

Mikhail Gorbachev receives Malaysian Prime Minister

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had meeting in the Kremlin on July 31 with the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mahathir Mohamad, who is on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

Major problems agitating the world community, including countries of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as prospects of developing Soviet-Malaysian relations, were studied on a broad plane in the course of the conversation which was characterised by goodwill and mutual understanding.

Greeting Mahathir Mohamad on behalf of the Soviet leadership, Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the view that the Prime Minister's visit and the talks that have been held would facilitate the further development of relations between the two countries. The Soviet Union is prepared to develop relations with Malaysia to the extent to which the Malaysian leadership is prepared for this. We would like to expand exchanges with Malaysia in the fields of economy, science, technology, culture and along other directions on the basis of respect for sovereignty, equality and each other's independence, Mikhail Gorbachev said. We have already accumulated experience of developing relations on the basis of these principles with many Asian and Pacific countries.

While acting independently in the international arena the Soviet Union and Malaysia approach many issues from coinciding positions. This is a serious basis for co-operation.

Mahathir Mohamad stressed the Malaysian Government's interest in expanding ties with the Soviet Union. He said Soviet representatives should more frequently visit Malaysia and Malaysian representatives should more frequently visit the USSR.

The Soviet Union has outlined the concept of its relations with countries of the Asia-Pacific region in Vladivostok, Mikhail Gorbachev said. This concept is based on an analysis of real processes in this huge region. One of the realities characteristic of this region and of the world in general is the striving of countries and peoples for independent development.

We support the striving for independence not because we want to inflict damage to anybody's interests but because new international relations can be developed only on this basis. This reality cannot be ignored and must be taken into account. And the sooner it will be realised by all, the quicker international relations will enter the normal channel, the channel of co-operation. The world has changed and it is time for all to realise this. The main thing is to respect the right

of every people to choose its own road of development, the right to shape its destiny and to manage its natural and manpower resources. If politicians, the leaders of states fail to understand this and will rely on obsolete principles, nothing good will come out of this.

Mahathir Mohamad said that the ideas contained in the Vladivostok speech and the interview to the Indonesian newspaper *Merdeka* were received with interest in Malaysia. He said his country proceeded from the premise that the Soviet Union is an Asian and Pacific power and has interests in that region and in the world as a whole. The Malaysian Government holds that in showing interest in the Asia-Pacific region the Soviet Union guides itself not by a striving for rivalry but by interests of strengthening stability in the Asia-Pacific region which needs it. Malaysia is not worried by the Soviet initiatives. As an independent country Malaysia has its own point of view and intends firmly to uphold it.

It was noted that the Soviet Union favours the growing contribution by Malaysia and other ASEAN countries to world affairs and to the development of regional co-operation. Our country is prepared to maintain relations with ASEAN as an organisation and also with each individual country belonging to this association, Mikhail Gorbachev said. It goes without saying that we would like to develop our relations with ASEAN without inflicting damage to the interests of third countries. Generally speaking, both in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world as a whole relations can be developed only on the basis of a balance of interests.

Problems of liquidating economic backwardness, of interconnection between disarmament

and development and the establishment of a new world economic order were discussed during the conversation.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed the need to internationalise these problems, to search for approaches to them on the basis of combining the interests of all states and finding some organisational forms to solve them. The United Nations Organisation is a suitable forum for this. For its part the Soviet Union intends to make its contribution to the solution of these important problems.

The Malaysian head of Government stressed the importance of raising the role of the United Nations Organisation in the contemporary world in the interests of all countries, big and small, and expressed the view that preference should be given to the solution of the world community's problems on a multilateral and not bilateral basis.

In this connection Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet perception of the world, the new thinking proceeded from a recognition of the value of such an approach.

Both sides expressed interest in continuing contacts on questions of interest to the Soviet Union and Malaysia. The Soviet-Malaysian protocol on consultations signed during the Prime Minister's visit creates a good possibility for this.

The Prime Minister invited the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to visit Malaysia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. We have a big interest in that region, Mikhail Gorbachev said. We will do everything for relations and co-operation with Malaysia in various fields to develop. □

Gorbachev's reply to people of Ceraso

A MASS rally held in the small south Italian town of Ceraso (Campania Province) on July 30 became a vivid and unforgettable demonstration of friendship between the Italian and Soviet peoples, reports Alexander Tarakanov of TASS. During the rally the town authorities were handed a reply by Mikhail Gorbachev to an appeal of peace and friendship, which the residents of Ceraso had addressed to the Soviet people when receiving a group of firemen, who took part in eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident. The Soviet firemen were given a special award, the *Golden Seagull*, for their great contribution to the cause of protecting the environment. The award was instituted by the local municipality.

Mikhail Gorbachev's message reads: "I was deeply moved by your message of peace and friendship to the Soviet people and the moving reception accorded to the heroic firemen of Chernobyl.

"Indeed, the Chernobyl tragedy made people on our planet realise more fully that the

nuclear age demands a new political outlook, the freeing of our planet from nuclear weapons and joint efforts to strengthen international safeguards ensuring the utilisation of atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

"I would like to assure you that my country and the Soviet leadership will do everything possible to make this happen.

"I wish the residents of Ceraso and the entire Italian people peace and a happy life."

The ceremony of handing the reply message of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the Ceraso residents aroused great interest in Italy. The leadership of Campania's District Council (local self-government body) arrived in the town to attend the meeting, which attracted nearly all residents of Ceraso and many towns in the vicinity.

"Mikhail Gorbachev's reply to the message of ordinary Italians and peasants produced a great impression on us," the Mayor of Ceraso, Vincenzo Maione, told the meeting. "It underlines the great attention which the Soviet Union pays to the problems of strengthening peace, friendship and co-operation between peoples. We all, living on one planet, need detente and disarmament. Only in conditions of a lasting peace can one cope with the tasks facing any country. It is necessary to put an end to mistrust and fear which divide people and to join efforts to work for the peaceful future of mankind at large." □

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Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at reception for Mozambique President

Here follows the text of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech made on August 3 at a dinner in the Kremlin in honour of Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

Dear Friends, Comrades,

Comrade Chissano is well known in the Soviet Union. He has visited our country several times. The first time, if I'm not mistaken, was about twenty years ago.

Today we are welcoming him in the Kremlin in a new and very important quality — Chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique — in our country at the head of a party and state delegation.

We highly value the friendly relations that have been established between our parties and countries. These relations are rooted in the hard years of the Mozambican people's national liberation struggle throughout which the Soviet people's sympathies and support were on your side.

These feelings remain unchanged today when the point at issue is relationship between two independent sovereign states linked for more than ten years by the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation.

You may rest assured in the future as well of our solidarity, of an honest and open approach that is not directed at obtaining any unilateral advantages either in your country or in the region on the whole.

We have adhered to principles of respect for other peoples' interests and strict non-interference in their internal affairs throughout the 70 years of the existence of the Soviet State. In the same way we carefully maintain loyalty to solidarity with the just struggle of peoples in other countries for freedom and national independence, for social progress and peace.

You have come to our country at a very important and interesting period in its development which we call restructuring. I am sure that even in the course of your brief stay you will see the positive changes taking place in the life of Soviet society.

All this cannot but influence the world situation in general. After the known aggravation of the international situation which confronted mankind with an increased danger of a worldwide catastrophe the pointer of the barometer is now wavering. Though not as quickly as we would have liked, it is tilting towards an improvement of the international climate.

If what actually will be the first international agreement on the elimination of whole classes of arms — American and Soviet nuclear medium-range and theatre missiles — becomes possible, then the prospects of advance to a more reliable and in the long run a non-violent and nuclear-weapon-free world will become brighter. In any case the Soviet Union is making huge efforts for this, and not in words but in deeds.

There are yet many difficulties along this road. The shortage of new political thinking has as yet not been overcome everywhere by far. But we draw confidence in the correctness of the chosen road in the clearly expressed will for peace of the Soviet people, in the growth of social consciousness of millions of people in the West and East, in the South and North, in the activity of the Non-Aligned Movement which has still more firmly shown itself to be a major political force of our time. The decisions of the recently held 23rd session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the Organisation of African Unity also speak of striving for lasting peace.

We are all for these powerful streams to merge into one channel facilitating the creation of an all-embracing system of international security that would encompass not only the military but all the main fields of mutual relations of states.

For instance, the presence in international economic relations of such potentially explosive factors as the inequitable exchange, indebtedness or other forms of the neo-colonialist plunder of developing countries is fraught with upheavals capable of jeopardising universal peace.

One involuntarily comes to the conclusion that imperialism acts here as a double-faced Janus. With one hand it provides money to developing countries, while with the other it immediately robs them of it and reaps, besides, enormous profits that accumulate in the vaults of transnational corporations.

Use is being made of the attachment of newly-free countries to the markets of former colonial powers, established for decades, and pressure through various counter-revolutionaries, collaborationists and renegades, and so on and so forth which is included in the notions of neo-colonialism and neo-globalism. It is not by hearsay that Mozambique knows about that.

It seems that the question of defusing conflict situations in the world has never been so urgent as today. Much is already being done in this direction.

In Afghanistan, the policy of national reconciliation is beginning to bear fruit. The idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East as the only possible way leading towards a comprehensive and fair settlement is gaining an ever larger following.

The international community has turned at last to more vigorous actions to put an end to the bloody Iran-Iraq war.

In the Central American region, the Contadora Group, defying US resistance, is asserting itself ever more firmly as the vehicle for the peaceful intentions of the population in that part of the world.

I must say with regret that there is no progress, no advance in solving the problems accumulated in the south of Africa. The immoral and inhuman anachronism of modern history in the form of the apartheid regime, the unceasing aggressive actions by the Republic of South Africa against the "Frontline" states, the rightlessness and colonial oppression of the people of Namibia — such are the disheartening features of the situation in the south of the African continent.

The picture, no doubt, would long have been different were it not for the protection and patronage given to the South African racists by imperialist forces. They like to present their policy in the south of Africa as something constructive. But if anyone has any reason to assess it positively, it is only the rulers in Pretoria. As to the peoples of the region, this policy brings them only new calamities and suffering.

How in these conditions can one question the justness of the struggle conducted by the "Frontline" states, the patriots of South Africa and Namibia under the guidance of their recognised political leaders — the ANC and SWAPO?

The collapse of apartheid is ineluctable. But we are not supporters of the "worse the better" thesis. There is no doubt at all that an elimination of the racist system by way of a political settlement would be in the interests of all South Africans — both black and white. One should

look for and find the road to such a settlement. It is time at long last for Pretoria to understand this as well. New ideas, a fresh approach and collective efforts are needed. For understandable reasons the opinion of our Mozambican friends on these questions is of invaluable importance for us.

We know that Mozambique, a potentially rich country with substantial natural resources, is encountering serious difficulties at the present stage of its development. The sores inherited from the colonial past and the negative phenomena generated by South Africa's actions to destabilise the young state, by the barbarous actions of bandits like the bloody crime perpetrated in the Mozambican settlement of Homoine, have intertwined in a single knot.

As in the past, our solidarity and support are on the side of the people of Mozambique which is upholding its freedom and independence, and strives to put an end to poverty and economic dislocation. And if your country, just as some other emergent states, does not want to link its further destiny with capitalism, this is your choice and other states should respect it.

Soviet-Mozambican relations, their entire spectrum — politics, economy, culture, military questions — are constantly in the Soviet leadership's field of view. The strengthening ties between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party play a cementing role here.

Much has been done in various fields of bilateral co-operation. But if we approach this self-critically we should recognise that even more will have to be done: to raise the efficiency of co-operation, its practical returns, to search for new forms and methods. The efforts of both sides will be needed here.

You can rest assured that the Soviet Union intends further to pursue the course of developing co-operation with People's Mozambique, will strive for it to be increasingly more fruitful.

We wish you, dear Comrade Chissano, all the Mozambican comrades accompanying you, big successes in your complex and noble activity. We wish the people of Mozambique peace, happiness and prosperity. □

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Mikhail Gorbachev in the city of Zelenograd

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV, on July 29, visited the city of Zelenograd near Moscow, an electronics industry research centre. He familiarised himself with samples of modern electronics products and computer equipment used in machine-building, metal processing and other branches of the economy as well as in outer space research.

Integrated circuits, microprocessors, memory devices and other instruments, special technological equipment and materials are designed and produced in Zelenograd, a major research and industrial centre. The complex character of the research centre ensures high rates in the development of production and advanced level in research.

Mikhail Gorbachev saw flexible flow lines, automated production facilities, computer-based design systems and areas where complex production equipment is assembled.

During meetings with managers of enterprises, researchers and workers, Mikhail Gorbachev emphasised that the electronics industry so far was not meeting in full the constantly growing requirements for electronics equipment. There is still a no small number of enterprises which fail to honour their contractual obligations — a factor affecting the operation of many users of their products.

There is no doubt that all collectives of enterprises should make their contribution to restructuring and to accelerating scientific and technological progress and wide-scale use of electronics in the economy.

Special emphasis was made of the importance of joint creative work of electronics institutions and research establishments in the machine-building and instrument-making sectors.

The working people of Zelenograd

warmly welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev. He had meetings with workers, technicians, engineers and researchers.

In his conversations Mikhail Gorbachev touched upon the development of micro-electronics, and pointed out that it is making rapid progress, yet even faster progress is necessary, since it is of exceptional significance both for technology and science, for the country's advancement. You belong to the several branches which must give second wind to our machine-building and the latter is to ensure the whole national economy, Mikhail Gorbachev said.

"I was most gratified by what is happening in your branch, especially in computer engineering. But as far as electronics is concerned, which is somewhat broader, I was gratified by the very good prospect, the very good groundwork laid. A breakthrough is possible here and will take place. Therefore, my impression is good from that viewpoint.

"There is today clarity as regards the weak points and where they are to be found. And there is a good idea of what is to be done soon to be up at the world level, not to trail behind, but you have already achieved in some areas an even higher level than in other countries."

Speaking on restructuring in society, in the social sphere, Mikhail Gorbachev said: "We have everything. This is not just a phrase. I can say that confidently. And if we criticise ourselves in such a way as nobody has ever criticised us — either from the West, or from the East, from anywhere — this is because we are strong. We will stand this criticism. Both the people and the Party will stand it. But all of us shall not resign ourselves to what has accumulated."

Here Mikhail Gorbachev's statement was supported by shouts of: "That is right."

"All of us should reorganise ourselves", he went on to say. "It is necessary to react to criticism. What is good is with us, nobody will

take it away from us. But we should get rid of everything that is bad in all areas: human, production, and social — in everything. We should support the traditions that are strong among the people . . ." "We have raised our country and put it onto an extremely high level. This has been done by the preceding generations, but they were working in different conditions, were less educated and equipped worse than we are now. This means that the current generation should have its say! and our people have joined in this quite substantively."

Talking with development engineers of new technology and senior officials of plants, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke highly of the results achieved and stressed that electronics is on the frontline of progress in science and technology. The resolution of major problems involved in the intensification of socialised production depends on its accelerated development. The achievements of microelectronics directly predetermine the course of modernisation of the machine-building complex, broaden the fields of application of computer equipment and informatics, ensure the computerisation of education and the social sphere.

In that connection, the importance was stressed of priority development of all the trends of the electronics industry as one of the base branches of the economy. The task has been set for a further improvement of consumer qualities of household electronic equipment manufactured by the industry and a considerable broadening of the volume of its output.

All with whom Mikhail Gorbachev talked, pointed out the Soviet people's ardent support for the Party's policy of accelerating the socio-economic development of the country, the radical restructuring of economic management, perfecting the economic machinery and democratising all aspects of society's life outlined by the 27th Party Congress and the January and June plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee. □

At the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee

AT its July 30 meeting the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the results of the talks held between Mikhail Gorbachev and Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) and President of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, during which the sides reiterated their mutual aspiration to extend and deepen the relations of friendship and co-operation between the CPSU and the PRPK and the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples.

The Political Bureau emphasised that the Soviet Union supports the course of national reconciliation pursued by the PRK leadership and is ready to contribute in every way towards a fair political settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

The meeting approved the results of the conversations of Anatoli Dobrynin and Vadim Medvedev with Hermann Axen, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central

Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The Political Bureau examined the issue of developing highly reliable automated systems to control technological processes at nuclear power stations. The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution on this issue, which sets out a range of measures designed to develop automated systems of top technical standard ensuring a still greater work safety at nuclear power stations.

The Political Bureau discussed the sanitary and ecological situation and working conditions which affect people's health. It underscored the imperative need to improve the state of affairs in this sphere.

The Political Bureau noted that to these ends the USSR Council of Ministers would effect a set of priority measures to improve the ecological and sanitary-hygiene situation and would carry out the necessary work to draft a state programme for environmental protection and rational utilisation of the natural resources of the USSR in the 13th five-year plan period and through to 2005.

Decisions on several other matters of the country's socio-economic advancement and world politics were also taken. □

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Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman on Geneva and Vienna talks

GENNADI GERASIMOV, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, commented at a briefing in Moscow on July 30 on the draft agreement, submitted by the Soviet delegation in Geneva on July 29, on certain measures to strengthen the ABM Treaty and to prevent an arms race in outer space.

Our position is, he said, that the preservation of the ABM Treaty is the necessary prerequisite for the conclusion of an agreement on a 50 per cent reduction of strategic offensive arms and for continuing the process of strategic arms limitation. The aim of the agreement, as the Soviet Union sees it, is to reaffirm this termless treaty and strengthen its regime by the adoption by the sides of commitment not to withdraw from it within a certain period of time, 10 years as a minimum.

This would ensure an opportunity for a radical reduction of strategic offensive arms and would help keep strategic stability.

Another aim of this draft agreement is to draw together with the American side, a distinct line between activities permitted and banned by the ABM Treaty in the sphere of anti-missile defence.

The Soviet Union, Gerasimov went on, also put forward at the Geneva talks a proposal for the complete elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles and theatre missiles on the global scale. One gets the impression that the American side is making the question of American warheads for the West German Pershing-1A missiles the stumbling-block here. Washington is taking these warheads beyond the framework of the future agreement.

We have to repeat that such a position by the USA contradicts common sense and the existing military and political realities. If the USSR and the USA hold talks on the elimination of all their medium-range and theatre missiles, irrespective of where they are deployed globally, on the basis of the zero option, this zero must be equal for both sides.

The spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry called attention to the fact that there are many contradictions in the American arguments, apart from the main absurdity, when American warheads turn out to be, so to speak, not American, which, incidentally, violates the provisions of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Gerasimov specifically mentioned such an example of contradiction in the US position. On the one hand, the American, West German and other press write a great deal about the possibility of the disappearance of Pershing-1A missiles as a result of natural ageing. They write that these missiles will become outdated in five years' time, and five years are a possible time limit for the elimination of medium-range and theatre missiles under the proposed Soviet-American agreement. So they say there will be really a global zero in five years' time. But at the same time a White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said that the United States reserves the right to modernise West German missiles. If they are modernised this means that they will not grow old.

The aim of the future Soviet-American agreement is the complete elimination of missiles of the above-mentioned two classes and nuclear warheads intended for them. Therefore American nuclear warheads for West German Pershing-1A missiles must also be destroyed during the elimination of these armaments.

Soviet spokesman on Vienna talks

On July 27, representatives of the NATO countries at the Vienna Conference on European Security and Co-operation (CESC), who took part in consultations within the framework of the so-called Group of 23, have tabled a draft mandate for future talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Europe, Gennadi Gerasimov told the briefing.

"This is good," he said, "because the socialist countries have been pressing for the earliest start of concrete work on coordinating the mandate for future talks for more than a year now. More than a month ago they tabled at the consultations of the Group of 23 their draft of its main provisions, which laid a good foundation for the mutually acceptable text of this mandate."

"At present, this document is being studied," Gennadi Gerasimov went on. "The fact that the document takes into account elements of the talks concept formulated by the Warsaw Treaty countries in the Budapest Appeal and in a draft mandate produces a positive impression. This applies, in particular, to the elimination of a surprise attack potential and to the phased process of reducing the level of military

confrontation, with the principle of not damaging the security of the parties and the need to ensure strict and effective control being observed.

Serious drawbacks in NATO's approach to the problem of cutting armed forces and armaments in Europe are evident, the Soviet spokesman said. NATO countries are trying in every way to avoid admitting that exactly the reduction of armed forces and armaments must become the key means of strengthening security and stability on the European continent. The principal shortcoming is NATO's unwillingness to include tactical nuclear means into the talks. These means, at least their major part, come under the category of weapons of dual purpose, which can use nuclear and conventional ammunition.

The question of tactical strike aviation is also sidestepped. The reduction of this aviation must be also part of the process aimed at reducing land forces and armaments. Without it, one cannot seriously speak about the elimination of potentials of weapons which create a possibility of surprise attack. In effect, the negative position of the NATO countries in future talks was also reiterated. □

USSR table draft treaty on strategic offensive arms

WITHIN the framework of the Soviet-US negotiations on nuclear and space armaments, the Soviet side on July 31 submitted for consideration the draft of the Treaty Between the USSR and the USA on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic offensive Arms and also the draft of additional statements and common understandings to it.

Addressing a press conference on the same day, Alexei Obukhov, deputy head of the USSR delegation and Ambassador at Large, said:

The Soviet-proposed draft is based on the principle agreed by the sides for 50 per cent reductions in Soviet and US strategic offensive arms. It provides in practical terms that the USSR and the USA will reduce, in phases and during five years, their strategic offensive arms so that the total number of ICBMs, SLBMs and heavy bombers be lowered to the level of 1,600 for each side. Nuclear warheads on the remaining strategic delivery vehicles will be limited to the aggregate number of 6,000 for each side.

The Soviet side also undertakes to reduce its heavy ICBMs by half. This step of ours takes account of the concern expressed by the USA during the negotiations and is motivated by the interests of reaching agreement.

Another provision of the Soviet draft which also serves the objective of reaching mutually acceptable accord is the provision under which the sides, within the framework of limitations being established, will determine, at its own discretion, the structure of their strategic offensive arms remaining after reductions. Freedom to determine the structure of strategic offensive forces will be, of course, equal for both sides.

Outside the above-mentioned aggregate limits, such kind of strategic offensive arms as sea-launched cruise missiles with a range

in excess of 600 kilometres will be also strictly limited. If this possible channel of circumventing the future treaty is to be reliably blocked and if the treaty's stability and effectiveness is to be ensured, there must be effective limitations on long-range SLCMs. And both sides cannot but be equally interested in that.

The draft provides for detailed rules to count strategic offensive arms in their respective aggregate limits. In this connection, mutual understanding on counting heavy bomber armaments reached at Reykjavik has been taken account of in the context of obligations under the treaty.

Provisions in the draft which ban new kinds of such arms serve the interests of terminating the arms race in strategic offensive arms.

When dealing with radical reductions in nuclear arms, questions of verification acquire primary importance. In this connection, the Soviet side envisages far-reaching measures, including on-site inspections.

The Soviet draft explicitly reflects the interrelationship that objectively exists between the problem of strategic offensive arms and the prevention of an arms race in space, and the strengthening of the ABM Treaty regime.

As in the case of the draft agreement on space arms tabled by us, the Soviet draft treaty on strategic offensive arms provides that radical reductions in strategic offensive arms of the sides are possible only if there is agreement blocking the extension of the arms race to space and effectively ensuring the strengthening of the ABM Treaty regime.

The Soviet-proposed draft which consistently implements the principle of equality and equal security constitutes a good basis to engage in reaching agreement on provisions for a full-scale joint draft treaty on strategic offensive arms. We favour that such work be started without delay.

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Yuli Vorontsov's Middle East meetings

YULI VORONTSOV, USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister, during a visit to Baghdad, met on July 31 Tariq Aziz, Member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Iraq.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, main attention was devoted to the examination of the current situation in the Iran-Iraq conflict. The sides noted that the resolution unanimously adopted by the UN Security Council on July 20 this year has marked the start for movement towards putting an end to the war as soon as possible and for a political settlement of all disputable issues between Iran and Iraq on a fair basis, with due regard for their legitimate interests. Support has been expressed for the important mediatory mission of the UN Secretary General and the need was stressed for creating favourable conditions for its successful accomplishments.

This aim could best be served by the manifestation by all states of maximum restraint and their abandonment of any actions leading to a hardening of confrontation and broadening the scope of war. In the context of the efforts aimed at settling the Iran-Iraq conflict and the general improvement of the situation in the region, measures were touched upon which could take the edge off the tensions in the Persian Gulf. The absence recently of hostilities in that region creates a good basis for that.

Yuli Vorontsov visited Damascus on August 1-2.

He was received by Hafez Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Issues pertaining to the current situation in he

Near and Middle East were discussed in depth during the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

The question of bringing about an end to the war between Iran and Iraq as soon as possible in the light of the resolution passed by the UN Security Council on that score was considered in detail.

Special attention was devoted to the dangerous build-up of military muscle in the Persian Gulf by the United States and its allies.

Attempts at interfering in the affairs of the countries of the region from the outside and at arbitrarily including it in the sphere of US "vital interests" were strongly condemned.

Hafez Assad highly appreciated the Soviet Government's statement dated July 3, 1987, pointing out that the statement is imbued with sincere striving to promote relaxation of tension in the Gulf area.

The Soviet side reaffirmed the Soviet Union's determination to do everything possible for the speediest elimination of the dangerous seat of tension within the context of an overall settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Some matters connected with further development of Soviet-Syrian relations, including those aimed at deepening the two countries' co-operation in the international arena, were discussed.

Yuli Vorontsov also had a detailed conversation with Farouq al Shar'a, Syrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Both the situation in the region and other matters of mutual interest were touched upon.

*

Yuli Vorontsov has stayed in Tehran on August 2-4 at the invitation of the Iranian side.

He was received by President Sayed Ali Khamenei of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Nuclear and space arms

REPORTS have been circulating in the West that there is a possibility of resolving the problem of American nuclear warheads on 72 West German Pershing-IA missiles at the talks on nuclear and space weapons, Gennadi Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a press briefing in Moscow on August 4.

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The new recent initiatives of the Soviet side in all three areas of the Geneva negotiations — on medium-range and shorter-range missiles, space arms, and on strategic offensive arms — raise the work of the delegations to a new qualitatively higher level. There is a prospect now for major concrete efforts toward real disarmament, toward preventing an arms race in space and its termination on Earth.

The Soviet side thus demonstrates in principle its commitment to the noble goal proclaimed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement of January 15, 1986: to save mankind by the end of this century from the threat of nuclear annihilation.

The Soviet delegation expects a positive and business-like response from the US side to the new Soviet proposals at the negotiations.

Alexei Obukhov then answered questions from journalists. □

According to these reports, the essence of the decision could be as follows: the United States would eliminate in Europe the nuclear warheads for the West German Pershing-IA's as well as its medium- and shorter-range missiles and their warheads, while the Soviet Union would reduce, along with the elimination of its medium- and shorter-range missiles, part of its tactical Skud-B missiles.

"We cannot view this suggestion as leading towards a mutually acceptable solution. This is an extra unmotivated linkage that would hinder, rather than facilitate, the talks," emphasised Gerasimov.

"Medium- and shorter-range missiles, that is missiles with a range of from 500 to 5,500 kilometres, are a subject of discussion at the talks on nuclear and space arms. The sides have reached a coordinated understanding on this score.

"The Soviet Union, sticking to a principled stand on the total elimination of nuclear weapons, favours also the discussion of the question of tactical nuclear systems. There has long been a relevant proposal to this effect, set out in the programme advanced by the Warsaw Treaty member countries in June 1986.

"In accordance with this proposal, the question of tactical nuclear systems would be examined within the framework of negotiations on the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe — from the Atlantic to the Urals — naturally, with the participation of the United States and all other countries possessing such weapons." □

by Prime Minister Hussein Moussavi, and by Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Akbar Velayati.

He had talks with Ali Muhammad Besharati, First Deputy Foreign Minister, and Muhammad Javad Larijani, Deputy Foreign Minister.

During the meetings, there was a detailed exchange of views on matters concerning Soviet-Iranian relations and their further development on a long-term basis.

The sides declared for the implementation of large-scale projects of mutually beneficial economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and Iran.

During the discussion of the current aggravated situation in the Persian Gulf area, mutual concern over US dangerous actions and over the unprecedented build up of US military presence in the area was expressed.

The Iranian side declared in support of the Soviet Government's proposals on a withdrawal of all naval ships of non-Gulf countries from the Gulf as soon as possible, and for Iran's and Iraq's refraining from actions posing a threat to international shipping.

Issues connected with the on-going Iran-Iraq armed conflict were considered in detail in the light of the UN Security Council's recently adopted resolution on that score.

The Soviet side set out the invariable principled stand in favour of bringing about an end to the war between Iran and Iraq as soon as possible and a just political settlement of the conflict.

Mutual interest in further continuation and deepening of Soviet-Iranian political contacts was reaffirmed during the talks in Tehran. □

At the USSR Council of Ministers

THE USSR Council of Ministers has considered and approved the measures effected by ministries and departments upon the results of the second conference to review the operation of the Convention on the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, held in Geneva in September 1986, and a meeting of scientific and technical experts held in keeping with that conference's recommendation in March-April 1987.

The USSR Council of Ministers noted that at those conferences important arrangements were reached on concrete confidence-building measures to enhance the effectiveness of the convention and step up international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of biological science.

The USSR Council of Ministers committed competent ministries and departments to take all necessary measures to realise unreservedly and efficiently the afore-mentioned arrangements as regards the exchange of information and data on the activity of research centres and laboratories which have a high level biological protection, on the outbreaks of epidemics which deviate from the norm, and also to encourage the publication of the results of scientific research and broaden contacts among scientists in the field of biology. □

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Thirty years of IAEA: how the USSR is participating in the work of this international organisation

By Yevgeni Yegorov, *Novosti correspondent*

A PRESS conference has taken place in Moscow, whose participants — Andranik Petrosyants, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, his deputy Boris Semyonov and Alexandr Lapshin, USSR Deputy Minister of Atomic Power Engineering — summed up the results of 30 years' activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency and described the Soviet contribution to its work.

The main purposes for which the IAEA was created are the promotion of peaceful uses of atomic energy and efforts to avert the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. In its 30 years the agency has carried out great work on transferring to different countries, especially developing nations, the experience and knowledge in the field of nuclear technology which is used in agriculture, medicine and industry. An exchange of experience has been established among the 113 member nations in the field of atomic power engineering too.

One of the major functions of the IAEA is control over the peaceful use of atomic energy in the states which are signatory to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and do not possess these weapons. It also supervises a considerable part of the nuclear activity (fissionable material and nuclear installations) of countries which are not parties to the treaty. They have voluntarily placed their work in the field of atomic energy under IAEA control. In the context of the growth of the

nuclear industry, when the number of states building nuclear installations keeps increasing, the control functions of the IAEA acquire special significance, that is, are an important tool for preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union has given its consent to the application of IAEA safeguards (control) to some of its nuclear installations. The agency chose a number of nuclear power plants and nuclear installations from the list presented, and its specialists have already carried out inspections of these nuclear facilities. As has been noted in the press, the USSR signed the control agreement with the IAEA, guiding itself by a desire to strengthen trust among the world's states and to enhance the prestige of the agency. IAEA experts can now acquire experience of inspections on new types of installations, in particular, such as are exported or are planned to be exported by the Soviet Union to other countries.

Peaceful atom

The sad events that took place at the Chernobyl atomic power plant in April 1986 have made this station a household name throughout the world. The accident in Chernobyl, which inflicted considerable damage on the Soviet State, has demonstrated the formidable power of a peaceful atom out of man's control and also made people think about what a grave threat the military atom poses for mankind. For the consequences of this accident on this scale are incommensurable with the results of an explosion of even a small atomic charge. In the opinion of leading world experts, what happened

in Chernobyl does not call in question the expediency of further nuclear power development, but requires the consideration of the blunders made so as to assuredly preclude a repetition of the event.

IAEA Director-General Hans Blix, who visited the Chernobyl plant, has given a high assessment of the work of Soviet specialists to liquidate the consequences of the accident. The agency's leaders had no doubts about the expediency of the launching of the first two units at Chernobyl after the changes made to them. Next in line is the launching of the third unit: it is due to come on stream in the autumn of 1987.

Chernobyl-type or channel-type graphite reactors, according to the IAEA leadership, possess the necessary level of safety and can be used in the future as well. But their economic performance is not as good as that of water-moderated water-cooled reactors. The Soviet Union has therefore decided to complete the channel-type graphite reactors it has started to build, and in the future to equip atomic stations with only water-moderated water-cooled reactors. By the way, as compared with 1985, Soviet nuclear generating capacity in 1990 will double, by 1995 triple, and by the year 2000 approximately quintuple.

The Soviet Union has put forward a programme for the creation of an international regime of safe nuclear power development. The International Atomic Energy Agency was attentive to its proposals. Two conventions were discussed and approved: on notification in the event of an accident and on rendering assistance in such situations. A number of meetings were held which produced decisions aimed at raising the level of nuclear plant safety. □

TRIAL IN CHERNOBYL ENDS

THE former director of the atomic power station in Chernobyl Viktor Bryukhanov, chief engineer Nikolai Fomin and his deputy Anatoli Dyatlov have each been sentenced to ten years deprivation of freedom. The sentence was announced in the Ukrainian city of Chernobyl on July 29 at a sitting of the Supreme Court of the USSR presided over by Raimond Brize.

Three other defendants, Boris Rogozhin, Alexander Kovalenko and Yuri Laukshin, were

sentenced to five, three and two years respectively and are to serve their sentences in an ordinary corrective labour camp.

The public trial lasted for more than three weeks. Thirty eight witnesses and thirteen victims of the disaster were interrogated, this providing a true picture of why the accident at the atomic power plant had happened on the night of April 25-26, 1986. As is known, the material damage caused by this accident alone exceeded two billion roubles.

The former director of the power station Viktor Bryukhanov was found guilty of failing to ensure the reliable operation of the station. He did not ensure the undeviating fulfilment by the station's personnel of the rules and regulations for its operation, the instructions on radiation, nuclear and fire safety, and personally violated many mandatory documents directly concerning his duties.

Bryukhanov arrived at the station half an hour after the accident but in the complex situation failed to adopt effective measures. Moreover, wishing to convey a false impression that everything was alright he did not order an urgent evacuation of people from the affected zone although he was correctly informed of radiation levels in the town of Pripyat and at the station.

Facts of flagrant disregard for their duties by other officials of the station were also exposed and proved in the course of the trial. □

The Lessons of Chernobyl are Important for All

Valeri Legasov,
Member of the Presidium
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The nuclear age calls for new juridical approaches

By Alexander Sukharev, *President of Soviet Lawyers' Association and Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation.*

REGRETTABLY, lawyers' contribution to world-wide efforts against a nuclear war is very modest. True, thanks to lawyers, the world has a solid legal foundation in humanitarian law. Its principles took decades to develop. Recognised by the United Nations, they are now binding international standards. Imperfect as they are and not effective enough now and then, they have stood the test of time as a guarantee of law and order globally. However, does the present international juridical mechanism correspond to the realities of the nuclear age?

International law has never seen war as a means to settle disputes among nations. Objectively, however, international law admitted the possibility of war. Hence, the detailed humanitarian regulation of warfare. As for a nuclear war, its character precludes any legal regulation. Medicine and other sciences have shown that nothing would help overcome the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons application. That is why the very thought, not to speak of concepts, of the possibility of a limited or local nuclear conflict is illegal and criminal. Sophisticated technology and computerised warfare schemes are fraught with the risk of an accidental nuclear war.

New juridical attitudes and a relevant code of conduct for states are needed if we are to ensure the supremacy of law in a nuclear age. Such a code should incorporate existing

bilateral and international agreements (the treaties banning nuclear weapon tests in the three media, on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, on the limitation of anti-missile systems, and on nuclear weapon non-proliferation) as well as new ones, including those concerned with banning nuclear tests for military purposes and with no first use of nuclear weapons. Further, it should provide for effective monitoring procedures. The initial political and legal foundation for this basic document of international law exists in the form of the Soviet-US understanding, reached in Geneva and Reykjavik, as regards the inadmissibility of a nuclear war, and the UN resolution to avert the possibility of such a war as the most urgent and pressing task of the day.

For years, we have seen world law and order and the basic principles and institutions of international law being undermined. We know of numerous gross violations of the UN Charter (breaches of sovereignty in the first place) and misinterpretation of international law to justify unfair military or political actions. The case at hand is Washington's unilateral and illegal actions with regard to the Salt-2 Treaty and its attempts to foil the ABM Treaty.

In short, lawyers' main tool, i.e. international law, is exposed to major trials.

Of course, in the foreseeable future, too, final decisions bearing on international relations will be the prerogative of politicians. However, as we know from the experience of the Second World War and post-war law and order developments, lawyers can, nationally or internationally, impact states' legal policies and practices and affirm the humane and conciliatory

role of law. This is confirmed by the experience of the United Nations, the Nuremberg Trials, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the three media and the convention outlawing bacteriological weapons.

Theoretical and practical conclusions for lawyers? As former Mexican President Luis Echeverria justly put it, we must completely change the philosophy of law. Also, experts sticking to differing concepts and views should uphold the basic principles of humanitarian law and use it to reduce arms, liquidate nuclear weapons and avert the nuclear menace looming over mankind.

To protect people and their main right, i.e. the right to live, lawyers should communicate their assessment of the state of international legality to the United Nations, parliaments and governments. It is not strange that shaping legal consciousness and interpreting common legal efforts materialised in laws and treaties is the monopoly of people who have no relation whatsoever with law?

People in all countries should learn from lawyers what one or another treaty means. Lawyers can be objective promoters of their professional truth. That is why I support the initiatives of such prominent scholars and public personalities as Nobel Peace Prize winner Sean MacBride and Austrian ex-Chancellor Bruno Kreisky who urged lawyers everywhere to do everything to revive respect for law, erect a legal barrier in the war of the arms race, and stop mankind's backsliding to a nuclear catastrophe. This could help appreciate the role of lawyers in this explosive world of ours. □

(Novosti)

Demilitarisation of Europe: who is for and who is against?

By Vladlen Kuznetsov

THE Soviet offer of "global double zero" in Europe and Asia clears the way to agreement. That is just how this latest initiative has been received by foreign political and public opinion, uncommonly unanimous in finding that this constructive compromise offer could not have come at a better time.

The world-wide elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles would certainly make it easier to solve the complex problem of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments. The West has been insisting over the years that it attaches paramount importance to resolving this particular problem. To make its case, it has been alluding to the superiority of the Warsaw Treaty countries' conventional forces as well as to their offensive potential and aggressive nature of their military doctrine. The USSR and its partners are willing to consider and correct all misunderstandings, dispel mutual suspicions and misgivings, and remove the very sources of fear and friction. This approach gave rise (in June, 1986) to the Budapest Programme of the Warsaw Treaty countries for a large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe — from the Atlantic to the Urals. The Soviet Union and

its allies are ready for an above-board and circumstantial review, together with NATO, of the imbalances and asymmetries in individual types of arms and armed forces. The Warsaw Treaty can drop whatever "surplus" it may have, provided, of course, the NATO countries do not insist on keeping theirs.

Nuclear parity has to be matched by conventional arms. With this in view, the Warsaw Treaty countries propose to NATO to include tactical nuclear weapons and tactical air forces in the forthcoming talks on conventional arms cuts.

Such is the socialist countries' view of the subject for the forthcoming talks to deal with and of the mandate for them to follow. Now, in what forum and by what participating nations could this brain-racking and involved issue be resolved? The Warsaw Treaty countries suggest three options: a second stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament (with the first one, that of Vienna, over); a special forum of European nations, and the US and Canada; or an enlarged version of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe to take up a wider range of issues and bring in more European states.

The problems of the demilitarisation of

Europe concern all of its states without exception. Such is the profound conviction of the USSR and its partners. Only a collective effort will produce a fair and optimal result. The 35 participating nations of the European conference have proved their ability to take decisions shaping the destinies of Europe. That is what they have done in Helsinki, Madrid, and Stockholm.

NATO has taken more than a year to respond to the Warsaw Treaty proposal regarding the military aspects of security in Europe. That an official document on the subject has finally emerged is praiseworthy. However, long mediation does not always produce a mature response.

First, the writers of this document would take disarmament issues out of the range of problems for the second stage of the Stockholm Conference to deal with. But for all the indisputable importance of other issues, such as human rights and humanitarian contacts, the significance of the military aspects of security, far from diminishing, is increasing. Indeed, this is stated in black and white in the very name and mandate of the conference: "On Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in

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The Toshiba affair: whip, carrot and scapegoat

By Spartak Beglov, *Novosti* political correspondent

THE more you look at the Washington-inspired ballyhoo around Japan's Toshiba concern (which has been accused of supplying the Soviet Union with milling machines that allegedly made Soviet submarines "less noisy"), the more you are assured that the firm has been made a scapegoat contrary to the facts, to suit the far-reaching economic and military interests of the US.

Washington, it seems to me, is now trying to resolve a multi-dimensional problem.

First, it seeks to discredit strong economic competitors abroad.

Second, it tries to draw as many high-technology firms from partner countries as possible into the SDI Programme and to make them docile by appealing to their "sense of solidarity".

The third and last purpose is to get rival partners to accept a new American Act on trade (which was endorsed by the US Senate recently), which is the most protectionist ever.

All these aims seem to be incompatible, but all the facts are there.

The only fact missing is Toshiba's guilt in making Soviet submarines less noisy. One can satisfy oneself as to that by consulting *Jane's Fighting Ships* for 1985-1986 and the US Department of Navy's *Guide to the Soviet Navy* for 1986. Both say with one voice that so-called "noiseless" Soviet submarines were put in service between the beginning of 1981 and the middle of 1984.

As for Toshiba machine tools, they did not begin to be installed at Soviet enterprises (according to the *Christian Science Monitor* and

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Europe."

Second, the document betrays an intention to strike the tactical nuclear arms problem off the agenda for the coming talks.

Third, NATO would bar neutral and non-aligned countries from an equitable involvement in the resolution of the problem of European disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals. There are 12 of them, as one may recall, actually one-third of all the participating nations of the European Conference. It is, however, not so much their number as their quality that counts. These states have more than once saved matters when the European talks had reached deadlock. One could hardly imagine an effective outcome of the Stockholm Conference without their useful contribution. NATO, however, wants the prospective talks to be "autonomous, separate and embracing only the forces of the two military blocs", as the US Deputy Secretary of State, John Whitehead, has declared. The "third bloc" would have a second-rate function to discharge — "to receive information and state their view on it." Isn't that too little? The USSR and its allies cannot agree to a large group of nations being reduced to observer status. These states are actively involved in the European process in every area, including that of disarmament.

So why has NATO struck such a posture? The only supposition is that it fears lest the neutral and non-aligned nations' ideas of the scale of European disarmament may turn out to be more radical than NATO's. □

Japan's *Nihon Keizai*) until December 1984. So there is a certain discrepancy between American allegations and the hard facts. But facts are sacrificed when the American authorities want to deal a knock-out blow at firms refusing to observe American standards in trade.

Now about the SDI Programme. As it can easily be guessed, under the circumstances, Toshiba refused to take part in it. Some others decided to taste the American carrot, since they had just heard the crack of the American whip.

When the US-Japanese agreement on SDI co-operation was signed, the Soviet side warned Tokyo once more about the dangerous consequences of the step. The agreement would both involve Tokyo still more in the arms race and confrontation with the USSR and subvert the three non-nuclear principles of the Japanese Constitution (SDI presupposes use of nuclear weapons as components of space-based military systems as well as weapons development on new physical principles). The agreement is patently at variance with a parliamentary resolution on space exploration for peaceful purposes. Such is the political side of the coin.

Now about the economic side. It has emerged that the main beneficiary is going to be the Pentagon alone. At the same time, the agreement entitles Washington to limit to a minimum

ENI — co-operation with the USSR

THE Italian group ENI is pinning its hopes for the development of trade and economic co-operation with the USSR on the changes which are taking place in the USSR in the sphere of foreign economic activities, Mario Reali, head of the Moscow office of ENI, the biggest Italian state-owned concern, has said in a TASS interview.

The ENI group is the biggest partner of the USSR among Western firms. Its trade turnover with this country ranges from 1.5 to 2 billion dollars annually. It is displaying initiative in the putting into practice of new forms of economic co-operation suggested by the Soviet Union. By the end of the current year, Mario Reali continued, ENI hopes to sign an agreement with the USSR Ministry of the Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry on the starting of a joint venture for the production of high-octane additives for oil products.

If this project is realised, it will become the Soviet Union's biggest joint enterprise with an initial capital of 200-300 million dollars. ENI expressed interest in the marketing of half the output of the joint enterprise on the world market through a marketing network of the Ecofuel firm which is affiliated with the concern, Mario Reali said.

He recalled that ENI was the first Western firm to have started importing oil, and a little later gas, from the Soviet Union and had taken an active part in the deliveries of equipment for Soviet trunk pipelines. Bilateral trade continues to be one of the main forms of economic co-operation between ENI and the USSR. A certain reduction of trade turnover with its Soviet partners in the first six months of 1987 was attributed by the ENI spokesman to unfavourable marketing conditions. In his opinion, the reduction was of a temporary nature. □

the commercial uses of SDI technology. In short, the pretext used for reprisals against Toshiba — US national security interests — would hang like a sword of Damocles over an SDI partner company, preventing it from offering its new ideas on the general market. One of the leading Japanese electronics giants — Sony — is reported to have decided against participation in SDI. Many others, (not only in Japan but also in Britain, the FRG, Holland, and so on) will have to make their choice: either the US military space carrot or their positions on non-military markets.

And lastly, about the new American trade legislation. This document, more than a thousand pages long, is believed to threaten to erect such a high tariff wall to protect American business from foreign competition that a fierce trade war may ensue. The European economic community has already voiced its disquiet.

In July when a Toshiba subsidiary was preparing a tender for supplying to the US the latest computers at a cost of 14 billion yen, American congressmen demonstrably smashed Toshiba video cameras with hammers on a lawn in front of the Capitol.

In summing up, one cannot help recalling here a Roman saying: *quod licet Jovi non licet bovi* (what Jupiter is allowed to do is prohibited for the ox), and especially for the scapegoat. □

Representation to US Embassy

ON July 30 the Minister Counsellor of the US Embassy in Moscow was invited to the Foreign Ministry of the USSR where a verbal representation was made to him on a question connected with a concrete aspect of the Embassy's activities which do not come within the bounds of usual diplomatic functions.

It was stated to the US Embassy that the Soviet side is in possession of information indicating that certain staff members of the Embassy have established contact with the most extremist representatives of the Crimean Tatars with purposes the character of which gives ground for the Soviet side to raise this question before the American side. Individual American diplomats have made attempts to inspire nationalistic manifestations and instigate certain Crimean Tatars, staying in Moscow, to anti-social actions.

It was pointed out that the greatest activity in this matter is being displayed by Sean Byrnes, First Secretary of the Embassy, who has had in recent days several secret meetings with extremist elements.

It was stated by the Soviet side that it expects the US Embassy in Moscow to take all the necessary measures in order to rule out completely any actions interfering in the internal affairs of the USSR, in this case instigating individual Soviet citizens to commit illegal actions, which, apart from other things, complicates the solution of the question now being handled by a specially established commission headed by the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. □

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