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UNCLASSIFIED  
FM MOSCOW 131609Z FEB 84  
TO IMMEDIATE FCO  
TELEGRAM NUMBER 202 OF 13 FEB  
INFO PRIORITY WASHINGTON, UKDEL NATO  
INFO ROUTINE OTHER NATO POSTS, EC POSTS,  
PEKING, UKMIS NEW YORK

64

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Registrar			
Received in Registry			
EAST EUROPEAN POSTS, EUREP 1704			
Desk Officer			
INDEX	PA		
Registry			
ACTION			
FOREIGN POLICY			
PRIORITY	1	2	NONE

MY TELNO 200. CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

1. THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE ELECTION OF CHERNENKO AS GENERAL SECRETARY STATED THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY PLENARY MEETING OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAD BEEN HELD EARLIER IN THE DAY. IT WAS OPENED BY CHERNENKO ON BEHALF OF THE POLITBURO.
2. THE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST OBSERVED A MINUTE OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF ANDROPOV. THE PLENUM PAID TRIBUTE TO HIS CHARACTER AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN INTERNAL AND FOREIGN POLICY AS "AN OUTSTANDING LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE SOVIET STATE, AN ARDENT PATRIOT AND LENINIST, A TIRELESS FIGHTER FOR PEACE."
3. PRIME MINISTER TIKHONOV THEN MADE A SPEECH, PROPOSING, "ON THE UNANIMOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE POLITBURO", CHERNENKO AS GENERAL SECRETARY. THIS WAS ACCORDINGLY ENDORSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE PLENUM. CHERNENKO SPOKE IN REPLY.
4. MIFT CONTAINS SUMMARY OF POINTS ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS COVERED IN BOTH SPEECHES. FOLLOWING COVERS FOREIGN POLICY IN CHERNENKO'S SPEECH. TIKHONOV CONTRIBUTED NOTHING OF SUBSTANCE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS:
  - A. THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WAS COMPLICATED AND TENSE. THE SOVIET UNION WOULD NOT DEVIATE ONE INCH FROM ITS POLICY OF PURSUIT OF PEACE.
  - B. THE USSR WOULD REMAIN STEADFASTLY LOYAL TO THE POLICY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE BEQUEATHED BY LENIN. IN THE AGE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND SUPER-ACCURATE MISSILES, THIS WAS NECESSARY AS NEVER BEFORE ALTHOUGH, DEPLORABLY, SOME LEADERS OF CAPITALIST COUNTRIES APPARENTLY DID NOT CLEARLY UNDERSTAND OR WISH TO UNDERSTAND WHAT WAS AT ISSUE.
  - C. THE SOVIET UNION DID NOT WANT MILITARY SUPERIORITY, DID NOT INTEND TO DICTATE ITS WILL TO OTHERS, BUT WOULD NOT PERMIT THE MILITARY EQUILIBRIUM THAT HAD BEEN ACHIEVED TO BE DESTROYED. "LET NOBODY HAVE THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT ABOUT THAT. WE SHALL FURTHER SEE TO IT THAT OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENCE CAPACITY IS STRENGTHENED, SO THAT WE HAVE ENOUGH MEANS TO COOL THE HOT HEADS OF MILITANT ADVENTURISTS. THIS IS A VERY SUBSTANTIAL PREREQUISITE FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE."
  - D. THE SOVIET UNION WAS OPEN TO PEACEFUL AND MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS COOPERATION WITH ALL STATES AND READY FOR SETTLEMENT OF ALL DISPUTES ON THE BASIS OF SERIOUS, EQUAL, CONSTRUCTIVE TALKS. IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE FULL USE SHOULD BE MADE OF ALL THE EXISTING LEVERS INCLUDING THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH HAD BEEN CREATED PRECISELY FOR PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING THIS OBJECT.
  - E. THE EFFORT TO MAINTAIN PEACE DEPENDED IN LARGE MEASURE ON THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND HOW VIGOROUS, COORDINATED AND PURPOSEFUL THEIR ACTIONS WERE. THE SOVIET UNION WOULD SEEK TO BROADEN COOPERATION WITH ALL COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY IN ALL FIELDS INCLUDING ECONOMIC.
  - F. SOLIDARITY WITH FORMER COLONIAL COUNTRIES WHICH HAD EMBARKED ON THE PATH OF INDEPENDENCE AND PEOPLES SEEKING TO REPEL THE ATTACKS OF THE AGGRESSIVE FORCES OF IMPERIALISM WOULD REMAIN A FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENT OF SOVIET POLICY.

CONFIDENTIAL *Mr. Coles*

*Deputy Prime Minister Marchuk and  
Deputy Foreign Minister Ryzhov will  
meet on arrival. Bottom of the aircraft  
rips on the right. No honours guard  
as far as is known.*

MARCHUK, Gury Ivanovich

Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers USSR and Chairman, State Committee USSR for Science and Technology 1980; Member, CC CPSU 1981.

Born 1925, Orenburg oblast, Ukrainian.

- (Handwritten notes on right margin: 13/2)*
- 1943-1945 In Soviet army.
  - 1947 Joined Party.
  - 1949 Graduated from Leningrad State University.
  - 1951 Completed postgraduate degree.
  - 1953-1962 Worked at Obninsk Physico-Energetics Institute.
  - 1956 Doctor of Physico-Mathematics.
  - 1962 Elected Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences (Siberian Department).
  - 1962-1964 Deputy Director, Institute of Mathematics, Siberian Department Academy of Sciences.
  - 1964-1980 Director of Computer Centre, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR.
  - 1968 Elected Member, Academy of Sciences USSR for Department of Earth Sciences.
  - 1969-1975 Deputy Chairman, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR.
  - 1975-1980 Vice President, Academy of Sciences USSR and Chairman, Siberian Department.
  - 1976- Member, CC CPSU.
  - 1979- Deputy, USSR Supreme Soviet (1979-1980 Chairman, Commission for Science and Technology, Council of Nationalities).
  - 1980- Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers, USSR and Chairman, State Committee USSR for Science and Technology (replacing V A Kirillin).

Marchuk is a Hero of Socialist Labour (1975) and holds the Order of Lenin. He visited the UK in 1969. As Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers he has travelled extensively in Eastern Europe and is Chairman of the CMEA Commission for Science and Technology.

Marchuk's scientific publications concentrate on the application of mathematics to nuclear energy studies, weather forecasting and the dynamics of the atmosphere and the oceans. He is an honorary Doctor of Toulouse University and speaks French fluently. He does not appear to speak much English. Controlled and modest in manner, he makes an impression of quiet confidence.

September 1982

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RYZHOV, NIKITA SEMENOVICH

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister since 1980; member, Central Revision Commission, CPSU since 1966.

Born 1907.

Textile Engineer by training, and long career in Soviet light industry, including several ministerial appointments. Following criticism of his Ministry and him personally, was appointed Ambassador to Turkey in 1957 and then, in 1966, Ambassador to Italy.

As Ambassador in Ankara and Rome gained high reputation with Turks and Italians, eg played a key role in setting up the deal with Fiat which led to the construction of the major Soviet car factory at Togliatti. Was well-informed about Italian politics, spoke dispassionately, sometimes contemptuously of PCI.

Returned in 1980 to Moscow as Deputy Minister. For a period his responsibilities covered Latin America, but since the death of Mr Zemskov in April 1982, he has supervised the Second European Department (old Commonwealth including UK, Ireland and Malta) and the First African Department (Northern Africa except Egypt). He admits that this is an odd combination but rumours of change have not been fulfilled.

One of the older Soviet Deputy Foreign Ministers, and now perhaps past his best. He describes himself as a diplomatic 'businessman' and prides himself on a practical approach to problems. Sir I Sutherland has found him courteous and amiable, but not over-communicative or given to originality or speculation. This may in part be due to lack of familiarity with the UK, which he has only visited twice very briefly.

/Ryzhov

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Ryzhov is a dapper and cultivated man. Reputation in Rome as a bon viveur. Expert on the Russian ballet and in architecture and interior decoration. Speaks French and Italian but has no English. Married. Son is a nuclear physicist.

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PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW: LIST OF BRIEFS

1. East/West relations.
2. London/Moscow Embassy Sites.
3. Hong Kong.
4. Middle East.
5. Japan.
6. Meeting with Mrs Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.
7. Meeting with Genral Zia Ul-Haq, President of Pakistan.