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## Mikhail Gorbachyov's message to Non-Aligned Movement summit

*MOSCOW, September 1, TASS: Here follows the full text of the message of greetings from Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Chairman of the 8th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries:*

I CORDIALLY greet you and all the participants in the 8th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries. Your forum, at which the leaders of almost two-thirds of the countries of the world have come together, is by right in the focus of world public opinion.

Since its first conference—and its 25th anniversary is being marked these days—the Non-Aligned Movement, born of the national liberation struggle of the peoples for their independence and complete equality, has travelled an uphill but glorious road and stood its ground and grown stronger in spite of all the intrigues of its ill-wishers. The fruitful idea of non-alignment, which inspired such outstanding leaders as Jawaharlal Nehru, Josip Broz Tito, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Ahmed Sukarno and Kwame Nkrumah, has now established itself as one of the largest and most prestigious international movements.

Today the Non-Aligned Movement, which is strongly opposed to war and the arms race and advocates the renunciation of the use of force in the settlement of international problems, is making an important contribution to the moulding of new political thinking, which is in accord with the realities of the nuclear and space age. The striving of the countries participating in the Non-Aligned Movement to avert nuclear catastrophe looming over mankind is reflected in the resolutions of its forums, which are consistently advocating a fair and safe world for all. The Non-Aligned Movement has become an irreplaceable factor of international relations and an influential political force of our age.

The Soviet Union is against the Non-Aligned Movement being viewed through the prism of East-West confrontation and regards with

complete understanding the desire of the non-aligned countries to stay away from military blocs, to pursue independent policies and to determine without interference ways of their development. The development of friendship and co-operation with these countries will always be for the Soviet Union one of the more important aspects of its foreign policy. We regard the Non-Aligned Movement, with all the diversity of the participants in it, as a strong force standing in opposition to war and aggression, to imperialism, colonialism and racism, a force adding to the potential of peace, reason and goodwill.

We appreciate the readiness of the non-aligned countries to assume their share of high responsibility for the fate of mankind so as immediately to put an end to nuclear weapon tests and to initiate real disarmament. The Soviet Union, as you know, has decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, announced on August 6 last year, to January 1, 1987. In taking this major practical step, intended to bring about at long last a real breakthrough in halting the nuclear arms race, we believe that people in all countries and political circles, and all the participants in your conference will appreciate the quiet at the Soviet nuclear testing

sites and will make efforts to ensure that nuclear test explosions no longer reverberate in the world. It is high time to break the vicious circle of military rivalry, wars and exhaustive regional conflicts, to find effective ways of resolving socio-economic problems and to enter the 21st century with confidence in the future.

The achievement of these noble goals, for which the Soviet Union, among others, is working, today depends on whether the peace forces of the world succeed in raising a dependable barrier to the arms race and to its spread into outer space, in blocking the militarist ambitions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, in ridding the world of the sores of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and in achieving the true democratisation of international political, economic and humanitarian relations.

I am confident that your conference, convened in the newly-free frontline Republic of Zimbabwe, which is courageously countering the intrigues of the racists and imperialists, will be a match for the responsible tasks set before it by history.

I wish you every success in your work.

Mikhail Gorbachyov

## Nikolai Ryzhkov receives Armand Hammer

THE Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolai Ryzhkov, received in the Kremlin on September 2 Armand Hammer, the President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Occidental Petroleum Company, TASS reports from Moscow.

When the questions of trade and economic ties between the USSR and the United States were studied it was noted that their level was far below the objective possibilities of the two countries. This is due to the policy of artificial restrictions and bans in the field of trade pursued by the American side.

Armand Hammer was informed of the content of the measures currently being taken by the Soviet Union to perfect external economic ties. An ever broader range of Soviet enterprises and amalgamations will commence foreign trade in accordance with the overall strategy of accelerating social and economic development. In the interests of expanding mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Western countries, it is intended to use such forms of co-operation as co-production and the establishment of joint enterprises.

Armand Hammer confirmed his interest in expanding mutually advantageous co-operation with the Soviet Union, including in the field of developing promising new forms of economic ties. Occidental Petroleum is taking an active

part in the search for such forms. He expressed the view that representatives of American business would be able to realise the possibilities associated with new forms of trade and economic co-operation.

During the conversation Nikolai Ryzhkov stressed that Soviet-American relations, just as in the world as a whole, were now at a stage when decisions motivated by a high sense of responsibility were necessary in order to stop the decline towards further confrontation and bring about a resolute turn towards constructive interaction and co-operation.

In this connection mention was made of the special importance of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and other major Soviet foreign policy actions, directed at a general improvement of the international situation and at overcoming the dangerous impasse into which key questions of security have been driven. In these conditions a display of goodwill by the United States and a positive response to the constructive Soviet initiatives would make a fruitful development of Soviet-American relations possible and become a major contribution to the cause of peace in general.

Nikolai Ryzhkov thanked Armand Hammer for his personal efforts to promote mutual understanding and co-operation in matters related to the accident at Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Vladislav Malkevich, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, was present at the conversation.

### IN THIS ISSUE

Mikhail Gorbachyov's message to Non-Aligned Movement summit .....	p. 385
Sergei Akhromeyev addresses Stockholm Conference .....	p. 386
Chinese delegation received at Moscow CPSU Committee .....	p. 387
Academician Velikhov on test ban verification .....	p. 388
Oil output reaches planned level .....	p. 389
Nuclear tests: vague position of Western Europe .....	p. 390
Lessons of the Second World War .....	p. 391
International responses to Soviet moratorium .....	p. 392

# Sergei Akhromeyev addresses Stockholm Conference

A PLENARY meeting of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has been addressed on behalf of the Soviet Government by Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, Chief-of-Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and a First Deputy Minister of Defence, TASS reports from Stockholm.

Speaking last Friday (August 29), Marshal Akhromeyev said that the current international situation was developing under the influence of the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. "These initiatives include the programme for eliminating all nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, proposals on reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, and some others," he pointed out.

"The extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests to January 1, 1987, recently announced by Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement is another major step by the Soviet Union towards breaking the vicious circle of the arms race and initiating the total elimination of nuclear weapons. One would like to hope that common sense will eventually prevail in Washington and that the historic chance on the road towards the termination of the arms race will not be missed.

"The Stockholm Conference, too, has a great role to play in the development of a system of dependable security. The Soviet Union came to this international forum with the firm intention of working for mutual understanding and a mutually acceptable balance of interests. It is our profound conviction that the improvement of the situation in Europe, peace and calm in our European home would be of great importance to all the other continents as well as ours.

"The socialist countries, co-operating with the

other participants in the conference, have already done a great deal to achieve accord on such key issues as the non-use of force, notification of military exercises and troop movements, invitation of observers and verification of compliance with the existing agreements. The overall situation at the conference has changed for the better as a result.

"Agreement was reached the other day on notification of troop shipments to Europe and this can become an important element of a system of agreements designed to ensure European security.

"The Soviet Union is demonstrating by actions its willingness to reach agreement at the Stockholm Conference. We have every right to expect reciprocal steps from the NATO countries. However, the reciprocal progress on a number of important matters under discussion at the conference is not yet sufficient on their part. This is true of such a problem, for instance, as the limitation of the scale of military exercises. The demand of most European countries for a substantial limitation of major exercises is quite legitimate since the exercises conducted by the NATO countries are often very dangerous and destabilising. The situation in Europe would be calmer then.

"It is necessary accurately to determine what specific military activity will have to be notified and therefore verified to achieve agreement on the notification of any type of military activity. The NATO concept of notification of the 'out-of-garrison activity' of troops offers no solution to the problem. It contains many loopholes for abuses and intervention in the internal affairs of countries. The point at issue should be concrete types of military activity, such as troop exercises and movements, which should be notified.

"The conference attaches much attention to questions of verification of the fulfilment of confidence-building measures. The Soviet Union has a no lesser interest in strict verification than the other countries. The Soviet Government, guiding itself by the desire to give an impetus to

the examination of the questions on the agenda of the conference and to ensure that it ends with concrete results, has found it possible to agree to inspection as a means of verifying confidence-building measures. It is our belief, of course, that inspections should not do damage to anyone's security. Concretely speaking, the USSR thinks that every country participating in the Stockholm Conference could allow on-site inspections in its territory in the European continent according to a quota of one or two inspections a year.

"This could be done at the request of other participating countries in cases of suspicion of non-compliance with confidence-building measures on which agreement will be reached.

"In the current complex international situation, it is very important to have the Stockholm Conference end with positive results. And what is most important, a major step towards a change for the better in European affairs and on the international scene as a whole could be taken in this way."

Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev addressed a press conference at the Soviet Embassy on the same day and answered journalists' questions. □

## Condolences to Finnish people

MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent a telegram (August 31) to Mauno Koivisto, President of the Republic of Finland. In it he expressed deep condolences, on behalf of the Soviet leadership and the people of the Soviet Union, on the death of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, the outstanding state leader of Finland and its former president.

"Relying on the support of the progressive and democratic forces, the overwhelming majority of the Finnish people, Kekkonen charted Finland's active peaceful foreign policy, the course of friendship with and trust in the Soviet Union, of strengthening peace, security and co-operation among nations. This time-tested line in Finland's foreign policy enjoys deserved prestige on the international scene," the telegram says.

"A constant movement forward in Soviet-Finnish co-operation in all areas, which forcefully confirmed the fruitful and promising nature of the policy of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, is directly associated with the name of Urho Kekkonen and his tireless personal efforts," it continues.

The telegram says that, being one of the most prominent international politicians of the post-war years, Urho Kekkonen displayed state wisdom and realism in the approach to the crucial issues of war and peace. The contribution made by the Finnish President to the successful holding of the historic Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, and to the realisation of its decisions, and the imposing initiatives geared to ensuring stable and peaceful conditions in the north of Europe won broad recognition. □

(TASS)

## Meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee

MOSCOW, August 28, TASS:

THE Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, at its meeting today, examined the results of the discussion of the draft CPSU Central Committee's draft "Guidelines for Restructuring Higher and Specialised Secondary Education in the Country" at educational establishments, at meetings of Party functionaries and economic managers of enterprises and organisations. It was noted that the draft had won universal approval.

More than 200,000 suggestions and proposals directed at substantially raising the level of training and radically improving the use of specialists in the national economy were advanced during the discussion. More precise definitions and amendments were introduced to the CPSU Central Committee's draft as a result of the discussion.

The Political Bureau examined measures worked out in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on perfecting the wages and salary system and introducing new tariff rates and salaries for workers in the productive spheres of

the national economy. The measures are slated for implementation during the 12th five-year-plan period.

The Political Bureau examined proposals concerning prospects for perfecting Soviet legislation in 1986-1990. In this connection it is planned to prepare a number of legislative and other norm-setting acts directed at regulating social relations in accordance with the requirements of the current stage in Soviet society's development.

After hearing a report by Yegor Ligachyov and Vadim Medvedev on the talks at the CPSU Central Committee with the leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Sandor Gaspar, Karel Hofmann and Ibrahim Zakaria, the Political Bureau noted the growing role of trade unions and other mass democratic movements in the present-day world.

The importance was stressed of Soviet public organisations' efforts to promote co-operation between public organisations of various orientation in their struggle against the threat of nuclear war, for peace and social progress.

The Political Bureau also examined some other questions of economic construction, training juridical personnel for local government bodies and implementing the foreign policy strategy outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress. □

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# Chinese delegation received at Moscow CPSU Committee

BORIS YELTSIN, an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, received on September 1 a delegation of the People's Government of Peking, TASS reports.

The delegation, led by Chen Xitong, the Mayor of the Chinese capital, had arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Moscow City Soviet.

During a friendly conversation the guests from Peking were informed about the efforts of the Moscow City organisation of the Communist Party to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the June (1986) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was noted that the people of Moscow, like

Soviet people in general, entertained cordial feelings towards the Chinese people and were ready to develop friendship and co-operation between the two socialist states and their capital cities.

In this connection, special attention was devoted to the large-scale constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union formulated by Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his July 28, 1986 speech in Vladivostok—the initiatives aimed at developing relations with the Chinese People's Republic.

The Chinese comrades spoke with appreciation of the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the Soviet experience. They also expressed satisfaction at the results of the delegation's stay in the Soviet Union and the striving for promoting friendly contacts between Moscow and Peking.

Yu S Karabasov, a secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, and Li Zewang, Ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic to

the USSR, took part in the conversation.

The Chinese delegation also paid a visit to the Moscow City Soviet.

The guests were greeted by Valeri Saikin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet, L I Matveyev, First Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet, Yu A Prokofyev, Secretary of the Moscow City Soviet, and Li Zewang, Ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic to the USSR, also took part in the friendly conversation that followed.

The delegation met Moscow-based newsmen.

During their stay the delegation visited a collective farm near Moscow, visited V I Lenin's house, now a museum, at Gorki Leninskiye.

The Chinese delegation also visited the National Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR. □

## Interview with leader of Chinese delegation

"I WAS deeply impressed by my trip to your country and my visit to four Soviet cities—Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Volgograd," Chen Xitong, Chairman of the People's Government of Peking, capital of the People's Republic of China, has stated in a TASS interview in Moscow on September 1.

"Everywhere during the trip, all those whom we met, ranging from representatives of municipal authorities and senior officials of Soviets of People's Deputies to ordinary people, wholeheartedly welcomed us and expressed a sincere feeling of friendship.

"On the other hand, thanks to the visit we could convey to Soviet people the friendly feelings of the multimillion population of Peking and of the whole of China. My impression is that both our sides are aware of the need for consolidating the friendship which plays an important part in further developing Soviet-Chinese relations."

Touching upon the organisation of communal economy in the USSR, Chen Xitong pointed out the headway made in the post-war period in the sphere of management, planning and construction and said that much of it deserved close study and could be adopted.

For example, economic management on the basis of annual and long-term plans makes it possible to avoid chaotic building on the city's territory. This should be adopted by the local bodies of power of the Chinese capital.

Much is being done in Soviet cities in planting trees and shrubs. With the exception of Volgograd with its dry climate, the rest of the cities visited by the Chinese delegation are all parks and gardens. This is important for the protection of people's health and for combatting environmental pollution.

Chen Xitong said further: "I was deeply touched by your concern for perpetuating the memory of heroes who perished during the Great Patriotic War. The memorial complexes that we saw are very impressive. They are visited by many people, and it is not just a tribute to the memory of the heroes. They play an extremely

important part in the education of the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and anti-fascism".

"Your cities made a good impression on me. We Peking residents could learn a lot from what we saw. As for Peking, it is an ancient city and a cultural centre which in the course of 800 years was the capital of five dynasties. It has a 3,000-year-long-history. Today it is in the stage of development which includes many spheres of the city's life, specifically, construction. In this sphere we are well behind both Moscow and the capitals of Western countries. In the past five-year-plan period (1980-1985) apartment houses with a floorspace of over 22 million square metres have been built or reconstructed in Peking. However, it is obviously not enough in view of the continually growing urban population."

"In old times palanquins were the chief means of transportation in Peking. Streets and roads were narrow. This is why their rebuilding and re-equipping require considerable expenditures and serious efforts. Besides, this takes much time. We have a metro, but its routes are much shorter than those in Moscow."

"In a word, the defects existing in Peking are the result of the fact that modernisation has not covered all the spheres so far. The only way out is to step up modernisation and with the help of it resolve all the existing problems."

"In all the four cities that I visited during my

trip to the USSR, and in the course of numerous friendly conversations with representatives of local bodies of power, it turned out that we held similar views on problems of urban development. First of all, there is the desire to strengthen co-operation and to expand exchange, especially in the sphere of economy and culture.

"We are all colleagues and are working with the same problems. There are specific problems for each city, but there are also problems common to all. For example, the transport and housing problems exist both in Moscow, Leningrad and Peking. We can learn much from each other in resolving those problems and can exchange experiences. However, we take into account that you already have covered a large part of the road and have some experience. We started later and our experience is smaller. This is why we can learn more from you."

Chen Xitong said in conclusion: "With a view to expanding co-operation and stepping up the development of friendly relations, we have decided together with Valeri Saikin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet, to form more active business relations between our two capitals, to increase the exchange of various delegations and to expand the range of questions to be discussed at the talks. This is why I regard prospects for the development of our relations as rather favourable." □

## Soviet delegation ends visit to China

THE delegation of the planning and budgetary commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Nikolai Maslennikov, chairman of the commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has ended its visit to the People's Republic of China, TASS reports from Peking—August 29.

The leader of the Soviet delegation told TASS that members of the delegation were satisfied with the results of the meetings with the leadership of the Financial and Economic Commission of China's National People's Congress during which the sides informed each other about the activities of the corresponding commissions of the highest organs of state power

of the USSR and China and noted the need to continue sharing experiences along this line.

During their stay in the cities of Guangzhou, Foshan and Shanghai the Soviet delegation was afforded the opportunity to familiarise itself with the work of provincial, municipal and district people's congresses, especially in the financial and economic, and planning and budgetary fields. The Soviet delegation visited a number of industrial plants where a warm reception was accorded to it.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet the Soviet delegation conveyed an invitation to a delegation of the National People's Congress' commissions to pay a visit to the USSR. □

# Academician Velikhov on test ban verification

ALL arguments that it is hard to verify a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty by existing methods are utterly far-fetched, according to Yevgeni Velikhov, a Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Speaking at a news conference in Moscow on Tuesday (September 2), which featured also several other Soviet experts knowledgeable in the field, he said there were a number of seismological networks in different countries, which made it possible to identify a signal from a very weak explosion even against a background of seismic noise.

He mentioned, by way of example, what he said was a very sensitive system called 'Norsar' which had been set up in Norway, among other countries, as well as a powerful seismological system in the United States.

Most other Western countries, the Soviet Union and a number of other states also had national seismological systems, Velikhov said.

"It is possible to monitor full compliance with a nuclear test ban agreement with the help of geophysical methods," Velikhov emphasised, adding that "the Soviet Union is prepared to

continue upgrading the verification system even after the conclusion of the agreement."

Over the past twenty years, the Soviet scientist continued, a system of monitoring activities in the territory of any country from space had also been well developed.

"This system makes it possible, for example, to detect any cavity needed for underground nuclear testing," Velikhov said. "Combined with seismic methods, this is quite enough to guarantee completely the observance of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty."

The latest experiment, currently being conducted by Soviet and US scientists in the area of Semipalatinsk, aimed to study ways of distinguishing a signal coming from an explosion more effectively from natural seismic noise, Velikhov said. "Even the smallest blasts will not go unnoticed," he pointed out.

"But the issue of ending nuclear testing is a political one," he stressed. "One should ask what this testing is for, who conducts it and what the cause behind the nuclear arms race is."

"The Soviet Union believes that an end to nuclear testing is central to creating a more stable world and to ensuring a transition from the

nuclear world to a non-nuclear world, the goal proposed by the Soviet Union in the January 15 statement made by Mikhail Gorbachyov, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," Velikhov declared.

The other Soviet experts addressing the news conference were Dr Mikhail Gokhberg, acting director of the Institute of the Physics of the Earth at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Igor Nersesov, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia who is in charge of the experiment involving Soviet and US scientists in Kazakhstan, and Andrei Kokoshin, a deputy director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

They pointed to the untenability of the US arguments against the test ban moratorium.

It is being claimed in the West, for instance, that an end to nuclear testing would make peace more insecure, while continued testing would enable Washington to know what the Soviet Union can achieve in developing new kinds of weapons.

The scientists said such claims were patently absurd. □

(TASS)

## New Soviet representative to UN office in Geneva

THE Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yevgeni Makeyev the Soviet Union's permanent representative to the UN office and other international organisations in Geneva.

Yevgeni Makeyev worked as head of the Second European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR between 1968 and 1971, was deputy permanent representative of the USSR to the UN in 1979 and head of the Department of International Economic Organisations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR from 1980 to 1986.

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The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Mikhail Sytenko of his duties as the permanent representative of the USSR to the UN office and other international organisations in Geneva in connection with his transfer to another job. □

(TASS)

## On Soviet foreign policy

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## Results of the Geneva Disarmament Conference

THE 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament has closed today, August 29, TASS reports from Geneva. The current session differed from the preceding ones by the activeness of most of the delegations and the correspondence of their stands with the realities of the nuclear and space age.

This has been in a considerable measure a result of the USSR's large-scale initiatives, central to which is the programme for the total elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century.

Many delegations showed greater interest in the key problem of the present—the limitation of the weapons race and nuclear disarmament—and displayed greater preparedness to outline specific measures in that field. The delegations of the United States and of the other Western powers, which blocked the start of the talks at the special agency under far-fetched pretexts, have found themselves in isolation.

The main issue on the agenda of the session was that of a ban on nuclear tests. Most of the participants in the conference have been unanimous that it is necessary to put an end immediately to nuclear tests and start drawing up an appropriate treaty.

The Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear blasts till the end of this year has met with broad approval from the participants in the conference. Many delegates urged the United States to join with the Soviet Union in that move. It was noted also that if the US delegation removed the artificial barriers in the way of a start of effective work on the draft treaty, the Geneva conference would be able to play a decisive role in resolving that problem.

Many delegates have also been disappointed by the fact that through the fault of the Western group, above all of the USA, talks have not been started this year at the special committee of the conference on preventing an arms race in outer space. Yet, within the framework of the com-

mittee, a number of delegations tabled their definition of the term 'space strike weapons', and expressed their attitude to many international legal aspects of the future agreement on preventing an arms race in outer space.

A source of some gratification are the results of the talks on a ban on chemical weapons. The socialist states, which cannot think of a safe world without eliminating those brutal mass destruction weapons, put forward at the session a package of initiatives which made it possible to reach a number of fundamental accords on the way towards drafting an appropriate convention.

Yet, the decisions of the USA and NATO in favour of binary chemical rearmament are a source of concern, since they will programme for years ahead not only the preservation but also a strengthening of the chemical threat to mankind.

The Western delegations would be well advised to substantiate their declarations on their commitment to the cause of disarmament by taking specific steps at all talks, including at the disarmament conference, so that the forum should live up to the hopes placed on it by the international public. □

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# Oil output reaches planned level

By Gennadi Pisarevsky, *Novosti* political analyst

THE oil industry—one of the major Soviet industries—has overcome its many-month stagnation and has reached its plan target for daily output. This is important for our economy. For various reasons.

In the first place, in 1986—the first year of the 12th five-year plan (1986-1990)—our industry, both heavy and light, is consistently overfulfilling plan assignments. The coal, metallurgical and other industries which previously lagged behind the targets now operate smoothly within the schedule. Only the oil workers lagged behind. But they, too, have overcome the stagnation. Having exerted no small effort, they have caught up with the others. At present, for the first time in many years, Soviet industry has no slow-coaches. This is chiefly a result of the restructuring which is now underway in the economy. This result is modest by the current yardstick, but it catches the eye.

Secondly, the oil industry's breakthrough has confirmed once again that the human factor is the main driving force of the restructuring process, that any success or failure depends on people that a purely technocratic approach inevitably brakes the economy's world of men and machines.

Thirdly, the dynamic development of the oil industry has again refuted the sovietologists' forecasts that socialism's modernisation is impossible without financial and technological injections from the West. Sovietologists predicted a Soviet oil catastrophe, claimed that the 'Soviets' were preparing to seize the Persian Gulf zone, that a third world war was at hand, and so on. There were a lot of such absurd allegations.

Present-day anti-Sovietism still smells of oil, although not so strongly as seven or eight years ago, when the CIA's reports were produced. These reports were unique in the absurdity of the conclusions drawn from the sovietologists' own assumptions. Behind the smokescreen of the propaganda ballyhoo, even a mythical testament of Peter the Great, a pathological anti-Russian forgery, was put to use. The United States promptly set up its Rapid Deployment Force.

proclaimed the Persian Gulf a zone of American interests and thus laid one of the first stones in the groundwork of the doctrine of neo-globalism.

But let us return to oil. During several decades, our oil industry developed dynamically. This enabled the USSR to lead the world in oil output (over 12 million barrels a day) and to greatly outstrip the United States in this respect. In 1951-1984 the USSR's average annual growth rates of oil output, including gas condensate, amounted to 8.5 per cent in relative terms and to 16.9 million tonnes in absolute terms, while in the USA they were 1.4 per cent and 4.8 million tonnes, respectively.

The West Siberian region made especially rapid strides. Within a very short span of time its oil and gas deposits were well developed and the world's largest hydrocarbon fuel and raw materials base was created.

The successes were really great but they turned many managers' heads. They forgot all about people, stopped taking care of those who had created an economic miracle amidst Siberia's swamps. The rates of development of production were high but the rates for the setting up of the social infrastructure were low. The construction of houses, schools and hospitals was slow, and Siberians were inadequately supplied with food and consumer goods. People began quitting Siberia, and the fluctuation of manpower increased sharply. Mistakes in technical policy were also made: blowout oil was pumped, the transition to forced extraction was started with delay. As a result, the rates of production growth decreased and in 1984-1985 an absolute fall in oil production took place.

Justifying their short-sightedness and an inability to see the perspective, our optimists said that there was nothing terrible, that we continued to be unmatched, that our position on the world market was strong and that the situation could be rectified without special efforts. On the contrary, Western pessimists maliciously rejoiced, commenting on our mistakes, and tried to prove that the Soviets were not up to the task of developing Siberia and that lowered receipts of hard currency due to the fall of oil prices and the decrease in oil production in general would paralyse the Soviet economy.

Naturally, the situation in the oil industry

alarmed the Soviet leadership. In the autumn of 1985, Mikhail Gorbachyov visited the oilfields in Western Siberia. He met workers, specialists, veterans and young people. The conversation was frank, honest and straight. A systems analysis of the situation showed that technocratic approaches to the solution of problems—everything for production and what is left for the social sphere, an underestimation of initiative from below, of the working people's creativity—led to stagnation. It was not of large proportions, but such a phenomenon is absolutely alien to the nature of our working people's society. This was criticised by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, which stressed the need for the invigoration of the human factor.

In a word, the stake was made on man, on his honest and creative approach to work. And the situation was rectified in less than a year. Oil workers overcame the lag, construction workers installed facilities at 24 new deposits in 1986, paving the way for future successes. Even Siberia had not known such rapid strides. Encouraging changes can be seen in all Siberian towns and townships: the supply of foodstuffs and consumer goods has improved, blocks of flats and community facilities are now built much more quickly and are of better quality. But much work lies ahead. People understand this. In a business-like manner, without pomp and high-flown phrases they are boosting Siberia's development.

In conclusion I would like to note that in 1986 the Soviet economy is enhancing, step by step, its dynamism and the quality of its development. Noticeable achievements are taking place in farming and related industries. In all branches labour productivity is rising and the quality of output is improving.

However, we do not flatter ourselves with positive results. Attention is being focused on problems which are not yet solved. There are many such problems, but we shall solve them because we are radically changing our attitude to work. The main thing is to eliminate mistakes, miscalculations and shortcomings. In the economy such an approach is the most direct road to substantial achievements. The whole country—from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean—is engaged in the thorough restructuring of the economy and all spheres of life. □

## Muammar Gaddafi receives Pyotr Demichev

THE leader of the Libyan Revolution, Muammar Gaddafi, on Monday (September 1) received Pyotr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Demichev is staying in Tripoli at the head of a Soviet state delegation.

Some topical questions of the international situation, specifically the situation in the Middle East in the light of American imperialism's and Zionism's unending conspiracies against Arab peoples, were touched upon in the course of a friendly conversation.

The sides discussed ways of further developing bilateral relations between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriya. The head of the Soviet delegation expressed the Soviet people's firm solidarity with the people of Libya in their staunch opposition to the US aggressive plans. (TASS) □

## Congratulations to Libyan people

THE Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram of congratulations to Muammar Gaddafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the September 1 Revolution, TASS reports from Moscow.

The telegram points out that in the past 17 years the Libyan people have made major headway in overcoming the grave consequences of colonial rule, and carried out important socio-economic transformations which have changed the face of the country.

Libya's anti-imperialist foreign policy, the consistent struggle by its people to defend their independence and sovereignty, to ensure peace and international security, and abolish the vestiges of colonialism and racism have won the respect of progressive forces across the world.

The courageous resistance to aggression, to which Libya is subjected, demonstrates anew the staunchness of the Libyan people and their capability to counter hostile attacks by imperialist forces.

The Soviet Union, loyal to its policy of solidarity with the newly-free states, firmly supports the just struggle by the Libyan Jamahiriya for social and economic progress, for the right to independent development, the telegram stresses. □

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# Nuclear tests: vague position of Western Europe

By Vladimir Katin, *Novosti* political analyst

THE attitude to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, and to nuclear explosions in general, has become a sort of litmus test which shows the real position of a state on a nuclear test ban.

The world's nations have welcomed the Soviet decision to extend it again. In the US itself, which has set a record in the number of nuclear tests, more than 80 per cent of the population favour their cessation. Test-ban advocates in Western Europe insist that their governments should adopt a no uncertain position on this vital issue. Here are some authoritative statements.

Georges Seguy, the head of the Appeal of One Hundred, a French anti-war organisation which unites prominent figures of different political, philosophic and religious convictions, hopes that now that the USSR has extended its moratorium other nuclear powers, France included, will use this favourable opportunity and immediately stop tests of all types of nuclear weapons.

Dr. Jeremy Leggett from the London-based Information Centre on Verification Technology notes: The simple fact is that in this specific field of human endeavour the Soviet Government is right.

And here's the opinion of Elvio Diversi, the Mayor of Rio Marina, Italy: I'm convinced that there is only one effective antidote to the sophistication of weapons of mass destruction—

to slow down the nuclear arms race, and for this reason the new extension of the Soviet moratorium can only be welcomed. In this connection he called upon his government to make an active contribution to the improvement of the world situation.

Representatives of the public and different parties in the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain are addressing their governments with similar appeals. This testifies to the West European concern over the future of Europe, and the world as a whole.

The overwhelming majority of people reason as follows—if there are no nuclear tests, nuclear weapons will not be upgraded, and this will eventually make them obsolete and unfit for use.

The apprehensions of the Europeans and their calls upon their governments to heed the voice of reason are also caused by the fact that some NATO capitals have a negative or vague position on nuclear tests. One can only regret that the Thatcher government, parroting the US Administration, has failed to appreciate duly the Soviet decision. In this specific case the litmus-paper points to London's negative attitude not only to the termination of nuclear explosions, but also to the destruction of nuclear weapons. This is the only possible interpretation of the British position.

Paris prefers to keep mum on nuclear tests. For the time being France is not going to stop them.

But its international prestige is very high, and its position could certainly have a moral influence on the US. Yet France is not enthusiastic about the intentions of the South Pacific Forum to turn their region into a de-nuclearised zone.

Some West European countries dismiss the Soviet moratorium as propaganda. We strongly object to this misinterpretation. It is high time to realise in full the danger overhanging mankind. No fallout shelters or lasers will protect people against it. The world needs a new way of thinking in our nuclear age, and for the time being too many people lack it.

It is also high time to discard the primitive stereotype under which all those who support any Soviet proposal (a test ban in this case) are accused of being pro-Soviet. Those Western European leaders who share the Soviet view on a test ban act in their own interests. It is really hard to accuse the leaders of West Germany, Spain or the Netherlands, who have welcomed the Soviet decision, of 'sympathising with the Soviets'. At the same time, if Norway, Denmark and Greece openly express their discontent with the US Administration's opinion on a comprehensive test ban, this does not happen because of anti-American attitudes. They see the threat and their responsibility for warding it off. They merely uphold their own, European interests. We believe that in the question of security these interests are poles apart from the intentions of the US. □

## UNDER DOLLAR HYPNOSIS

N. Karasev, *Cand. Sc. (Economics)*

WHAT makes US military concerns go on escalating the lethal arms race? Greed? Yes, but not just that. The interest seems to be three-fold: to maintain the flow of profit from arms manufacturing, to gain military superiority for the USA, and to attempt to undermine the Soviet Union economically; in the end, to secure commanding positions in the world, realise the old imperial ambitions and carry on the policy of plunder towards the developing countries.

The military business is very voracious and merciless. Yesterday it needed millions, today billions, tomorrow trillions. Those trillions they

now envision in the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' of the US President, known to the world as the 'Star Wars' scheme.

The West German magazine *Der Spiegel* has correctly described the 'Star Wars' programme as the brainchild of the US arms concerns.

It is the military-industrial complex that today does most in keeping its child alive and fostering its growth. Twelve major contractors for the Pentagon determine the pace of implementation of the 'Star Wars' project. Directly involved in fulfilling SDI orders are over 240 American arms manufacturing firms, which have enlisted in this business a thousand-strong group of sub-contractors.

According to the *New York Times*, the industry working for 'Star Wars' is beginning to take on concrete outlines. The biggest SDI manufacturers have already linked their destiny with this enterprise.

Contracts for military aerospace production now form 85 per cent of Lockheed's working capital, 69 per cent of McDonnell-Douglas', 66 per cent of Hughes' and 63 per cent of Rockwell International's.

As the American press notes, these contracts float in a sea of graft, extortion and swindles. The states whose representatives sit in federal agencies in charge of 'Star Wars' contracts have succeeded in getting six times as much money allocated for SDI as the rest.

Nearly half the sums go to California. Journalists transparently hint that the lobbyists of this state are at the top of the governmental pyramid. In particular, they mention that the US President himself, a former Governor of California, invariably patronises the arms manufacturers of this state. Well, Secretary of

State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger were on the staff of Bechtel, a California firm engaged in the production of industrial and military equipment.

It wasn't so long ago, after all, that official Washington declared the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' to be something like a laboratory research venture. But no sooner had the socialist states called last June for SDI work to be limited to laboratory research than the Western press, referring to unnamed Pentagon officials, hastened to announce that the US would not accept that peace proposal either. Why? The reason is simple. Accepting the offer of the socialist countries would once again benefit the peace and security of nations and peoples but run counter to the self-seeking interests of the military-industrial complex.

The nuclear explosions on the Nevada test range are directly connected with the implementation of the SDI programme. And that is one of the answers to the question as to why the US leadership is so stubbornly refusing to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions announced by the USSR.

So, what profits does the military-industrial complex count on if things come to the volume production of space arms? The possible size of this gold vein is growing all the time. Senator William Proxmire, speaking in Congress, produced some estimates showing that the creation of the 'Star Wars' system would cost more than 2 trillion dollars, and its maintenance and modernisation in orbit will additionally cost between 200 and 300 billion dollars a year, which would mean doubling the present US annual military budget.

(Pravda, August 29. Abridged) □

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# Lessons of the Second World War

**FORTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO TODAY BRITAIN AND FRANCE DECLARED WAR ON NAZI GERMANY. TWO DAYS BEFORE NAZI GERMANY HAD INVADED POLAND**

*By Col. Pavel Bobylev, Cand. Sc. (History)*

ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, Nazi Germany attacked Poland, thus unleashing World War II which eventually involved 61 states with a population of 1.7 billion (four-fifths of the then world total). For six years the flames of the war raged on the territories of 40 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa and on vast oceanic and sea expanses.

At the close of its second year the war went beyond the boundaries of the capitalist camp. On June 22, 1941, the Nazi aggressors invaded the USSR. The Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War, which was to be the most important part of World War II, began.

Imposed on the Soviet Union, the war was the biggest military attack by the strike forces of world imperialism—the fascist-bloc countries—against socialism, their class war against the world's first socialist state. The Soviet-German front became the main front of World War II: it was there that major battles were fought, battles that turned the tide of war. The bulk of the Hitlerite forces and combat equipment was destroyed at that front, and there their road to world rule was blocked. The Soviet people and its Armed Forces made a decisive contribution to the victory over Nazi Germany and its allies, to liberating the peoples of Europe and Asia from the enslavers and to saving world civilisation. This was their great service to mankind.

The death toll for all 17th century wars was 3.3 million, in the 18th century 5.4 million, in the 19th century 16 million, and in the First World War 10 million. The Second World War claimed over 50 million lives. The war's ravages also included thousands of cities, towns and villages destroyed, the loss of material values created by many generations and considerable harm to the peoples' spiritual culture. Especially great were the sacrifices incurred by the Soviet Union: it lost over 20 million of its sons and daughters.

Now, through the fault of imperialism, the international situation has been sharply aggravated and people, in solving the pressing issues of the fight against the nuclear danger, must remember the lessons of the Second World War.

The most important of these lessons is that war must be fought against before it has started. A significant role in this belongs to concerted vigorous action by all peace forces against the aggressive, adventurist line of imperialism. We must firmly rebuff the policy and ideology of aggression, of brigandage in international affairs. On the war's eve, the Soviet Union took enormous pains in this direction, working for the creation of an effective system of collective security. But the prewar years were also marked by the capitalist states' policy of direct connivance with Hitler and his aggressive clique, which led to the war. Just as now, the leaders of these countries were all too ready to speak of a desire to secure lasting peace. But from the perspective of years past one sees particularly well that the disaster could have been averted but for the avowed anti-Sovietism of the bourgeois leaders, who did not want to understand that the struggle for peace could not be waged from a position of hostility towards the USSR.

"The attempts by leading monopoly-capital groups to manipulate the expansion of German fascism and direct it towards the East were a case of utmost political irresponsibility," noted Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "The Munich deal will always remain in the book of disgrace with

which are covered the names of those who so persistently pushed Hitler towards an attack on the Soviet Union. And one must suffer from deep political amnesia not to remember it."

Reality faulted the calculations of the Munich-deal parties: Nazi Germany, having attacked an ally of Britain and France—Poland, first entered into war precisely against Britain and France, not against the USSR.

Turning to present-day affairs, one can see that history, unfortunately, largely repeats itself. Not all Western countries remember that conniving with the aggressor is criminal and dangerous for them themselves. They obediently tag behind the US warhawks who do not even consider it necessary to hide their aggressive plans against other nations, especially the socialist states, and in their self-centred egoism preach the "admissibility" of nuclear war. The war threat exists also because the USA encourages Israel's aggression against the Arabs, the piratic attacks by racist South Africa on neighbouring states, is conducting undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, has committed an act of outright aggression against Grenada, and carried out bandit air raids on Libya. However it seems that the lessons of the past have been lost on some Western politicians who abet the actions of the USA and justify their behaviour and their political shortsightedness by references to a "Soviet military threat."

There has been no such threat, nor is there now. The history of World War II has strikingly borne out that imperialism is the root cause of wars in our times. And the myth about a "Soviet military threat" the imperialists used at the time (and currently employ on a large scale) is nothing else than an open attempt to lay the blame at somebody else's door and deceive the peoples.

The Soviet people did not want war and did everything within their power to curb the Nazi aggressors. They were vitally interested in preserving peace for the accomplishment of their tasks of peaceful construction. The war was imposed on the Soviet Union by imperialism, by its monstrous creation—German fascism. Having started aggression against the USSR, the Nazi leadership at once declared that Germany had only forestalled an impending attack on it by the USSR and was waging a "preventive war."

This lie has long since been thoroughly exposed. But even now there are people in the NATO countries who declare the Soviet Union the culprit of the Second World War, justify the aggression of German fascism against the USSR in 1941 and loudly call for a struggle against the "Soviet military threat" they themselves have invented. Hungry for world domination and regarding the entire globe as a sphere of American "vital interests" the US leaders largely repeat the ideologists of the "thousand-year reich" when they try to justify their imperial aspirations and explain the need for ever new military programmes.

In such a situation mention of the true culprits of the war and of its outcome serves as a warning for those who would like to "replay" the results of the Second World War by unleashing a third one and hoping to win a victory over socialism in it. Such day-dreamers forget the major lesson of World War II that no one can overcome socialism and stop the process of historical development. In the past war imperialism not only did not achieve its aim of destroying the USSR, but even proved unable to keep its prewar positions in the world. Whereas socialism became a world system and the international prestige and influence of the Soviet Union greatly increased.

Despite this object lesson, US President Reagan has declared a "crusade" against communism, against the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, again exhorting for the "destruction of socialism as a socio-political system." But what proved beyond the Hitlerites' reach no one else will succeed in getting, either. As before, the striving for world domination is doomed.

Also relevant in our days is the following lesson of the Second World War: the possibility of co-operation between countries with different social systems and their joint struggle against an aggressor in the name of peace has been proved in practice. Of course, the difference in class aims of the war inevitably brought on considerable friction and many contradictions between the major participants of the anti-Hitler coalition—the USSR, the USA and Great Britain. The political intrigues of the ruling circles of the imperialist states (especially on the question of opening a second front) had to be paid for with human lives. But on the whole the experience of co-operation, moreover in the most difficult—political and military—fields, does not lose its significance.

The Western apologists of military confrontation would want to consign to oblivion or derogate from this experience. They are trying to discredit the anti-Hitler coalition, and along with it the very idea of co-operation between the Western capitalist states and the USSR. Historical experience confirms that peaceful coexistence between states of the socialist and capitalist worlds is possible. Moreover, it is indispensable in this nuclear age. There is simply no other reasonable alternative.

The Soviet Union has tirelessly worked and continues to work for the prevention of war and for peace. In the postwar period it brought forward a number of peace initiatives. Widely known are the new Soviet steps in this direction, outlined by the 27th Congress of the CPSU in February-March this year. They include an extensive programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, a moratorium on nuclear explosions, proposals for destroying chemical weapons and reducing the conventional arms and armed forces in the whole of Europe—from the Atlantic to the Urals, and a broad programme for ensuring security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region.

"The realisation of the need of peace for all", Mikhail Gorbachyov said in Vladivostok, "is forcefully grasping the minds of the peoples even in the countries where governments continue believing that weapons and war are tools of politics. It is precisely for all, since a nuclear war would be not a clash just of two blocs, two confronting forces. It would lead to a global disaster, in which human civilisation would be threatened with destruction." This is why high vigilance and still more vigorous efforts for the preservation of peace are necessary if this tragedy, before which the horrors of the Second World War will pale, is to be averted. □

(Novosti)

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# International responses to Soviet moratorium

"THE extension by the Soviet Union of its nuclear test moratorium till January 1987, announced by Mikhail Gorbachyov in his August 18 TV statement, is a concrete and bold step on the road towards preventing nuclear war," Armand Hammer, President of the US Occidental Petroleum Corporation, told TASS on Monday (September 1).

He gave the interview while visiting Odessa, in the Ukraine.

"The new political thinking, meeting the realities of the nuclear age, that is being consistently displayed by the Soviet Union makes me—a man wise with years—an optimist," Hammer went on to stress. It is his conviction that by following this road mankind can preserve life on Earth and civilisation, and make fresh progress.

John Jacobs, executive director of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, has described the Soviet extension of its test moratorium as "undoubtedly a positive foreign policy step". "It was prompted by the USSR's sincere striving to attain progress in the arms control field and is aimed at a general relaxation of international tensions," he said in a TASS interview in San Francisco last Friday (August 29).

The prominent US businessman stressed that the new Soviet peace initiative had on the whole drawn a positive response from among the US business community. "We believe that one more propitious opportunity has emerged for our countries to bridge their positions on many

major issues of bilateral relations," Jacobs said. This development would benefit both peoples and would promote mutually advantageous economic co-operation.

British MP Denzil Davies, member of the Labour Party's Shadow Cabinet and the party's spokesman on Defence and Disarmament, has said that it is extremely naive to believe the US Administration's claims that its 'Star Wars' plans are intended to make nuclear weapons obsolete.

The gullible, he said, supported that venture without being aware of its dangerous implications. 'Star Wars' served the US nuclear arms build-up rather than the purpose of defence, he added.

Speaking in an interview with TASS on Tuesday (September 2), Denzil Davies described the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions as historic initiatives.

With nuclear arsenals having grown to an enormous size, a thermonuclear conflagration could be sparked off now just by an absurd coincidence or an accident, the British MP warned.

He emphasised that a reliable international security system was needed to safeguard peace and the Soviet Union had offered a sensible way of building it.

It was high time the West listened to the voice of reason, the British MP said in this connection.

A delegation from the FRG's Green Party group in the West German Bundestag has met Horst Sindermann, the President of the GDR's

People's Chamber (Parliament), and the two sides have together unanimously welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to extend its moratorium on all nuclear explosions to January 1, 1987.

At talks in Berlin on Monday they also voiced unconditional support for the large-scale Soviet peace initiatives aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000. They noted the responsibility of both German states for the fate of peace. Horst Sindermann stressed in this context that the GDR was seriously worried by West Germany's contribution to the implementation of Washington's 'Star Wars' programme.

Guy Spitaels, Chairman of the Belgian Socialist Party (French-speaking wing), has welcomed the extension of the Soviet nuclear test moratorium. At a meeting in Berlin last Friday (August 29) with the GDR leader, he and Erich Honecker gave a high appraisal of the Soviet decision.

"At present," they emphasised, "there is no more important task than the earliest conclusion of an agreement on the complete prohibition of nuclear tests."

"I believe that the decision of the Soviet Union to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests will impel some West European countries to take steps in the same direction," stated Tina Anselmi, a Christian Democratic deputy in the Italian Parliament, in an interview with TASS last week.

"Peace is our common concern. No one should be an impassive onlooker so far as this problem is concerned," she went on.

Anselmi, a member of the leadership of the Christian Democratic Party and a former minister, is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies.

"The Soviet peace initiatives have been met with understanding by the broadest circles of the Italian public, by political circles and by the Catholic Church. Although there are differences between Italy and the USSR on a number of international problems, we are unanimous in our belief that peace and co-operation are necessary in Europe," Tina Anselmi pointed out in conclusion.

"Physicians for Social Responsibility has been advocating a bilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests for several years now. This is why it highly appreciated the unilateral initiative taken by the Soviet Union on August 6, 1985, and of course the prolongation of the Soviet moratorium until January 1, 1987," Jack Geiger, the President of that American organisation, said in an interview given to *Pravda* at the weekend.

Geiger added that his organisation was exerting much effort to make the US Administration agree with the arguments of the Soviet Union and change its stand. However, the administration was stubbornly refusing to adopt a different way of thinking.

The influential West German anti-war organisation Krefeld Initiative has issued a statement in Bonn in preparation for its next forum in Bremen this month.

It says that the latest Soviet peace initiatives, including the further extension of the nuclear test moratorium and the programme for eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, deserved to be approved and supported in the strongest possible way as they meet the aspirations of millions of people throughout the world. □

(TASS)

## Decision of CPSU Congress on pay system endorsed

NEW basic pay rates and salaries in the various fields of material production have been worked out and endorsed in the USSR. The decision to introduce them was adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress earlier this year. To fulfil that decision the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee discussed that question last week, TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov reports (September 1, Moscow).

As is known pay rates and salaries in the fields of material production will be raised on average by 25-30 per cent. But the meaning and essence of the measures to be introduced is not simply to increase the pay of factory and office workers and workers in agriculture. The main aim is to enhance the efficiency of the entire pay system, to create a direct dependence between the amount and quality of work and the pay, to make the growth of the pay conditional upon the increase of labour productivity. In other words, the restructuring of the pay system is aimed at ensuring that the wages of each person be strictly in accordance with the volume of his or her contribution to the national wealth.

Another characteristic feature of the new pay system is that additional funds needed for payments at higher rates and salaries will be obtained by the enterprises not from the state budget but from their own profits. If the plant has not received enough profits, then higher pay rates cannot be introduced. This principle will

undoubtedly stimulate all-round perfection of production activity, since the introduction of higher pay rates depends directly on the improvement of the enterprise's functioning.

The new pay system in the national economy will be introduced everywhere during the present five-year period (1986-1990). It is expected that this will not only bring about an increase in the level of production and economic activity, but will also lead to a considerable increase in the incomes of urban and rural workers, and will promote the raising of the living standards of the Soviet people.

The wages of factory and office workers and the remuneration of collective farmers have always been growing in the USSR. In the past 15 years, the real incomes of workers and employees have risen by more than 50 per cent, while those of collective farmers have gone up by 75 per cent. And it should be taken into consideration that earnings are growing in the USSR in conditions when retail prices of the most important food-stuffs and industrial goods remain practically unchanged, and there are stable rates of taxation, rent, payments for communal services, cost of communication services, urban transport fares, and so on.

But as a rule, everybody's earnings have been growing equally. As a result of this, equal wages and equal increments were quite often received by good, average and shoddy workers. So this system, which has not been stimulating effective work, will now be replaced with the new system, worked out by decision of the 27th Party Congress. □