menace, for the democratisation of the entire system of international relations, and for its radical restructuring on the basis of all-embracing security, equal for all.

This was noted here at a meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister, and Marian Orzechowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic, and other high officials of Poland's Foreign Ministry. Eduard Shevardnadze took part in the Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The participants in the meeting emphasised that this foreign policy course of the socialist community had been convincingly confirmed again in the report of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Wojciech Jaruzelski, to the Tenth Congress of the Party and in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachyov, at the Polish Communists' Congress.

The sides pointed with satisfaction to the intensification of concerted actions of socialist countries on the international scene. A conference of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Budapest had become an important stage on the path of the further strengthening of their co-operation. At that conference, the countries of the socialist community had advanced a joint initiative in the sphere of reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, which was a substantive addition to the programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

The ministers expressed their wish that the first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures

and Disarmament in Europe should end by achieving results, and emphasised the importance of a meeting of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to be held in Vienna. The purposes of detente in the continent would also be served by the achievement of mutually-acceptable arrangements at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The sides expressed the firm intention of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic to work vigorously, jointly with other fraternal countries, for the implementation of the concerted foreign policy course aimed at the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and consolidation of universal peace.

The conversation passed in a friendly, sincere atmosphere which is characteristic of relations between the two countries. □

Contributions to the Chernobyl aid fund

MOSCOW, July 5, TASS:

"ACCORDING to the figures at the beginning of July, voluntary donations worth more than 320 million roubles have come to the State Bank offices and savings banks of the USSR for the Chernobyl aid account," said Viktor Dementsev, Chairman of the Board of the USSR State Bank. Today the newspaper *Izvestia* published the text of an interview with him.

Viktor Dementsev said that contributions were also coming from abroad. The USSR *Vneshtorgbank* (Foreign Trade Bank) had received more than 600 thousand roubles worth of foreign currency. "Just from the names of the currencies, one can judge the broad response in connection with the Chernobyl disaster from progressive people of the world," Dementsev commented. "We have received Vietnamese dong and Polish zlotys, Indian rupees and Japanese yen, British pounds sterling and US dollars."

"All contributions to the aid fund for the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant are deposited in account No. 904 at the USSR State Bank," Viktor Dementsev said. □

Anniversary of treaty between the USSR and People's Korea

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT

MOSCOW, July 3, TASS:

THE following is the full text of a statement by the Foreign Ministry of the USSR:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has issued a statement proposing that the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone. The DPRK, which recently joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, has now unilaterally proclaimed the renunciation of the testing, production, importation and deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory, and the prohibition of their transit via the republic's territory, air space and territorial waters.

The DPRK Government has called on the United States to stop the introduction of nuclear weapons into South Korea, to reduce stage by stage all the weapons deployed there and to give up the plans of using nuclear weapons in Korea. The DPRK's readiness was also expressed to start talks with the US and South Korea on these issues.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this new peace initiative. It is a manifestation of

Andrei Gromyko greets delegation from People's Korea

MOSCOW, July 2, TASS:

ANDREI GROMYKO, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Lev Zaikov, a member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today had a meeting in the Kremlin with a Party and government delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kim Hwang, a member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The guests arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to attend events marking the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

The sides exchanged opinions on ways to further broaden bilateral relations; they laid special emphasis on the importance of the joint actions of socialist, developing and non-aligned countries, the international communist and working class movement and all the other democratic and anti-war forces, in curbing the nuclear arms race and preventing the militarisation of space.

Kim Hwang noted that the USA was turning South Korea into a staging area for its nuclear missiles in the Asian continent.

Andrei Gromyko and Lev Zaikov pointed out that the USSR was in solidarity with the policy pursued by the Workers' Party and by the Government of People's Korea to secure the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis without outside intervention. □

the sincere striving of the leadership and the people of the DPRK towards lessening tension and strengthening peace in the Far East and throughout the world. The proposal, worked out in Pyongyang, would eliminate in the event of its consistent and full implementation a serious potential breeding ground for a nuclear conflict and would become a substantial contribution to consolidating the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime.

The DPRK's constructive step is being viewed in the Soviet Union as a logical continuation of socialist Korea's consistent peace efforts directed at achieving a withdrawal of the American troops

from South Korea, replacing the armistice in Korea with a peace agreement, drafting a north-south non-attack declaration, ending the practice of conducting large-scale military exercises on the territory of the peninsula, and promoting a peace dialogue between the two parts of Korea.

The DPRK's initiative is yet another vivid example of the socialist countries' readiness for an active search for ways of nuclear disarmament so as to traverse their part of the road in resolving the problem of ensuring security in Asia.

The Foreign Ministry of the USSR declares on the Soviet leadership's instruction that the Soviet Union wholly backs the latest proposal by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. □

Geidar Aliyev's speech at reception for DPRK delegation

MOSCOW, July 2, TASS:

"TO lessen tension in the Korean peninsula, to hold a constructive and fruitful dialogue between north and south and to create favourable real conditions for a peaceful democratic reunification of Korea, without outside interference, would be a significant step towards improving the situation in Asia," Geidar Aliyev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, said today.

He was speaking at a reception in honour of the visiting Party-and-government delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"No person capable of looking at reality without bias can fail to see", Geidar Aliyev said, "that the DPRK's demand for the withdrawal from the south of the peninsula of US forces, which are the principal barrier in the way of intra-

Korean dialogue, is absolutely just and valid."

He said that the Soviet-Korean treaty had served for 25 years now as an important instrument for maintaining stability and security in the Far East.

"The aggravation of tension in that region", Geidar Aliyev continued, "has given us shared concern." He said that the sources of the tension were known—the escalation of the US military presence, the militarisation of South Korea, the forging of an aggressive axis between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, the growth of revanchist sentiments in Japan, and attempts to block the launching of broadly-based and equal co-operation among Asian nations, by way of forming closed groupings like the 'Pacific community'.

Geidar Aliyev stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet State actively and consistently supported efforts by the DPRK for a relaxation of tension in the peninsula and a reunification of Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis. □

Vsevolod Murakhovsky's visit to Britain

LONDON, July 3, TASS:

VSEVOLOD MURAKHOVSKY, a First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Chairman of the State Agri-Industrial Committee of the USSR, is paying an official visit to Britain at the invitation of the British Government. He arrived on July 1.

He has had meetings and conversations with Paul Channon, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, and Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Prospects for developing Anglo-Soviet relations, including ways of broadening science, technology and economic co-operation in the agri-industrial sector and other fields, were examined during the talks.

Vsevolod Murakhovsky and Michael Jopling signed a memorandum of understanding between the State Agri-Industrial Committee of the USSR and Britain's Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on co-operation in agriculture and food production.

The memorandum provides for increases in exchanges of scientists, specialists and specialised delegations in the field of agriculture and related industries, for bilateral symposiums, conferences and exhibitions, for exchanges of scientific and technological information and documents as well

as seeds, equipment, planting material and veterinary and chemical preparations, and for joint research into problems of mutual interest.

Michael Jopling was invited to visit the Soviet Union. He accepted the invitation with gratitude.

Vsevolod Murakhovsky was also received by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. Taking part in the conversation was Leonid Zamyatin, Ambassador of the USSR in Britain.

LONDON, July 5, TASS:

Vsevolod Murakhovsky has been completing his official visit to Britain where he has been staying at the invitation of the British Government.

During his stay Vsevolod Murakhovsky visited companies involved in agro-industrial research and development and food-processing technology, including ICI, the ICI Jealotts Hill research centre and Sainsbury's.

Before his departure for Moscow, the USSR Embassy in Britain gave a reception in his honour. The reception was attended by Sir Geoffrey Howe, British Foreign Secretary, Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, representatives of British political circles and the business community, and prominent specialists in agriculture and related industries. □

Press conference at the USSR Embassy in London

A press conference was held at the USSR Embassy in London on Friday 4 July. Taking part were USSR Ambassador Leonid Zamyatin and Colonel-General Nikolai Chervov, head of the department of arms control at the USSR General Staff.

In an introductory statement, Mr Zamyatin referred to the three major agreements on strategic weapons which curbed and controlled nuclear arms, namely the 1972 and 1979 SALT agreements, including the 1972 ABM Treaty.

He pointed out that President Reagan had only recently announced the US intention not to comply with the provisions of the SALT agreements later this year.

United States officials were also making no efforts to conceal their preparedness to break the ABM Treaty.

Mr Zamyatin said that the USSR had suggested that if the USA had any doubts associated with the effectiveness of the SALT agreements they should have them verified through the standing consultative commission set up for the purpose, or by using the normal diplomatic channels.

"The Soviet Union believes the continued compliance by both sides with the obligations of these existing agreements would have great importance for the maintenance of strategic balance and for enhancement of security," he pointed out.

"To build on these agreements, our preferred course in limitation of strategic offensive weapons capable of reaching each others' territories is for both sides to agree right away to cut them by half.

"Now we have just submitted in Geneva an intermediate option: to cut all strategic offensive weapons systems by equal amounts, to keep the ABM Treaty in force for the next 15 years, and to limit the SDI elaboration to the level of laboratory research. General Secretary Mr Gorbachyov said, on June 16, 1986: 'If the American side ignores our initiatives this time again, it will become obvious that the present US Administration is engaged in an unseemly game in a most serious matter on which the future of mankind depends'."

The Ambassador then invited questions from correspondents.

Replying to a question about the projected Soviet-US summit, Mr Zamyatin said:

"We stand for such a meeting to take place. But we think that such a meeting should be well prepared, in order to tackle serious major international questions—as was agreed by Mikhail Gorbachyov and President Reagan in Geneva at the end of last year. And certainly such a summit could take place in favourable conditions." He said that the USSR agreed that, in order to prepare for such a meeting, a meeting between the foreign secretaries should take place.

"The question of the timing of the summit meeting, as well as the meeting between the foreign secretaries, is the subject of negotiations through diplomatic channels. Whether and when we establish that there is a subject to be discussed and questions to be settled, we will certainly proceed with the preparations for the meeting. For us it not a question of timing. The question is of the subject. I should tell you that both sides have established preparatory working groups in order to prepare for the meeting.

"But when speaking about the possibilities for such a summit it should be mentioned that in the White House there seem to be two categories of

officials. One category stands for the Soviet-US summit to take place, the second category seems to be doing everything possible to hinder it, and to advise President Reagan to do everything he can to ignore preparations for the summit. One obvious example of such behaviour is of course the statement to the effect of the abrogation of the SALT-2 Treaty."

* * *

Colonel-General Nikolai Chervov then spoke of the Soviet-US negotiations at Geneva. "As concerns the space and nuclear weapons talks in Geneva, and the results which we would like to achieve there: we would like to see space free from first-strike weapons. There are no weapons systems in space now, neither Soviet nor US. We wish space to remain peaceful, this is our principled approach, there is no compromise on this.

"In order to achieve agreement to this effect we suggested to the US side that what should be done is to enhance the regime of the ABM Treaty—and we are speaking about non-withdrawal from this treaty for at least 15 years. We suggest that all research work within the SDI framework should be limited to laboratory research. That is our position on space issues.

"On strategic nuclear weapons we proposed to the US side, and wish to see, radical reductions in this category of weapons. If space remains peaceful and if the ABM Treaty regime is enhanced we are prepared to reduce our strategic nuclear potentials by 50 per cent; we refer to all weapons capable of reaching each other's territory. These weapons largely define the strategic balance.

"The US side disagreed with our proposal, and insisted that they could not accept the idea of a reduction in their forward-based systems. We took this into account and tabled our new interim proposal, at the Geneva negotiations.

"The essence of our interim proposal is: only strategic offensive weapons should be reduced at the first stage, while the medium-range and forward-based systems should be tackled at later stages. This interim proposal removes the main obstacle which, according to the US side, was hindering progress towards agreement in this sphere."

Nikolai Chervov said that the US side was maintaining that not everything in this proposal was suitable to them. "However," he went on, "the American President and the leaders of the US delegation at Geneva are stating that our interim proposal does represent a basis for mutually acceptable agreements at this stage."

"Now as concerns the INF (intermediate nuclear forces)," Chervov said, "our aim is to liquidate the Soviet and American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. We are speaking about Soviet SS-20 missiles as well as the American cruise missiles and Pershing-2. We have three obstacles here which hinder progress towards these aims. One obstacle is the nuclear potentials of Britain and France. From the outset, I would like to make it quite clear that we are not interfering in the military programmes of either the UK or France. We are not demanding the reduction of their nuclear forces. It is up to Britain and France to decide. At the same time, in the process of radical reduction in the nuclear weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States, we wish to see the nuclear potentials of Britain and France not to increase numerically. We are not speaking about a ban on modernisation of their nuclear potentials, we are speaking about numerical non-increase. References to the effect that the nuclear

potentials of Britain and France are very minimal and could be, so to speak, neglected are not serious.

"I can tell you that the missiles of only one Trident submarine can destroy all major cities in the European part of the Soviet Union. Since we are living in the nuclear age, it is necessary to think in nuclear categories; therefore it seems to be quite illogical that, in the event of Soviet and American radical reductions in nuclear forces, the two countries Britain and France would increase their own nuclear potentials." Speaking of the other obstacles to solution of INF, General Chervov said that the major problem was the differences of approach between the Soviet Union and the United States. He pointed out that the Americans were demanding a global solution to this problem, by including the Soviet INF in Asia. "The Soviet position is that we should tackle this problem only on a European basis," he said. "The third obstacle is that the American side is categorically refusing to undertake a commitment to non-transfer to third countries of its strategic- and medium-range nuclear forces. These three obstacles have not been overcome so far."

He added that very recently in Geneva the USSR had tabled a draft agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on liquidation of medium-range missiles on the European continent. "Therefore, there is now in Geneva a formal draft treaty which could be tackled by both sides."

General Chervov confirmed that the USSR had requested a special session of the standing Soviet-American consultative committee, which was established in accordance with the 1972 SALT-1 Treaty and ABM Treaty. "The task of this commission is to consider the compliance by both sides with the provisions of the treaties. Since the American Administration denounced the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties the question naturally arises, what shall we do next in relations with each other? What is the American side proposing to replace SALT-2 with? We should know that."

He said that the regular meeting of the commission was due to take place in September. The USSR suggested holding a special session towards the end of July.

General Chervov was then asked whether he saw any scope for progress before the next summit in conventional weapons or chemical weapons reductions.

He replied that the Vienna negotiations had lasted for 13 years, quite fruitlessly, and that actually these negotiations could be conceived as negotiations of lost opportunities.

"Most importantly, the NATO countries have a very firm grip on these negotiations in order not to allow them to move further, to progress. What hinders progress? Actually we have agreed upon the figures of the measure of reductions. But the NATO countries, if I may say so, put forward a sort of absolute programme of control and verification in order to observe the military activities of the Warsaw Treaty and in particular of the Soviet Union. We are speaking about Central Europe, and the Vienna negotiations mandate envisages negotiations on reduction of forces and armaments within Central Europe. But the NATO countries are demanding to put under control and verification eight Soviet western military districts which have no relation whatsoever to the Central Europe situation. First of all, this is a violation of the mandate of the

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LAW

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990

THE Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolves:

Article 1. To approve the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990, as presented by the USSR Council of Ministers, detailed by the years of the five-year period, ministries, state committees, government departments of the USSR and the Union Republics, and elaborated in line with the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Ending in 2000.

Article 2. To endorse the following main indicators of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990:

per cent of 1985

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
National income, consumption plus accumulation	103.8	108	112.4	117.1	122.1
Industrial output, total	104.3	108.9	113.8	119.1	125
of which:					
means of production	104.3	108.8	113.6	118.7	124.3
consumer goods	104.4	109.2	114.3	120.4	127
State centralised capital investments	109.9	108.9	110.9	112.8	115.1
Labour productivity:					
industry	104.1	108.7	113.6	118.9	125
construction	103.5	107.3	111.6	116.2	121
railways	102.1	104.4	106.9	109.4	112
Profits from economic performance of state enterprises and organisations	109.3	118.5	128.3	139.3	152.7
Real per capita income	102.5	105	108	111	114
Retail commodity turnover of state and co-operative trade (excluding sales of alcoholic beverages)	105.9	112.2	118.8	125.9	133.4

To increase in 1986-1990 the average yearly volume of agricultural output by 14.4 per cent, compared with the previous five years. To raise in the five-year period the average yearly level of labour productivity in the socialised sector of agriculture by 21.4 per cent.

Article 3. For the purposes of fulfilling the programme of social development and raising the people's well-being, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, to ensure in the 12th five-year period:

the increase of 14.7 per cent in the average monthly wages of industrial and office workers on the basis of the growth of production and labour productivity, and the increase of 18 per cent in the incomes of collective farmers from the common enterprise;

the increase of 25 per cent in social consumption funds and the intensification of their role in solving production and socio-demographic problems;

the increase of 50 per cent in the volume of paid services to the population;

the commissioning of housing facilities with a total floor space of 595 million sq m. To raise the quality of housing construction and improve Soviet people's housing conditions.

To implement in the 12th five-year period, in accordance with the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Ending in 2000, endorsed by the 27th CPSU Congress, the following measures for raising the living standards of the people:

raise the wage rates and salaries of industrial and office workers in the productive branches of the national economy stage by stage, in keeping with the provision of necessary conditions and the finding of resources, mainly financed by production associations, enterprises and organisations themselves;

complete the measures, initiated during the 11th five-year period, to raise the salaries of teachers and other public education workers;

begin the stage-by-stage increase in the salaries of workers in the sphere of public health, culture and higher education;

establish closer links between the wages and salaries of workers of research institutions, design, technological and planning organisations and the effect of the development and application of new machinery and advanced technology;

introduce the payment of percentage increments to the wages and salaries of industrial and office workers for the continuous length of work at enterprises, institutions and organisations located in the regions of the Far East and Eastern Siberia;

introduce regional differentials to the wages and salaries of industrial

and office workers, for whom they have not been established, in the Urals, in the northern and eastern areas of Kazakhstan, and in the northern areas of the Vologda and Kirov regions;

increase material incentives for industrial and office workers engaged in second- and third-shift work, primarily in mechanical engineering, expand the benefits and allowances to this category of workers through the funds of enterprises and organisations;

abolish taxes on the wages and salaries of up to 80 roubles a month and decrease them on wages and salaries of 80 to 100 roubles a month;

effect stage by stage, by the regions of the country, an increase in the length of the partially paid leave of absence for working women so that they can look after a child until it is one and a half years old, with the simultaneous granting to them of the right to an unpaid leave of absence until the child reaches the age of two years;

increase the length of prenatal leave for working women from 56 to 70 calendar days, and of the paid leave to attend to a sick child to 14 days;

increase from 8 to 12 years the age of children for whom benefits are paid to families with low incomes;

increase allowances for food at preschool institutions, provide free medicines to children until the age of three years;

cancel the levy of the tax on newly-weds during the first year after the registration of their marriage;

raise the minimum size of old-age and disability pensions to industrial and office workers and pensions in the event of a loss of breadwinner, as well as the previously arranged pensions to collective farmers;

introduce for pensioners permanently residing in the countryside and linked to agriculture the payment of pensions to the tune of 100 per cent of the set rates; effect measures to increase the size of pensions for people disabled from childhood and to improve their living conditions;

increase allowances for food and medicines in hospitals for invalids of the Great Patriotic War, in maternity homes, central, city and district hospitals, as well as allowances for medicines at outpatients' clinics and polyclinics;

increase allowances for food, medicines and other needs in homes for old people and invalids;

continue the repayment of state internal loans.

The USSR Council of Ministers shall establish the deadlines for the implementation of the above socio-economic measures and ensure their realisation.

To enhance the efficiency of the labour remuneration system, to dovetail more closely the size of workers' remuneration with their input of labour, to vigorously eliminate the elements of wage-leveling, heighten material and moral responsibility for shortcomings and lapses in work. To improve the correlation of the sizes of wages according to branches of the national economy, and also according to the different categories of working people, taking account of the complexity and conditions of the work done. To enhance the prestige of engineering labour. To raise the role and authority of foremen, technologists and designers, to increase material and moral incentives for their work and creative attitude towards work.

Consistently to pursue the policy of retail prices in keeping with the tasks of raising the population's real incomes. To ensure the economically and socially sound correlations of prices between different groups of commodities. To lower the prices of individual goods in keeping with a rise in the efficiency of their production and the lowering of costs, and the accumulation of necessary commodity and financial resources.

To ensure consistent development and strengthening of the material and technical base of institutions of public education, culture and public health, and the improvement of social and cultural services to the population.

Article 4. To endorse the following major indicators of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 by Union Republics:

(Table appears overleaf)

To instruct the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics to adopt laws on the five-year plans of economic and social development for 1986-1990, incorporating the major indicators of the development of the entire economy on the territory of the respective Republic.

Article 5. The USSR Council of Ministers, the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics and the ministries, state committees and government departments of the USSR shall:

a) proceeding from the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Ending in 2000, endorsed by the 27th CPSU Congress, and this Law, ensure the

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PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE USSR EMBASSY IN LONDON

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negotiations. And secondly, if we are to take such an approach, we would demand control and verification in order to observe the whole territory of Great Britain.

"Apart from that, the mandate of the negotiations envisages not only the reduction of armed forces but of armaments as well. The title of the negotiations speaks for itself. That is, the Mutual and Balanced Reductions of Armed Forces and Armaments. The NATO forces are refusing to reduce armaments and they have agreed only to reduce armed forces. When these obstacles are removed then we can speak with some hope about the possibility of the Vienna negotiations ending with some positive results.

"As concerns chemical weapons, we have quite essential movements on the part of both sides. The essential issue now is the control over the commercial enterprises which produce chemical weapons. This might represent an obstacle to achieving an agreement to ban chemical weapons. This obstacle is being created by the Western side. If it is removed there is a possibility of reaching agreement. We have actually broadly agreed upon all other aspects of banning chemical weapons, including the system of control and verification and including on-site inspection."

"In principle we have broad agreement. What we are speaking about is control over the activity of the private sector, of the transnational

corporations and commercial enterprises which are capable of producing chemical weapons. This is a matter of principle and this so far has not been agreed upon. The United States is not willing to put under strict control the categories of enterprises which have just been listed."

Ambassador Zamyatin was asked about the role of Britain in improving the atmosphere for the Soviet-US summit talks.

He replied: "Britain can play a big role in the organisation of the next summit between the Soviet Union and the USA and in the process of Soviet-US arms negotiations. This does not mean that we are looking for mediators in our negotiations with the US; however, we have a high esteem for the influence of West European countries, and especially of those who claim to have a special relationship with the United States.

"Britain, for example, could play a big role in the question of a ban on nuclear weapon tests." He reminded those present that back in 1980 Britain had been one of the participants in the trilateral talks on achieving a complete test ban treaty. At these talks a draft agreement had already been prepared which envisaged a ban on all nuclear weapons tests by the three countries (USSR, USA and Britain) and included control and verification measures. "The British side refused to sign it, and refused to accept the agreed number of verification stations on its own territory: we were speaking of about ten such

stations. Consequently, the United Kingdom could play a positive role in the solution of this particular problem, as well as in the resolution of other problems of arms control. We believe that the voice of Great Britain as a nuclear power is a weighty one."

Replying to the same questioner, the Ambassador said that "as concerns the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty to eventually dissolve NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, it still remains in force and is reiterated at each meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty."

A final questioner asked whether the USSR still wanted a separate ASAT treaty.

General Chervov replied that the USSR suggested that there should be a ban on space strike weapons as a whole category of weapons. "But our position is quite flexible and we are prepared to tackle this issue in parts. We are prepared to conclude agreements to ban and prohibit the space to space class of weapons, the space to Earth class of weapons, as well as any anti-satellite systems."

In conclusion Mr Zamyatin thanked those present for their attention, and thanked Colonel-General Chervov for answering correspondents' questions. He took the opportunity of wishing peace and prosperity to all American people on their national holiday—July 4.

(Novosti Press Agency, London) □

(Continued from previous page)

preparation by every production association, enterprise and organisation of five-year plans detailed by the years of the five-year period;

b) carry out measures for fulfilling the established assignments for the development of the economy, the improvement of production efficiency and the fulfilment of social tasks.

Ensure, in the process of implementing the five-year plan, an acceleration of socio-economic development on the basis of the extensive application of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, intensive utilisation of the production potential, an intensified policy of economising, rational expenditure of fuel, energy, raw materials and supplies, involvement of secondary resources in the economic turnover, improvement of the organisation of production and management, and a growth in labour productivity;

c) establish strict control over the course of fulfilling the assignment of five-year plans by the subordinated production associations, enterprises and organisations, ensure, from the first year of the five-year period, a clockwork, intense rhythm of work, the strengthening of state, plan and labour discipline in all units of the national economy, and the extensive promotion of all forms of socialist emulation.

Article 6. The USSR Council of Ministers, the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, the ministries and government departments of the USSR shall implement practical measures aimed at fulfilling the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, for the radical restructuring of the system of economic management, for intensifying the impact of the mechanism of economic management on speeding up scientific and technological progress, raising the efficiency and quality of work by every unit of social production, and promoting work collectives' initiative and socialist enterprise. Ensure the extension of the economic independence of production associations and enterprises on the basis of a resolute switchover to the economic methods of management, strengthening cost-accounting, and more extensive application of the principles of self-financing. Persistently improve the organisational structures of management, striving to simplify and reduce the cost of the economic management apparatus and simultaneously raise the efficiency of its operation.

Article 7. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and remarks as regards the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990, contained in the concluding report of the Planning and Budgetary commissions and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, and also the proposals and remarks voiced by deputies at the sittings of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to adopt relevant decisions.

A. GROMYKO,
President, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet
T. MENTESHASHVILI,
Secretary, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet
Moscow, Kremlin, June 19, 1986

(Pravda, June 20, 1986.)

	industrial output in 1990, per cent of 1985		Average yearly agricultural output in 1986-1990, per cent of average yearly output for 1981-1985	Retail commodity turnover of state and co-operative trade (less sales of alcoholic beverages) in 1990, per cent of 1985 (in comparable prices)
	all industry on territory of Republic	industry of Union-Republic and Republican ministries, state committees and government departments of Union Republic		
RSFSR	123	120	115	135
Ukrainian SSR	121	114.7	114	130
Byelorussian SSR	125	117.9	113	134
Uzbek SSR	128	124.7	116	133
Kazakh SSR	126	120.3	113	134
Georgian SSR	125	119.5	114	128
Azerbaijan SSR	123	121.6	114	131
Lithuanian SSR	119	115.7	114	130
Moldavian SSR	124	112.9	116	124
Latvian SSR	118	116	114	129
Kirghiz SSR	124	118.3	113	140
Tajik SSR	126	118.6	113	130
Armenian SSR	128	121.5	112	134
Turkmen SSR	123	121.4	114	129
Estonian SSR	115	115.6	113	121

CORRECTION

Issue No. 6331, Wednesday 2 July 1986, Page 311:

Article 'Nuclear testing—Pravda analysis':

The 5th paragraph in the second column, line 24, should read:

"On May 14, 1986, the Soviet Government decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6, 1986." □