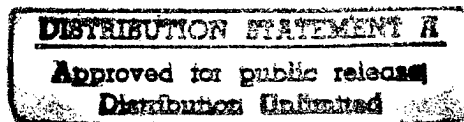


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27 July 1984



# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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27 July 1984

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PENTAGON SAYS SOVIETS PRODUCE NEW ICBMS

OW141906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1819 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union increased military spending at a greater rate last year and began producing or increased output of 18 major air, sea and land weapons, including two new intercontinental ballistic missiles, a senior Pentagon official said Wednesday.

The Soviet defense budget grew at a rate of 3 or 4 percent from 1982 to 1983. Between 1976 and 1982, such budgets grew about 2 percent each year. Soviet outlays for weapons in 1983 over 1982 accounted for a 5- to 10-percent increase, he said.

U.S. intelligence officials disclosed at a briefing that the two Soviet new ICBMs now in production are the solid-fueled SSX-24, a medium-sized weapon, and the smaller SSX-25. Other Soviet weapons listed as in production for the first time in 1983 were the SU-27 fighter, an aircraft carrier, a cruise missile submarine, a new model of a medium tank, an advanced infantry combat vehicle and three types of attack submarines, two of them nuclear and one conventionally powered.

Some American reporters said the release was timed to coincide with this week's senate debate on the U.S. defense budget request for fiscal 1985. The Reagan administration asked congress for a 13-percent increase in defense spending for fiscal 1985, adjusted for inflation. Under congressional pressure, that request was reduced to 8 percent and is being debated on capital hill.

The intelligence officials estimated that the 1982 level of weapons procurement in the Soviet Union totaled about 59 billion dollars, compared to about 50 billion dollars in the United States.

United States weapons procurement increased from 79.7 billion dollars in fiscal 1983 to about 86 billion dollars this fiscal year, or about 8 percent. For fiscal 1985, the administration is seeking an increase to 107.6 billion dollars, or about 25 percent, and, for fiscal 1986, it anticipates spending about 124 billion for weaponry, according to the WASHINGTON POST.

CSO: 4000/400

GENERAL

JOURNAL REVIEWS PRC TIES WITH THIRD WORLD

OW140721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 14 Jun 84

["China and the Third World"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--China's foreign policy is based on unity and cooperation with the rest of the Third World.

This is the theme of a signed article entitled, "China and the Third World," carried in the 16 June issue of the fortnightly, WORLD AFFAIRS. A summary of the article follows:

China always stands on the side of the other Third World countries. It consistently sympathizes with and supports the oppressed countries and people in their just struggle for political independence. It regards their struggle as an important integral part of the struggles of people throughout the world against colonialism and hegemonism, and for world peace.

The five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence have been recognized by the international community as the basic norms governing relations between nations. These principles were first proposed by the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and jointly made public by China, India and Burma in 1954.

After achieving independence, the Third World countries are now working energetically to develop their national economies, and China has contributed support and given all the assistance within its power.

Over the past 30 years and more, China has rendered assistance to nearly 80 countries and regions by helping them with more than 1,000 big, medium and small-sized projects and sending 180,000 engineers, technicians and medical teams to these countries. Such aid has produced good results.

In recent years, China has signed contracts with other Third World countries for construction projects and for supply of labor. Between 1979 and 1982 it signed 860 contracts with more than 40 countries and regions. China has also entered into scientific and technical cooperation and exchanges with more than 70 such



countries. As a result, over 11,000 projects have been completed and a generation of specialized personnel trained. At the same time, the Chinese people have won wide support from other Third World countries for their revolution and construction efforts.

In order to increase economic and technical cooperation, the Chinese Government has put forward the four principles of "equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form, and common progress."

Third World countries hope to shake off the shackles of the unequal international economic relations. China fully supports the demand to reform the old international economic order, establish a new international order and strengthen south-south cooperation.

Out of respect for other Third World countries and peoples China proceeds from the common interests of these countries in handling relations with them; it does not interfere in their internal affairs.

China highly treasures its unity with other Third World countries and upholds such unity at all times. It has always held that differences, disputes and armed conflicts among Third World countries should be settled peacefully through equal consultations, free from external interference.

CSO: 4000/400

GENERAL

## NATO URGES SOVIET UNION TO RESUME ARMS TALKS

OW260730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Brussels, 25 Jun (XINHUA)--The NATO allies are waiting for a positive Soviet contribution to progress in disarmament, and have underlined the U.S. willingness to resume nuclear arms control talks at any time without preconditions.

This was announced by chairman of the NATO Special Consultative Group (SCG) on nuclear arms control, James Dobbins, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs, at the end of the fifth SCG meeting held here today.

However, Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko earlier has told the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA that dialogue and negotiations are in need but they should be sincere, and that the Soviet Union is ready to enter into talks.

On the SCG meeting, Dobbins said: "We discussed the situation with respect to intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF), and took note of the steps the West has taken since the beginning of the year to sustain deterrence at the lowest necessary level, and to promote a concrete and productive East-West dialogue."

"Allied leaders, individually and at their recent meetings together in North America and Europe, have strongly emphasized, as in their Washington statement on East-West relations, their desire for a more stable and constructive relationship with the East, and the opportunities available for progress in arms control," Dobbins said.

He pointed out: "The Soviet Union has yet to respond positively to Western efforts to expand areas of cooperation and move the arms control process forward. The allies are convinced that progress in all these arms control areas is possible, and particularly that an arms control solution to INF is obtainable and must be pursued."

Diplomats here said that both Moscow and Washington are trying to shift onto each other the responsibility for the breaking off of the negotiations.

CSO: 4000/400

GENERAL

## U.S., USSR TRADE CHARGES OF BACKING TERRORISTS

OW260740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--The United States and the Soviet Union have accused each other of backing terrorist actions worldwide, according to reports from Washington and Moscow.

Addressing a conference on international terrorism held in Washington 24 June, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that the Soviet Union has provided "financial, logistic and training support for terrorists worldwide" for its own purposes.

Shultz told the conference sponsored by the Israeli-based "Jonathan Institute" that "from a practical standpoint, a purely passive defense does not provide enough of a deterrent to terrorism and the states that sponsor it."

However, TASS responded the following day to Shultz' statement with an accusation that the Reagan administration has "institutionalized terrorism."

TASS said the CIA's subversive operations abroad and direct acts of armed intervention by U.S. troops in independent countries are the "flagrant manifestations of international terrorism practiced by Washington."

In his speech, Shultz also accused Libya, Syria, Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of being members of what he called the "League of Terror," and also charged the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) with carrying out terrorist actions.

Shultz said, "It is time to think long, hard and seriously about more active means of defense--about defense through appropriate preventive or preemptive actions against terrorist groups before they strike."

TASS hit out at this statement, saying that Shultz made slanderous attacks on those Third World countries and the PLO. They had been put at the top of a "black list" of American imperialism, TASS said. It said that the United States is trying to "involve in global banditry its closest allies and to put together an international police-like alliance led by the United States to fight progressive national liberation movements and regimes disliked by Washington, on which the White House has summarily stuck the tag of 'terrorists.'"

CSO: 4000/400

GENERAL

NATO OFFICIAL URGES EAST-WEST MILITARY BALANCE

OW221738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Brussels, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--A high official of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said here today that NATO should reinforce its military buildup to maintain an equilibrium of power with the East Bloc.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns made this statement after NATO issued a report today comparing the forces of the NATO countries and those of the Warsaw Pact nations.

A spokesman for the NATO press service said that the publication of the document was designed to provide "factual," "objective" and "authoritative" information to allow the public to evaluate the relative strengths of the two military blocs.

Luns said that "the maintenance of an adequate military balance between East and West is indispensable to the security of the alliance." All this requires the alliance to shore up with a solid military buildup, he added.

"The Warsaw Pact is continuing to increase its military advantage and it is modernizing its technology much more rapidly than NATO," he said.

"If NATO wants to preserve its deterrent power, it should react accordingly," he stressed.

The NATO document has not included the French and Spanish forces, as was also the case in 1982 when the alliance published for the first time an official report comparing the forces of East and West.

CSO: 4000/400

## GENERAL

### XINHUA COMMENTARY ON INTERNATIONAL DEBT PROBLEM

OW252046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 25 Jun 84

["Commentary: Two Opposite Approaches to International Debt Problem";  
by Mei Zhenmin--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)--The meeting of 11 Latin American debtor countries last week in Cartagena, Colombia, highlighted one of the most urgent world economic issues--the repayment of international debts, a problem reflecting sharp contradictions in the north-south relations.

The Cartagena meeting agreed on the strategy of repaying debts through economic development of the developing nations. This contrasts sharply with the approach which emerged earlier this month at the London summit of seven industrialized countries. Blaming the crisis on mismanagement in the debtor countries, Western creditors demanded repayment by the developing debt-ridden countries through belt-tightening austerity programs at the risk of economic development.

The debts that Third World countries incurred went up surprisingly from 382.5 billion U.S. dollars in 1979 to 810 billion U.S. dollars by the end of 1983.

Third World countries believe that the debt crisis was caused by the shift of economic crisis by the Western industrialized countries.

First, the industrialized countries tried every means, during their economic crisis, to reduce the prices of raw materials and primary products, which constitute a major part of export of Third World countries. As a result of reduced prices, which dropped 35 percent to the lowest level of the past 30 years in a period from 1980 to January 1983, revenue of the Third World countries fell drastically.

Second, because of the protectionist measures in trade adopted by the industrialized countries, half of the Third World countries' export goods were restricted by various non-tariff barriers. This caused a loss of 50 to 60 billion U.S. dollars in their revenue each year.

Third, high U.S. interest rate also increased the debts of Third World countries. In mid-1970's, the average interest rate paid by developing countries was 5 percent. But, from 1981 to 1983, the interest rate set by the developed countries rose from 9 to 13 percent.

As every 1-percent increase in interest rate would make Third World countries pay 1 billion more U.S. dollars in interest every year, nonoil producing developing countries had an enormous international payments deficit in the five consecutive years from 1979 to 1983, totaling 408 billion U.S. dollars. Under this circumstance, the financial situation in oil-producing countries in the Third World was no better either. In 1980, they had an international payments surplus of 112.4 billion U.S. dollars. In 1982, however, they not only lost the payments surplus but also incurred a payment deficit of 13.3 billion U.S. dollars. Last year, their deficit went up to 24 billion U.S. dollars.

All this caused a steady decline in the average annual growth rate of the Third World economy in the years beginning in 1979 and by 1983 it dropped to -0.6 percent. This was why the Third World became heavily in debt and many developing countries were deprived of the ability to repay either the principal or interest. Apparently, the debt crisis of the Third World was nothing but the result of unfair policies adopted by the developed countries. Therefore, they have the responsibility to work with the debtor nations to solve the debt problem.

However, the Western industrialized countries adopted egoistic policies by asking the developing countries to make the repayment through belt-tightening austerity programs. From 1982, industrialized countries began negotiations, through the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with debtor countries to rearrange debt payments. The IMF insisted that it allows delayed payments only after debtor nations accept the austerity economic program put forward by the IMF, agree to reduce import and increase export, to cut financial expenditure and to limit wage increases. Those approaches to the problem have not only slowed down the economic development in the developing countries but also sharply lowered their people's living standard and even given rise to social unrest in some countries, thus seriously damaging their interests.

Confronted with this situation, Latin America's largest debtor nations, at the recent 11-nation economic conference in Cartagena, strongly demanded a reduction of interest rate, an extension of the time limit for debt repayments, stable prices for developing countries' export goods and abolition of tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed on developing countries.

What Latin American countries have demanded also represents the just call of the Third World countries for abolishing the old world economic order and establishing a new international economic order. This is a reasonable approach to the settlement of the current international debt crisis. The industrialized nations should heed this voice of justice and take a sensible attitude.

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GENERAL

UN MEETING URGES NEW WORLD INFORMATION ORDER

OW220721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] United Nations, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--A new, more just and more effective world information and communication order must be established, stressed many speakers in the United Nations Committee on Information during a three-day debate which concluded this morning.

Darko Silovic of Yugoslavia said that at the core of the issue was the need to overcome the inequality and dominance of monopolies prevailing in the sphere of information and communication, and to develop more democratic relations based on equality in the field.

Toufic Abouchaer of Syria charged that the dominance of information by Western press services was one of the evil phenomena left over from imperialist, colonialist domination.

He said that freedom of information as understood by the West had, unfortunately, been used to escalate tension, sow hostilities and consolidate imperialism in developing countries.

Mansoor Suhail of Pakistan said that flowing most of the time from the industrialized to the developing countries, world information had become one of the most effective instruments in the hands of a few nations which served to distort realities, destroy personalities and create misunderstandings and prejudices. Those suffering the ill-effects of that mis-information were not in a position even to present their side of the story. It was that imbalance which must be corrected, he stressed.

Joel Blocker of the United States criticized those whom he described as indulging in "fantasies of United States and Western media conspiracies." He laid emphasis on "free reporting" and asserted that the United States sought "no monopoly" on the flow of information within and across borders around the world.

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GENERAL

PEACE INSTITUTE ON EAST-WEST TIES, ARMS RACE

OW211098 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--The general picture of 1983 and the prospects for 1984 are "somber" as East-West relations remain tense and arms race will spill into outer space, the International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) said.

The institute, in its 15th yearbook published here today said the deployment of new missiles in Europe marks "a new stage in the confrontation" between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

On international nuclear weapons, it says the competition between the two super-powers is intensifying at the end of 1983, the United States had about 9,600 strategic nuclear warheads while the Soviet Union had some 8,800 with more launchers and a delivery capacity approaching 6,000 megatons, compared with the U.S. figure of nearly 4,000 megatons.

The yearbook asserted that the world is on the brink of a major new arms race in outer space, since the United States and the Soviet Union "are developing anti-satellite weapons and intensifying research into space-based systems for shooting down ballistic missiles. [quotation marks as received]

The yearbook also pointed out that the world's military expenditure has been rising faster in the past 5 years than in the previous 5. U.S. military spendings have risen by 7.5 percent per year on average since 1979, and those of the Soviet Union by an average of 2 percent per year from 1976-1982.

CSO: 4000/400



GENERAL

U.S. ACCEPTS SOVIET OUTER SPACE ARMS TALKS BID

OW040925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--A senior U.S. official said today that the United States regrets the Soviet refusal to allow the U.S. ambassador in Moscow to make the traditional fourth of July speech on Soviet television.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said at a press briefing, "This has traditionally been one of the few opportunities Americans have to speak directly to the Soviet people." "Soviet spokesmen have frequent access to American television," he said.

On Secretary of State Shultz's meeting this morning with Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin who is leaving for Moscow today, Hughes said they reviewed, "item by item," U.S.-Soviet relations during their 90-minute meeting.

Hughes said while President Reagan continues to seek a constructive relationship with the Soviet Union, the United States has clearly not lessened its concern about such matters as Soviet activities in Afghanistan, its behavior in Central America and other parts of the world.

The Shultz-Dobrynin meeting was known to be the fourth between them in the last three weeks.

Hughes said, "The United States has accepted the Soviet proposal" to discuss outer space weapons. He added, however, that the United States also expects to discuss in the negotiations its own subjects including "offensive weapons that go through space."

CSO: 4000/400

GENERAL

XINHUA ON UNPOPULARITY OF 'ENDLESS ARMS RACE'

OW011004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 1 Jul 84

["News Analysis: Endless Arms Race Is Unpopular" by Liu Fang'an--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Brussels, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--Concern is being voiced by the West European people about the endless arms race between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, led by the two superpowers, respectively.

Even politicians such as leaders of political parties, parliament members and cabinet members in West European countries fear that their countries may become victims of a future U.S.-Soviet military conflict resulting from the escalated arms race, though they advocate the idea of joint defense of Western Europe threatened by Soviet hegemonism.

The concern and fear are proved to be reasonable by a recent NATO report on the military strength of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Since 1982, the report indicated, conventional forces of both military groups have increased drastically. Troop levels of the Warsaw Pact army have jumped to six million from four million in 1981 and the number of tanks to 46,230 from 42,500. Meanwhile, NATO has also almost doubled its army forces to 4.5 million from 2.6 million and increased the number of its combat tanks to 17,730 from 13,000.

In regard to the medium-range nuclear forces, the Soviet Union has deployed 378 SS-20 missiles in East Europe in the past 2 years, 78 more than in 1982. Starting from the end of 1983, NATO has deployed 41 U.S.-made Pershing II and cruise missiles in West European countries.

As for strategic weapons, the Warsaw Pact has 8,500 nuclear warheads, compared with NATO's 9,000.

Apart from the efforts to expand their arsenals, the two leaders of the military blocks have also made a show of force by conducting frequently large-scale military maneuvers and shadowing each other in the air and on the sea. Moreover, they have intimidated each other while each accused the other of threatening its security.

Speaking at a press conference on the publication of the report, former NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said that as the military strength of the Warsaw Pact has been steadily increasing, NATO should respond accordingly if the organization is to keep its deterrent capability.

Statistics show that the keen competition in military strength gave a steep rise to the expenditure of the two military groups. In 1983, NATO's military expenditure reached 309 billion U.S. dollars, with an average increase of 3.8 percent in its allies' military spending. The U.S. military spending has risen by 6.2 percent every year since 1979, with an approved defense budget in 1985 totaling 291 billion U.S. dollars. The military expenditure of the Warsaw Pact also reached 151 billion U.S. dollars.

For the European people, the huge military expenditure has undoubtedly become a heavy burden. It has not only slowed down the economic development of European countries but also affected social progress.

It is evident that the two superpowers should take major responsibility for the European tension and the fierce arms race between the two military blocs. It is noticeable that 85 percent of the Warsaw Pact's military expenditure comes from the Soviet Union while over 65 percent of NATO's military expenditure is contributed by the United States.

Therefore, the European people, who tasted to the full the bitterness of two world wars, strongly oppose the arms race and demand that the United States and the Soviet Union take the lead in arms reduction, first of all, the cutback of nuclear arms. They consider it is most urgent for the two superpowers to stop the deployment of new missiles and resume as early as possible the two negotiations on nuclear disarmament so as to reach an agreement on the limitation and reduction of medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons.

However, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has so far shown good faith in arms reduction. Recently, the United States stressed again that the program for missile deployment will remain unchanged while the Soviet Union stated repeatedly that it will retaliate. Such irresponsible and indifferent attitude taken by the two superpowers toward peace in Europe cannot but arouse stronger opposition from the European people.

CSO: 4000/400

## GENERAL

### BRIEFS

HIGH U.S. INTEREST RATES--Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Mexico and Chile reacted strongly to the new rise in interest rates announced yesterday by some U.S. international banks. The increase of another half a percentage point in interest rates, according to Mexico's treasury and public credit ministry, will mean another 250 million to 300 million U.S. dollars added to the country's foreign debt burdens. The ministry criticized high interest rates as only tallying with the U.S. policy to lessen its own financial deficits. Congressmen of Mexico's two houses also spoke out against this self-serving policy of the United States. Javier Moctazuma, member of the Chamber of Deputies, voiced deep worry that Mexico's ongoing social development program would suffer as a result. In Chile, another victim to the U.S. policy of high interest rates, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle indicated in an interview with the local press that his country will repay its foreign debt, but stressed the need at the same time that a formula be thrashed out to lessen the foreign debt burdens of debtor countries. Economics Minister Modesto Collados described the rise in interest rates and the drop in copper prices as a pair of pincers that squeeze Chile's economy. In face of such a situation, he said, the Latin American countries were more justified to carry on with their consultations to work out a counter-move. Finance Minister Luis Escobar told a press conference that the rising interest rates proved the insensibleness of the creditors and developed countries, which, he stressed, had made the Cartagena summit all the more necessary. [Text] [OW262121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 26 Jun 84]

NEW NATO SECRETARY GENERAL--Brussels, 25 Jun (XINHUA)--Former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington took office today as secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) succeeding Joseph Luns of Netherlands, who retired 22 June after 13 years in the post. Carrington, 65, was considered by the West as a man capable of persuasion and firmness. Observers here said that Carrington will try to resume negotiations with Moscow over the control of armaments, which was interrupted last November after the United States deployed its Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe. In a British radio interview earlier in the day, Carrington said that his most urgent task at NATO is to reassure the United States that its European allies are pulling their weight in NATO. "I think this is the problem, to create a greater European identity in defense while at the same time not detaching the United States," Carrington said. [Text] [OW260158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 26 Jun 84]

SFRY COOPERATION WITH EEC--Luxembourg, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--It is imperative to strengthen cooperation between all partners when the world is undergoing a difficult time, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic said here today. Dizdarevic made these remarks at the second session of the ministerial-level conference held by the Council of Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and EEC. In reviewing the developments of the grave international situation, he said that detente had become far away in the past year. Speaking of the international debt problem, he said that the debts of the developing countries are worrisome. It is necessary to find a solution to the problem between the debtor and creditor nations. Referring to Yugoslav-EEC relations, he expressed satisfaction at the achievements resulting from the implementation of the cooperation accord between the two sides. He expressed the hope for more extensive development in their cooperation. During the session, the two sides stressed the need to make continued efforts to strengthen cooperation between priority departments in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and technology within the framework of the resources available. Attending the session on the EEC side was French Foreign Minister and Executive President of the EEC Claude Cheysson. [Text] [OW191051 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 19 Jun 84]

CHERNENKO-ORTEGA MEETING--Moscow, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega Saavedra strongly condemned the U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean today. According to a TASS report, this was made known at a meeting between Chernenko and Ortega who arrived here yesterday with a Nicaraguan delegation on a working visit. The two also stood for a political settlement of the problem in that region. During the meeting, Chernenko expressed support for the Nicaraguan people in their struggle against the aggressive actions of the imperialist forces. Daniel Ortega told a press conference before leaving for Moscow that he would seek economic assistance from the Soviet Union. He stressed that if the U.S. Congress approves appropriation of funds to the anti-government Nicaraguan forces, Nicaragua will have no dialogue with the United States. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has expressed the hope for dialogue with Nicaragua during his visit to Managua early this month. Ortega today also held talks with Soviet First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers G. Aliyev on trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today also exchanged views on the Central American situation. [Text] [OW190821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 19 Jun 84]

JAPAN, USSR CONSULTATION ON IRAN-IRAQ--Tokyo, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to hold consultations this summer here or in Moscow on the situation in the Middle East, especially on the issue of Iraq-Iran war, YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported today. The Japanese Foreign Ministry disclosed yesterday that this agreement between the two countries came on June 13 when Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe had a talk with Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa at the Moscow airport, where both sides hoped Iran and Iraq to restrain themselves so as to prevent their war from expanding. Among the Western developed countries, Japan is the only one which maintains contact with both Iraq and Iran while the Soviet Union has important influence on the Middle East situation. [Text] [OW150820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 15 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/400

UNITED STATES

U.S. SENATE VOTES ON CENTRAL AMERICA POLICIES

OW200315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate rejected two Democratic-sponsored measures to curtail U.S. military involvement in Central America after a marathon session today.

The session, which started yesterday and lasted till early this morning, showed that the debate on the issue was very heated and even in the Republican-controlled Senate, opposition to the administration's policy toward Central America is strong.

The first measure, which calls for deleting all money for covert aid to Nicaraguan rebels, was rejected by a vote of 58-38 early today, while the other, which asks for prohibiting the use of U.S. armed personnel in or over Nicaragua or El Salvador for combat purposes without the prior approval of congress, was killed on a 63-31 vote.

The decisions came as the Senate worked its way through a 291-billion-dollar Pentagon spending bill for the next fiscal year.

However, neither of the votes on Central America is final because the House has approved limits on rebel aid and Reagan's authority to use combat troops. A joint House-Senate committee will hold meetings to work out the differences and both chambers will again vote on the issues.

The administration has asked for 28 million dollars for covert U.S. operations in Nicaragua in the next fiscal year and the request was approved by the Senate Intelligence Committee last week. However, the House has thrice rejected additional money for such operations, and voted earlier this month 341 to 67 to prohibit the use of U.S. combat troops in Central America.

While aiding anti-government rebels in Nicaragua, the United States supports the government of El Salvador to fight the guerrillas in that country.

Although President Reagan has stated that he has no intention of introducing U.S. combat troops in Central America, it is still difficult to pass a bill prohibiting the use of U.S. combat forces in the region, because there are a few people, especially in the Senate, who are in favor of U.S. armed intervention in Central America and other parts of the world.

UNITED STATES

XINHUA EXAMINES RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN U.S.

OW300752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Report by Shi Lujia]

[Text] Washington, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--Twenty years after former U.S. President Lyndon Johnson signed "civil rights act" into law, racial discrimination still remains commonplace in the United States despite some changes in this aspect.

During the last two decades, the minorities in the United States have chalked some gains in politics, education and the professions. One most recent example is the success of black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign, an event which was totally unimaginable 20 years ago. Though it is still out of question today for a black leader in the United States to get presidential nomination, let alone to be elected president, it is almost certain that Jackson's campaign will have remarkable influence on American politics in the years to come.

Blacks now hold an estimated 5,700 elected positions on various government levels. They head governments in more than 250 cities, including Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, Atlanta, New Orleans and Washington D.C. Black representation in Congress has also increased from 5 in 1964 to 21 now.

In education, black enrollment in schools has been increased, with the percentage of young blacks attending college, rising from 4.9 percent in 1964 to 13.5 percent in 1981.

Despite these improvements, racial discrimination remains commonplace in the country today. Black people make up more than 10 percent of the total U.S. population, yet they hold only 1 percent of the country's elected positions. There are also many obstacles and unfair election rules barring blacks and other minority people from further entering into American political life.

The "civil rights act," which was signed into law by the former president on 2 July 1964, established that minorities must be treated fairly in hiring and promotions, but the U.S. equal employment opportunity commission receives more

than 47,000 job-bias complaints each year, and the state and local agencies hear an equal number of such cases. On most occasions, blacks remain the last hired but the first fired. As a result, the unemployment rate for blacks has always been much higher than that for whites. The ratio was 15.8 percent to 6.4 percent last month. As for the teenager jobless [as received], the gap was even wider, 44 percent to 16 percent.

The average income of black families makes up only 55.3 percent of that of white families. The proportion of blacks below poverty line is now 36 percent, compared with 12 percent of whites.

In the housing area, the progress of civil rights is also disappointing. "Discrimination in the housing market continues to be a common and widespread problem," declared the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in a study released in April.

What is more worrisome for the civil rights fighters and minority people in the United States is that progress has come to a standstill and even has been reversed in many cases of the civil rights area. The most striking example is the June 12 ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court which said that, when layoffs occur, whites with seniority should take precedence over newly hired minorities in retaining their jobs. This setback signifies that for the black and other minority people in the United States, the road ahead of them is still very tough.

CSO: 4000/401



UNITED STATES

U.S. WELCOMES SOVIETS BACK TO CBW TALKS

OW300346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--A U.S. State Department spokesman said here today the Reagan administration welcomes the Soviet agreement to revive in Geneva private discussions with the United States on chemical weapons issues.

When the United States proposed a new agreement on banning production of chemical weapons early this year, Moscow criticized the proposal as an attempt to seek legal basis for the production of a new U.S. nerve gas. But when the 40-nation UN Committee on Disarmament reopened its sessions in Geneva recently, the Soviet Union agreed to talks with the United States.

During the Carter administration, U.S. and Soviet negotiators had met privately in Geneva, but failed to work out verification procedures on a chemical treaty with the idea of presenting an agreed-upon text to the UN committee.

In agreeing earlier this month to talks on chemical weapons, the Soviets said they did not want the private sessions "billed as negotiations," the WASHINGTON POST reported today quoting a U.S. official.

According to the newspaper, a Pentagon official involved in the talks said the Soviets are "under orders not to do anything that makes Ronald Reagan look like he is doing anything constructive in the arms control field."

An official at the Soviet Embassy here said yesterday a Soviet technical delegation involved in negotiating the upgrade of "the hotline" between Moscow and Washington would arrive in the United States next week. A top Reagan administration official yesterday said those negotiations, which call for installing fast printers to relay messages between the two capitals, had been stalled "because of protocol." Another official said the United States, which had wanted the agreement signed by high officials, was now prepared to settle "at a low level."

CSO: 4000/401

UNITED STATES

JESSE JACKSON CALLS FOR BETTER U.S.-CUBA TIES

OW291914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. Democratic presidential contender Jesse Jackson today called on President Ronald Reagan to move towards "more normalized ties" with Cuba, but the White House remained skeptical about a thaw of icy relations between the two countries.

Jackson said this after he, together with 48 Americans and Cuban political prisoners whom he helped release from Cuban jails, arrived here about midnight yesterday, winding up his six-day trip to Panama, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba.

Before leaving Havana yesterday, Jackson said that Cuban President Castro was willing to resume diplomatic relations with the United States.

Castro, who held long talks with the U.S. black civil rights leader, told reporters: "I felt we had to make a gesture of a positive nature. We are not asking for anything in return."

The White House, however, has responded coolly to Castro's proposal. President Reagan said late yesterday that he is glad that the Americans held by the Cuban Government returned home, but he sidetracked the question on whether he would meet with Jackson.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said yesterday that "if Mr Castro is willing to change his stripes, then of course I think we could welcome that, but I don't see any evidence in this that he is prepared to do so."

Earlier, a State Department spokesman said that the Reagan administration regards the release of the prisoners as "essentially a humanitarian accomplishment" rather than "a politically significant event."

Jackson told reporters early today he made the Central American trip "in part because of fear that expanding war in the region next door could engulf our entire hemisphere."

"The signs of war are growing," he added, "the military budget is on the rise. The danger signs are on the rise. Dialogue and understanding are on the decrease."

UNITED STATES

U.S. REPLIES TO SOVIET REFUSAL TO EXPAND TALKS

OW020846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--The United States today expressed disappointment at the Soviet rejection of a U.S. proposal to link negotiations on nuclear and anti-satellite weapons.

"We are disappointed with their (the Soviets) public response," said White House spokesman Peter Roussel, adding, "we hope to have a more serious and considered response through diplomatic channels."

The State Department said in a statement today "We expect to continue to discuss this question with the Soviets through diplomatic channels but can only regret the reaction conveyed in the TASS dispatch.

"...because space activities continue to have important implications for nuclear deterrence, the question of resuming nuclear arms talks deserves to be addressed along with the question of talks on space arms," the statement said.

It added that "we remain ready to sit down with the Soviets at a meeting in September as the Soviets have proposed."

On Friday, the Soviet Union invited the United States to start talks in Vienna, Austria, this September on a ban on testing, developing and deploying anti-satellite armaments and other space weapons.

Later that day, the United States expressed a willingness to attend the talks. But it proposed to widen the talks to include reduction of medium and long range nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union left the talks late last year after the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet news agency, TASS, said today that "the Soviet Union resolutely rejects the attempt to advance pre-conditions for talks on the problem of vital importance for all countries and peoples, and thus to block its solution."

Foreign diplomats here said that the Reagan administration seemed eager to resume arms talks with the Soviet Union, at least to make some gestures, before the general election is held in November. But when the Soviets' first initiative

was extended on Friday, the administration was not clear whether it marked a shift in Moscow's attitude toward dealing with the Reagan administration or was aimed at embarrassing President Reagan.

This evening, President Reagan invited Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin for a dinner. They talked for 50 minutes. Neither of them disclosed what they talked about.

CSO: 4000/401

UNITED STATES

SIDWELL SCHOOL GROUP TO MEET ZHAO ZIYANG

OW240852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 24 Jun 84

["Ordinary Americans But Special Guests of Chinese Premier"--XINHUA headline;  
by Bao Guangren]

[Text] Washington, 23 Jun (XINHUA)--For ordinary Americans a visit to China as special guests of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang might be a dream too terrific to realize but it is not the case with a group of students and teachers of the Sidwell Friends School in Washington.

A 27-member group--20 students and the director of the school's Chinese study program, two teachers, and the school headmaster and principal as well as their wives, will fly to China Monday at an invitation from Premier Zhao Ziyang which was extended to them when he visited their school in January.

For most of them, especially the students, it is their first trip to China. One year and a half ago when the Chinese study program was started in the school, what they knew about China was that it was an ancient and remote country on the other side of the ocean. But now everybody has got a very beautiful Chinese name formed by three Chinese characters, and everybody is talking about China's Great Wall, the one billion Chinese people, the forbidden city in Beijing, the ancient city of Xian and the industrial city of Shanghai.

And in recent days they are particularly busy--besides finishing their lessons, they are having an extensive reading of books about the eight Chinese cities they are going to visit and learning how to use chopsticks.

"I am very, very excited," said Jeniffer Zeidman, younger sister of John Zeidman, a graduate of the Sidwell Friends School who went to China for studies but was unfortunately hit by a serious illness and died later. It was to mark his pursuit of Chinese studies and to promote U.S.-China understanding that the Chinese study program was introduced in the school.

Jeniffer shows great interest in China after her brother. She is studying history in the school and is now among the 20 students on the trip. She said she has been reading a lot of articles about China her parents had collected for her, who too were invited but cannot go this time.

Chinese study program director Lucia Pierce is another enthusiast about Sino-U.S. friendship. She has been busy for over a year to improve and enlarge the courses. Dawn Sun, a Chinese teacher of the class, is still another. She teaches the difficult Chinese language with great patience and it is she who has given each of her students a beautiful three-character Chinese name.

Earl Harrison, headmaster of the school, told XINHUA he is trying to make the Chinese language program available to students in other schools. He said it will be a significant program because it will reach more students.

People want friendship, and friendly ties between the people of the two countries can last long only when it is passed down to the younger generations. In this sense, the Sidwell Friends School has taken an important step.

During their stay in China, the American youngsters and their teachers will visit Beijing, Xian, Chongqing, Yichang, Wuhan, Nanjing, Wuxi and Shanghai. In Beijing, they will tour Beijing Normal University Middle School II. Harrison said through the visit he will try to establish new ties as the groundwork for future exchange of students and teachers. He will also present 1,000 to 2,000 books to the Beijing Normal University where John Zeidman once studied.

"We hope we can make many new friends in China and perhaps will invite Chinese students of the same age and stage in formal education to come to our country," Harrison said.

CSO: 4000/401

UNITED STATES

REAGAN SAYS WAR WITH USSR NOT INEVITABLE

OW231918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--President Reagan said Friday that war with the Soviet Union is not inevitable and expressed optimism about chances for a summit meeting with Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, despite signs to the contrary from Moscow.

The president spoke at a White House Rose Garden ceremony honoring young people involved in the United Nations-sponsored International Youth Year.

Asked whether he agreed with the views of U.S. Senior Marine General Bernard Trainor that a limited war with the Soviet Union in this generation is an "almost inevitable probability," Reagan said "No, I don't. And I think one of the most dangerous things in the world is for anyone to get fixed in their mind the inevitability theory."

Reagan said belief in such a theory could help bring about a war.

"My theory is there doesn't have to be a war," the president said. "We're going to do everything we can to see that it doesn't (happen)."

Lt. Gen Bernard Trainor, the marine corps' deputy chief of staff for plans, policies and operations, said Thursday the Soviet Union was increasing chances of war by expanding its navy and challenging the United States in ocean areas long considered a U.S. preserve.

"Given what's happening with Soviet power projection, we probably at some point in our lifetime will clash," Trainor said.

Reagan, replying to an arms control question asked by his visitors, said the United States is trying to bring the Soviets back to nuclear arms reduction talks. "I still am optimistic that we're going to succeed."

CSO: 4000/401

UNITED STATES

REAGAN SAYS DOOR OPEN FOR SUMMIT WITH CHERNENKO

OW220239 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Report by Bao Guangren]

[Text] Washington, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--United States President Ronald Reagan said here this morning he does not think the Soviet rejection of a summit meeting is final and indicated that the door is still open for a summit with Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko.

President Reagan made the remarks when asked to comment on a Soviet statement that "there is no change in the position of the United States which would make summit talks a real and feasible possibility."

Speaking to a group of young people from YMCA in the White House Rose Garden, Reagan said "Despite this disappointment" of the Soviet boycott of medium-range missile talks, "we shouldn't lose sight of the bigger picture."

Obviously, the United States is engaged in an on-going dialogue with the Soviets on the goal of finding ways to "achieve substantial progress on the various issues currently dividing between the two countries in connection with the efforts to further the dialogue," he said.

"Real progress requires honest efforts on both sides," Reagan said. "Unfortunately it appears that the Soviet Union is unwilling to make that commitment as yet," he added.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin held a three-hour-long meeting yesterday. It took place in less than a week after President Reagan expressed his willingness to hold a summit meeting with Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko.

"We didn't solve anything but we discussed in depth each question, which I am going to report to my government," said Dobrynin after the meeting, adding that "We tried to discuss everything." "We agree with the secretary to have comprehensive discussion of all the issues, bilateral and multilateral," said the Soviet ambassador.

State Department spokesman John Hughes told reporters today Shultz and Dobrynin "reviewed the full range of issues between the United States and the Soviet Union." ~~He declined to disclose more details of the talks.~~



UNITED STATES

U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SAID MISUSING FUNDS

OW260732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 25 Jun (XINHUA)--The U.S. Defense Department has been charged by a congressional investigative agency with using federal funds improperly for much of its large-scale military construction and training activities in Honduras over the past two years.

The general accounting office, the U.S. Congress' investigative agency, concluded in a report released Sunday that the Pentagon exceeded its legal authority when it used "operation and maintenance" funds to train Honduran troops during the big Pine II exercises, which began on 3 August 1983 and lasted until 8 February this year and involved some 12,000 U.S. troops who participated in maneuvers with Honduran troops.

The report said Pentagon was limited by law to 200,000 dollars from operation and maintenance funds for the building of minor military construction projects in Honduras.

"Consequently, operation and maintenance funding of construction activities in Honduras in excess of that permitted was improper," the report said. However, the report does not provide the sum of money illegally used by the Pentagon.

Although the finding by the general accounting office lacks force in changing U.S. military activities abroad, it can be used by some congressmen in criticizing the administration's foreign policies. Opponents in congress have already warned that Pentagon's "improper" use of Latin funding is leading to a stepping up of American military involvement in Central America.

In the past 18 months, the United States has held a series of military exercises in Honduras by using operation and maintenance funds to train Honduran troops and build or expand six bases.

CSO: 4000/401

UNITED STATES

U.S., USSR DISPUTE WEST BERLIN'S ROLE IN EC

OW160300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--The United States issued a statement here today arguing that the continued participation of West Berlin representatives in the elections to the European parliament does not affect the status of West Berlin and that such participation therefore does not constitute a violation of the 1971 quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

The statement, made public by State Department spokesman John Hughes, comes in response to the Soviet Union's opposition to West Berlin's participation in the current elections to the European parliament.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry declared on Monday that as the jurisdiction of the European Community cannot be extended to West Berlin, West Berlin's participation in the elections to the European parliament as part of a group from the Bundestag of Federal Germany will grossly violate the final protocol of the four-power agreement on the West Berlin question signed on 3 September 1971.

The U.S. statement came one day after the elections to the European parliament began.

The U.S. statement said that "direct elections to the European Assembly, in the work of which representatives from the western sectors of Berlin have participated since its inception, were provided for in the EEC treaty of 1957."

The statement continued that as in the past, "representatives from the western sectors of Berlin will continue to be included within the quota of the Federal Republic of Germany at the assembly. They are not directly elected, but are selected by the Berlin House of Representatives."

The spokesman concluded that the U.S. Government "recalls the importance which the three powers attach to avoiding complications in and around Berlin."

CSO: 4000/401

UNITED STATES

U.S. SPACE WEAPONS PROGRAM CRITICIZED AT FORUM

OW151152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--Scientists and experts attending a world future society meeting criticized the U.S. space weapons program, saying the real use of such weapons would be to shield a first-strike country against counter-attacks.

A panel on "space weapons: to be or not to be" held during the five-day fifth general assembly of the society which concluded here today, examined the pros and cons of the U.S. space weapons program.

Robert Boman, president of the Institute for Space and Security Studies, said space weaponry, supposedly being developed as a defense against nuclear bombs, would have no real effect against anything other than silo-based missiles.

Saying that the real use of such weapons would be to protect a first-strike country in the face of counter-attacks, Boman argued that "the net effect of such systems to both sides gives an enormous advantage to the one who strikes first."

Speaking out against space weapons development, former editor of OMNI magazine Ben Bova noted that "each step in the arms race makes it more and more dangerous."

Congressman George Brown of California asked, "Are we ready to move into space as an arena for warfare?" and told the audience that "proceeding with the development of space weaponry is ridiculous."

Speaking in favor of space weapons development, Congressman Ken Kramer of Colorado said "We cannot afford not to proceed with space weapons development." Another space program supporter, Peter Warden, military assistant to the director of the strategic defense initiative organization, said that the government's view of space weapons and the strategic defense initiative is that "these systems may make nuclear war less likely, and could reduce our defense budget."

CSO: 4000/401

## UNITED STATES

### BRIEFS

SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA--Washington, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--The United States will not consider normalizing relations with Vietnam unless Hanoi withdraws its troops from Kampuchea, a senior U.S. State Department official said here today. The official, who asked not to be identified, also said there would be a lot of trade benefits for Vietnam if it changes tack on Kampuchea. The United States has been imposing a complete prohibition on trade with Vietnam. The official made the remarks in a news briefing on the scheduled visit by Secretary of State George Shultz to Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand beginning 5 July. He said the United States will be particularly interested in ASEAN's assessment of prospects for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with Vietnam. The United States will want to reaffirm the importance it attaches to ASEAN and its "full support of ASEAN in dealing with the Kampuchea problem," the official said. According to him, the most important thing in Shultz' political talks with ASEAN leaders is to affirm that ASEAN's strategy for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem is essentially the correct one. He said Vietnam faces a clear choice that if it "continues to enjoy the fruits of aggression in Kampuchea," the ASEAN countries and ASEAN supporters will not enter into any kind of constructive relationship with Vietnam. [Text] [OW040657 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 4 Jul 84]

U.S. SUBS WITH CRUISE MISSILES--Washington, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--The U.S. Navy has deployed its first submarines armed with long-range nuclear-tipped cruise missiles despite a congressional move to ban the deployment, the U.S. Defense Department said today. U.S. defense officials confirmed that at least four submarines recently had gone to sea carrying the "nuclear-capable" missiles designed to strike land targets at a range of 1,500 miles. As long scheduled, the U.S. Navy has fitted two classes of nuclear-powered subs to launch cruise missiles through their torpedo tubes. They are huge Los Angeles-class subs, displacing 6,900 tons when submerged, and the older sturgeon-class, 4,640 tons. The U.S. Navy plans to arm about 140 surface ships and submarines with Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missiles. It also will have conventional-explosive types for land attack. Other variants already in service are for shorter-range attacks on ships. The House of Representatives attached a ban on the missiles, maintaining that the Soviet Union has not yet deployed such missiles comparable to the Tomahawk missiles placed on U.S. ships. Some senators also expressed the fear that the deployment would cause the Russians to accelerate their deployment. [Text] [OW280144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 28 Jun 84]

REAGAN SUPPORTS AFGHAN STRUGGLE--Washington, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--President Ronald Reagan reiterated here this afternoon his administration's strong support for the Afghan people in their struggle to end the Soviet occupation. In a speech to participants in a conference on U.S.-Soviet exchanges, Reagan said his proposals to establish a better working relationship with the Soviet Union "are not a signal that we have forgotten Afghanistan." "We'll continue to demonstrate our sympathy and strong support for the Afghan people. The United States will support their struggle to end the Soviet occupation and to reestablish an independent and neutral Afghanistan," the president said. Reagan blamed a decrease in U.S.-Soviet contacts on Soviet actions. He listed in his speech a series of areas where the two sides are having cooperations. They include scientific and cultural, and consular fields. [Text] [OW280422 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 28 Jun 84]

U.S. PROTESTS DIPLOMATS' DETENTION--Washington, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--The United States "has formally protested" the Soviet Union's detention of two U.S. diplomats in Moscow Wednesday, a State Department spokesman told reporters today. Spokesman Anita Stockman said political officer Jon Purnell and consular officer George Glass of the U.S. Embassy were detained by Soviet authorities for two hours when they were "talking to a Soviet citizen." He said the two U.S. diplomats were released apparently unharmed, but the U.S. Embassy in Moscow "has formally protested their unjustifiable detention." "We have established that neither at the time of their detention by the Soviet authorities on July 4 nor on any other occasion were the activities of Purnell and Glass inconsistent with their status as diplomats," he said. [Text] [OW040728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 5 Jul 84]

JESSE JACKSON'S TIJUANA SPEECH--Mexico City, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--Visiting U.S. Democratic presidential contender Jesse Jackson appealed to the Americans and Mexicans for united struggle against the threat of U.S. interference in Central America. Speaking at a rally in Tijuana, a frontier city of Mexico, yesterday, Jackson expressed his support for the contadora group's efforts for peace in Central America and said that dialogue between Salvadoran guerrillas and the government should be launched to promote peace in that country. He said that the United States should provide El Salvador with funds for construction of schools, houses and medical centers but not with arms. For the economic development in the region, he said, negotiations over the Latin American debt problem must be held. [Text] [OW031150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 3 Jul 84]

SHULTZ ASIA, PACIFIC TOUR--Washington, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will leave Thursday for an Asian and Pacific tour, with a mission of consulting on Pacific cooperation and reaffirming U.S. support for ASEAN's strategy for dealing with the Kampuchea problem. According to State Department sources, Shultz will visit Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. Shultz will gather together with foreign ministers of the ASEAN members and Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Canada as well as representatives from the European Community during his visit, the sources said. Shultz will have two important meetings during his trip. At the first meeting, the sources said, he will discuss with foreign ministers of the ASEAN members the political and economic situation in the Asian-Pacific region, the London economic summit and the Kampuchea problem. "What we would be particularly interested in is chances for a political settlement of the Kampuchea problem,

its prospects, difficulties involved in dealing with Vietnam on this question," a senior State Department official said. "We want to reaffirm the importance the United States attaches to ASEAN" and to "reaffirm our full support for dealing with the Kampuchea problem," he said. At the second meeting, the official said, Shultz will discuss with his dialogue partners--the foreign ministers of the ASEAN members, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Canada--Pacific economic cooperation in the future. [Text] [OW030921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 3 Jul 84]

U.S. ENVOY'S TELEVISED SPEECH BLOCKED--Beijing, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union refused yesterday to allow U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman to make an annual televised American independence day speech at Moscow TV station. In his prepared speech, the U.S. Ambassador called for U.S.-Soviet cooperation "without preconditions," expressed the U.S. wishes to sign a nuclear arms reduction agreement and said President Ronald Reagan was willing to meet Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, said an AP report from Moscow. A U.S. Embassy source said the Soviet officials read the prepared paper before forbidding Hartman's speech. It was the first time Soviet officials had canceled the annual speech without first seeking revisions in the text, they said. U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes says he regretted the Soviet decision. "We regret the Soviet refusal to allow Ambassador Hartman to make the speech," he said. Reports said, the Soviet refusal was aimed at underlining the present tension between the East and the West. Hartman made July 4 speeches in 1982 and 1983, his first two years as ambassador. In 1980, then-U.S. Ambassador Thomas J. Watson Jr. was not allowed to make the televised American independence day speech because he criticized the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan in his text. [Text] [OW041524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 4 Jul 84]

BUSINESS TAKEOVERS IN U.S.--Washington, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--A business takeover is rolling across the United States as more and more corporations failed to hold their grounds in an ever more competitive marketplace. Since the beginning of this year, there have already been 15 billion U.S. dollars takeover deals, more than in any previous year. It is estimated that 1984 is not only likely to set a dollar volume record for merger and acquisition deals, but in total numbers it may also surpass the high mark of 2,861 merger announcements set in 1974. In the first quarter of this year, there were reportedly 710 announcements, nearly one-third more than in the comparable 1983 period. Economists noted that it is no coincidence that so many takeovers are happening now. "It is a symptom of a longer-range economic problem--a fear of the future," said Robert B. Reich, professor of business and public policy at Harvard University. The surge in takeover activity is causing increasing concern in the economic and financial circle in the United States, which centers on the proliferation of leveraged buyouts. Last year when the number of such deals took off, the total dollar volume was about 3 to 4 billion U.S. dollars. This year, the dollar volume of announced and completed leveraged buyouts is approaching 10 billion dollars. John S. R. Shad, chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, recently voiced a common fear that rising interest rates and an economic downturn could result in a number of bankruptcies for overleveraged companies. [Shi Lujia] [Text] [OW060226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT 6 Jul 84]

USSR REJECTS REAGAN SUMMIT PROPOSAL--Moscow, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union today rejected U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent proposal for a U.S.-Soviet summit, dismissing it as "sensational propaganda." Leonid Zamyatin, director of the Department of International Propaganda of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, said at a press conference here today that Reagan lacked seriousness in proposing the U.S.-Soviet summit. The Soviet Union had detected no positive change in the stand of the United States, Zamyatin said. The Soviet News Agency, TASS, said in a commentary today that Reagan's suggestion, made at a press conference in Washington on 14 June, had nothing substantive and nothing new. The commentary, saying American official sources had also confirmed that Reagan's remarks did not indicate any easing in the U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, described the proposal as intended to serve the need in the election race at home. The commentary claimed that the Soviet leadership had more than once made it clear that it gives positive consideration to a summit meeting in principle, but such a summit should be "carefully prepared" if positive results are to be achieved. [Text] [OW220722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 22 Jun 84]

PENTAGON ESTIMATE ON NUCLEAR WARHEADS--Washington, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has 8,000 more nuclear warheads than the United States now, according to a Pentagon estimate disclosed in the latest issue of ARMS CONTROL TODAY. The new estimate, prepared under the auspices of the assistant to the secretary of defense for atomic energy Richard Wagner, says the Soviet Union has about 34,000 nuclear warheads for its bombers, long-range and medium-range missiles, artillery and cruise missiles while the United States has 26,000 warheads. Wagner showed this in a chart presented before a house appropriations subcommittee on 14 March in a closed session. According to the chart, there was a rise in the number of Soviet nuclear warheads since 1965 while the number of U.S. warheads gradually declined. The chart shows that the Soviet nuclear stockpile surpassed that of the United States in 1978. However, nuclear weapons specialists William Arkin and Jeffrey Sands who disclosed Wagner's estimate contended that the estimate could be exaggerated because they are calculated from unproved assumptions that the Soviets have placed multiple warheads on nuclear systems capable of carrying more than one. The two specialists said that the Reagan administration has used the estimate to justify the expansion and modernization of U.S. nuclear arms, including the development of missiles, an issue being debated in congress. The new estimate can be used by the U.S. administration as a pretext to increase the production of nuclear warheads and also as a "weapon" to deal with the opponents to the U.S. policy on arms race both in congress and in the country. [Text] [OW181930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 18 Jun 84]

ARMITAGE ON USSR ARMS BUILDUP--Washington, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Richard L. Armitage said today that the Soviet military buildup in east Asia is expected to increase in the coming years. Addressing the private U.S.-Asia institute, Armitage said the Soviet Union now has 750 medium and short-range missiles in the Far East, including 135 SS-20 launchers, compared with 100 at the end of 1982. The present Soviet ground forces east of the Urals, he said, have risen from 150,000 in 1965 to almost a half million today. He said that on any given day, 20 to 25 Soviet surface ships and four to six submarines were stationed in Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam while nine barger aircraft able to attack shipping throughout Southeast Asia have recently been stationed there. Armitage said that the Soviet Union is expected to base new fighters and bombers in the region, greatly increasing the threat to U.S. forces. [Text] [OW201407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 20 Jun 84]

SENATE URGES NUCLEAR TEST BAN--Washington, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate today voted 77-22 a resolution urging the Reagan administration to immediately renew negotiations on a verifiable comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. Today's vote is one of a series of steps taken by the Senate over the past few days to press the administration to act on arms control issues. In 1982, the United States decided not to resume comprehensive test ban talks. In the resolution which has no binding force on the administration, the Senate also demanded that President Reagan submit for ratification two nuclear test ban treaties "at the earliest possible time." The two treaties are: The 1974 threshold test ban treaty, outlawing underground blasts of more than 150 kilotons and the accompanying 1976 peaceful nuclear explosions treaty, establishing the same curb on non-military detonations for mining or other purposes. In 1963, a partial test ban treaty was signed under which nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water are prohibited. But records show that underground nuclear tests have been conducted hundreds of times since then by both the United States and the Soviet Union. In another move yesterday, the Senate recommended 97-0 that President Reagan try to negotiate the complete elimination of nuclear cruise missiles at sea, to be verified through "intrusive" shipboard inspections. The amendment also calls for the resumption of arms talks at the earliest possible time. [Text] [OW210840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 21 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/401



## SOVIET UNION

### USSR PROPOSES SPACE WEAPONS TALKS WITH U.S.

#### Official Statement Issued

OW300734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 29 June (XINHUA)--The Soviet government declared today that it was ready to hold talks with the United States this fall on the prevention of outer space militarization.

The proposal was contained in an official statement today suggesting that the talks could be held in Vienna at the level of specially-appointed delegations.

According to a report of TASS news agency, the question of a complete renunciation of anti-satellite systems by both countries should be resolved in the talks.

The Soviet government also offered to impose on a reciprocal basis a moratorium on the tests and deployment of these weapons, effective on the date of the opening of the talks.

In his written reply to questions from an American journalist on 11 June, Soviet leader Knostantin Chernenko suggested that the Soviet Union and the United States start talks immediately on a ban on anti-satellite weapons. Earlier, Soviet press carried articles accusing the United States of extending arms race to outer space.

Meanwhile, Washington also repeatedly criticized the Soviet Union for seeking superiority in developing space weapons.

#### U.S. Response 'Negative'

OW011632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 1 July (XINHUA)--Soviet news agency TASS today described the response of the U.S. Administration to the Soviet Government statement on preventing the militarization of outer space as "negative" and "totally unsatisfactory."

While announcing its acceptance of the Soviet proposal contained in a 29 June Soviet Government statement that talks be opened on questions of preventing the

militarization of outer space, Washington also stressed the need to resume in the meantime talks on medium-range nuclear disarmament in Europe and on strategic disarmament.

This, the TASS statement said, represented an "attempt to advance pre-conditions" for the proposed talks.

TASS added: "At present, while preserving the stalemate (of these talks), they would like to hinder talks on preventing the militarization of outer space, as well."

The TASS statement said, "the Soviet Union resolutely rejects the attempt to advance pre-conditions," but "the proposal by the Soviet Government that talks be started with a view to preventing the militarization of outer space remains in force." Moscow hopes "the U.S. Administration will adopt a more serious and more responsible attitude to this proposal," the statement said.

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## SOVIET UNION

### BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH GROMYKO

OWO30834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 2 July (XINHUA)--Soviet foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe today attacked each other's countries at a luncheon held here by Gromyko in honor of Howe who arrived on 1 July for a 48-hour visit to the Soviet Union.

Delivering a speech at the luncheon, Gromyko said the deployment of U.S. missiles in West European countries has not brought security to the world. On the contrary, he added, by deploying these missiles, Great Britain and other West European countries have increased dangers to the whole world.

Gromyko in his speech attacked the United States. The response of the United States to the Soviet proposal for talks to stop the militarization of space is a negative one aimed at deceiving the voters, he pointed out.

The United States, he said, made a "precondition to merge negotiations on outer space with talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and on strategic weapons" to bury the Soviet proposal.

The Soviet Union made the proposal last Friday and the United States made a response only a few hours later. The NATO countries, he condemned, are creating sources of danger and tension all around the world.

He also dismissed the proclamations by the Western countries on human rights as hypocritical.

Howe in his turn called for an early Soviet return to the negotiating table in Geneva. Without negotiations, he said, there would be no solutions to any problems. The United States, he added, is going to initiate the negotiations at any moment without any preconditions.

Howe also expressed Great Britain's welcome to the quick response made by the United States to the Soviet proposal for talks on space weapons.

In response to Gromyko's condemnation of NATO countries, Howe said one of the regional issues which brings uneasiness to Third World countries and all other countries is the Afghan issue. To seek a peaceful solution to the issue, he declared, the Afghan people should be given freedom to express their own will.

He condemned the Soviet Union for paying lip service to human rights and said only concrete actions can convince world public opinion.

Meanwhile, Howe called for an enlargement of exchange of personnel between Eastern and Western countries.

Both Gromyko and Howe also spoke of the relations between their two countries.

"In recent years," Gromyko said, "stagnation has been observed in relations between the USSR and Britain and in some matters these relations have found themselves rolled back." He said the Soviet Union regards the visit by the British foreign secretary as a continuation of beneficial dialogues between the two countries.

Both maintained that it is necessary to improve the trade relations of the two countries.

The British foreign secretary, scheduled to end his visit on 3 July, is expected to meet with Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and continue his talks with Gromyko before he leaves here.

CSO: 4000/405

## SOVIET UNION

### REPORTAGE ON EAST BLOC MILITARY EXERCISE

#### 60,000 Soviet Troops

OW280712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 27 June (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union will begin a large-scale headquarters exercise tomorrow in Democratic Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the southern Baltic Sea, TASS reported today.

The military maneuvers involving Soviet ground forces and navy will be staged under the command of Defense Minister D. F. Ustinov.

TASS said the purpose of the exercise is to perfect headquarters training and combat training and, in particular, to exercise command of the army and navy.

Well-informed sources here said that 60,000 Soviet troops will participate in the exercise, it is rare that such large-scale Soviet maneuvers are carried out on foreign territories.

As the world is faced with increasing East-West tensions and the escalating Soviet-American arms race, they noted, the repeated military exercises held by the NATO and Warsaw blocs have been all the more conspicuous.

TASS also announced that Hungarian, Soviet and Czechoslovak troops have started a battle tactics exercise in Hungary. It is code-named "Danube-84," but TASS did not say when it began and how long it will last.

The Soviet army paper RED STAR reported that on 7 June, troops of the Warsaw Pact countries concluded a "Summer-84" exercise of commanders in Poland.

The paper also listed the exercises held recently by NATO countries. NATO troops staged maneuvers from 4 to 8 June in some West European countries, and on 21 June, an airforce exercise was held in Denmark. In addition, a large-scale NATO airforce exercise is in full swing in the Netherlands, Federal Germany and Britain. It began on 22 June and is scheduled to conclude on 4 July.

#### Exercise Continues

OW021848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 2 July (XINHUA)--The massive war exercises involving some 60,000 Soviet troops of 3 armed services are still going on in the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the southern Baltic Sea.

According to a TASS report today, the Soviet troops under the command of Defence Minister Ustinov are seeking better coordinating action in various operations as close as possible to the actual combat situation.

The TASS report accused the United States and NATO for stepping up the arms race and deploying nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It said the current war exercises are aimed at testing the combat capability of the Soviet armed forces now in a state of high combat readiness.

The Soviet war exercises in Eastern Europe and the Baltic Sea are seen as an escalation of the sharp East-West military confrontation in Europe.

#### Exercise Ends

OWO60210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 5 July (XINHUA)--Soviet troops today ended an 8-day maneuver carried out in Democratic Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the south Baltic Sea.

The Soviet ground, naval and air forces conducted exercises in coordination, parachuting and landing in various kinds of battle situations, under the direct command of Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov.

The military maneuver showed that the Soviet troops in the frontline of defense "are in an advanced state of combat readiness," said the TASS news agency.

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## SOVIET UNION

### DISCUSSION ON SOCIALIST REALISM IN USSR

HK100901 Beijing WEN YI BAO in Chinese No 5, 7 May 84 pp 71-75

[Article by Zhang Jie [1728 2212]: "Discussion of the Theory of Socialist Realism in the USSR in Recent Years"--passages within slantlines underscored in original]

[Text] I. A General Survey

Since the 1950's a debate on socialist realism has been carried on in Soviet literary and art circles. The debate generally may be divided into two stages in its development.

The first stage consisted of the late 1950's and the 1960's, which was a comparatively complicated period in the history of Soviet literature. Sharp changes took place in the political situation at that time, along with which were changes in the policies on literature and art, which could not but exert great influences on literary and art creation and theoretical study. Even when Stalin was still alive, many writers were beginning to criticize the influences of the "theory of no conflict" and the trends to formulize and generalize in literary and art creation. New ways of literary and art creation were probed, while new problems appeared. At the same time occurred a trend of liberalization in the literary and art circles, with Western modernism seizing the opportunity to infiltrate and trying its best to widen its influence. Internationally, there were people attacking socialist realism as the offspring of dogmatism, labeling it as something forced on Soviet literature from "above." This was echoed by some people in the Soviet Union, [word indistinct] directly or indirectly negated socialist realism of demanded major revisions in it. Under such circumstances, the literary and art theory circles faced two tasks: One was to persist in socialist realism through debate; and the other was to sum up the positive and negative historical experiences of Soviet literature, to make a profound study of the new problems appearing in the practice of literary and art creation, and to further develop the theory of socialist realism.

To achieve this, Soviet literary and art theory circles organized several discussions. For example, there was the 1957 discussion on realism in world literature sponsored by the World Literature Research Institute under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the 1959 discussion on problems of socialist realism jointly sponsored

by the Union of Soviet Writers and the World Literature Research Institute, the 1966 discussion on urgent problems of socialist realism organized by the editorial department of PROBLEMS OF LITERATURE, and so on. Besides, the 1961 discussion on the history of literature, the 1962 discussion on humanism and modern literature, and the 1964 discussion on problems of contemporary realism and modernism dealt in various degrees with some theoretical problems concerning socialist realism. In the course of discussion such important views as the "conscious conception of history" was involved, and heated debates were held on whether it was necessary to draw a distinction between the concepts of "socialist literature" and "literature of socialist realism," and so on. A majority of people stressed the necessity of breaking away from the past "narrow understanding" of socialist realism and the urgency of making a profound study of it. However, no new views were put forth. Generally speaking, in this stage theorists were still in the process of posing questions, reflecting and probing.

The second stage began in the 1970's. The CPSU convened its 24th National Congress, and the CPSU Central Committee adopted the resolution "On Literary and Art Criticism." In early 1972, (Slav) [2448 2139 1133], the present president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and D. Markov, head of the Balkan Research Institute, proposed the so-called theory of "the historically opening system in the means of expression of socialist realism" (shortened to the "opening system" theory hereafter), caused heated debate in the literary and art theory circles. In 1975 the USSR Academy of Sciences held a special symposium on this theory. Although Markov's view won the support of (Suchikov), (Chimofiyev) and others, most people in the theoretical circles either expressed opposition or reserved their opinion. For example, at the Sixth National Congress of Soviet Writers, academician Helapochenko, who enjoyed high prestige in the USSR literary and art theory circles, criticized the "opening system" theory, saying: "To improperly absorb /any/ artistic means without discrimination will turn the aesthetical system into a conglomeration of phenomena which are entirely different from each other, without any internal connections between them. Thus, socialist realism will lose its functions and purpose." The two parties holding different views on the "opening system" theory heatedly debated such problems as the basis of socialist realism, the place and role of realism in such a basis, the meaning of "opening," its object and limits, and the attitude toward modernism. Markov felt that there was some imperfection in his formulation, accepted some of the criticisms made in the debate, and made some revisions and amendments to his theory. The debate came to a temporary close in 1978.

In the 5 years between 1979 and 1983, Soviet newspapers and periodicals twice organized discussions on the above-mentioned question: one was organized by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA between 1979 and 1980, the other was organized by PROBLEMS OF LITERATURE in 1983. During these two discussions, Markov's chief opponents were (Materchenko) and (Andreyev). In the following, the writer will focus on introducing three of the more conspicuous problems in the debate the last 5 years.

## II. On the Problem of Form and Content

In 1972, when Markov first proposed his theory of the "opening system," his formula was: "Socialist realism is a brand-new type of artistic idea and the historically opening system of the means of expression." He also used such



expressions as "the historically opening system of artistic formation" and the "historically opening system of aesthetics" and so on. Although there were differences in wording, they all dealt with artistic forms and focused on the "opening" of artistic forms. Later, Markov adopted (Chimofiyev's) suggestion and changed the wording of "the historically opening system of the /means of expression/" into "the historically opening system of /the truthful depiction of life/," and further explained its essence. He wrote: "To an artist of socialist realism, his objective understanding of the ever-developing realities of life is infinite, and there is no restriction to his selection of subject matter or to the use of the means of expression which is capable of expressing the realities of life. In all these points, socialist realism is historically opening, and it is precisely in such an opening that lies its extremely great potential in aesthetical judgment." Here, the sphere of "opening" he referred to is no longer confined in forms, but involved understanding, subject matter, and means of expression.

(Andreyev) held that the motive of the "opening system" theory and the "basic defect" in the theory itself lies in laying primary stress on the "creation of forms (to be more precise, it should be the "absorption of foreign forms") and failing to attach primary importance to tap the potentials in the contents of the method of socialist realism. He held that despite the importance of form, it was to be placed second anyway, and cited incidences in the history of world literature to illustrate that "the changes and progress in literature are primarily determined by the discovery in the essence of life, as to the discovery of form, it possibly existed, while in some cases, it possibly did not--in the latter case, the means of expression could be entirely traditional, whereas the artistic work (such as "Don Quixote") could become a true landmark on the forward road of art." (Andreyev) also asserted according to historical facts in the development of Soviet literature that those who genuinely blazed new trails were not those people who tried their best to express the changes of the times with unusual form, but writers who expressed the general trends of the realities of life with the traditional form of Russian classical literature, such as (Furnamov) [1381 1422 2581 6179 1133], (Sweilafimovich) [4840 2139 5481 5459 4859 1142], and (Fadeyev). He stressed that in putting forward a theory which was required by practice, it was necessary to make a concrete analysis of the actual conditions, and the problems existing at present in literary creation in the Soviet Union was primarily not in the fact that the writers were not attaching importance to the form of their works, but in the fact that "they are not good at understanding and expressing the realities of life which are vigorously developing and all kinds of important tendencies therein." His conclusion was: One should not oppose the study of artistic means in literature, but should oppose placing forms in a position higher than content, and the debate centering around artistic forms was "objectively harmful" at present, because it would lead astray those writers making probes in literary creation, leading away from the path of understanding life and its essence first and foremost.

On the relations between form and content, (Materchenko) looked at the problem from a different angle, compared with (Andreyev). He found that some people had attempted to make a breakthrough in the question of form with a view to negating socialist realism. These people lauded modernism as the creator of the "artistic form of the 20th century," while socialist realism was spoken as

without its own artistic form; and it was necessary to borrow from "modernism." This was actually spreading the idea of "integrating" with modernism. Therefore, (Materchenko) held that it was not without significance to carry on the debate, as there existed complicated struggles over the question of form.

There is no denying to the fact that there have been changes in Markov's view. Recently, he has published another article, saying: "We regard socialist realism as a /fixed system,/ namely, an integrated whole consisting of factors which are mutually linked with and are acting on each other. Here, on one hand, we are speaking of the basic principle of method--the understanding of Marxism-Leninism in the world, the party spirit of communism, and socialist humanism; on the other, we are dealing with the form and method in expressing the realities of life in images; we are dealing with socialist science of poetry." Nevertheless, he only makes positive that ideological principle and the science of poetry are an integrated whole, but fails to make a concrete explanation on the dialectical relations between the two, which gives people the impression that the two things are mechanically put together.

(Paskovich) [1572 2448 0418 1142] raised an objection to the "opening system" theory from still another angle. He held that this theory has more or less purposely substituted the concept of /"the system of artistic form"/ for the concept of the "method of artistic /cognition/, and the method of artistic /mastery/ of the realities of life." He explained that the word "system" has its own specific meaning and emotional coloring, which expresses "the system formed by the indispensable mutual relations of its component parts and their disposition." Therefore, "the explanation of any artistic system has often led to the primary explanation of all its factors of form." However, the method of creation is "the method of cognition, the method in the probe of truth, and the means of research." If the total of all the elements of the art of socialist realism is treated as a "system," it will only cause confusion. As far as we know, the above-mentioned view of (Paskevich) is representative of that of some theorists.

### III. On Problems of Realism

(Materchenko) said that the focus of the debate centering around the "opening system" theory lies in the question: Is it realism or modernism that forms the essence, basis, and the "active ferment" of socialist realism? This was said in a fierce debate, and the question was rather acutely put. So long as we reflect back on this long-lasting debate, we can find that here actually lies the crux of the question.

On the question of the source and basis of socialist realism, Markov stresses that socialist realism should be based on the "experiences of the entire progressive art in the past," and that its direct inheritance from realism should not be made conspicuous. He holds that the fact that the new art is called "socialist /realism/" is simply because the achievements of realism, /in the past/ were the greatest, but now it has been "integrated" with "different forms of artistic generalization." His opponents acknowledge the broad relations of inheritance of socialist realism on the one hand, but stresses

more on its blood relations with realism, holding that the former is the basis for the latter. For example, (Peterlov) [1764 1779 5014 1133] points out that "socialist realism is a kind of realism; therefore, regarding itself, the artistic experiences of 19th century realism are naturally closer to it, and more of a blood relation"; "the practice of making other nonrealism schools as equals to realism can only be explained as attempting to play down the role of realism in the development of world literature." (Materchenko) holds a similar view, stressing that an underestimation of the basis of socialist realism--realism means to "negate the most important thing in it." (Andreyev) holds that those who are doing their best to regard socialist realism as the successor of various methods of creation are "concealing their lack of a basic faith in socialist realism in their words; they are doing so because they underestimate the capability of realism in forever perfecting, developing and enriching itself." On the basis of making an analysis of the course of development in the ideas of human art, (I. Orkov) [3421 1422 4430 1133] holds that the artistic prerequisites derived from socialist realism are first "the establishment of the principle of recreating life specifically and historically in the art and culture of the 19th century," and second, the fact that "since critical realism made great achievements, it has further enriched the needs of this principle." Here, the specific and historical type of art referred to is the art of realism. In his famous article "The Generalization of Realism and Its Form," (Helapochenko) points out that while socialist realism links closely with scientific socialism, it "has accepted and developed the profound generalization of realism of all ages preceding it." This assertion makes an explicit explanation of the inheriting relations of socialist realism.

On the question of truthfulness, Markov said: "As a brand-new aesthetic structure, socialist realism has become an integrated whole with the general qualities of true art, and has the same significance in its essence." At the same time he put forth the idea of the "broad criterion for artistic truthfulness," and stressed that in expressing the truthfulness of life, there "are schools possessing other ideological and philosophical trends." First, it involves the understanding of "truthfulness." Some theorists hold that the concept of "truthfulness" is rather vague when applied to artistic creation. People hold different understandings of it, inappropriately expanding its role and use it as a criterion, which will lead to confusion. For example, (Paskovich) pointed out with confidence: "Anybody would believe he has reached truthfulness in art. The naturalist attempts to grasp life, 'taking it by surprise,' recording accidental factors and the facts themselves, while regarding his doing so is being truthful. 'Truthfulness--is beauty!' The aesthetic attempts to convince others on this point; they have become divorced from the realities of life, building their castle in Spain. 'From truthfulness to the most truthful!' The symbolist spreading mysticism, thus issuing the call, loathing all kinds of [words indistinct] on the earth. Today, the disciplines of various schools of modernism are also publicizing the so-called 'supreme truthfulness.' However, such truthfulness is actually giving expression to the subjectivism of the writer: the mixture of the mood at an instant, and a flash of connection in the mind, a psychological state which is even more variable than the 'breeze in May.'"

Besides, Markov also put forth his theory of "combination" of and "equivalence" between socialist realism and truthful art. This theory has met with the criticism from two aspects. (Helapochenko) believes that "although it is understandable that the supporters of such view are trying their best to expand the sphere of a new-type literature, they have more or less cast doubt in the possibility of the existence of a truthful art apart from socialist realism." Based on such a view, it will inevitably lead to the conclusion that "there is no possibility for the development of critical realism." Some theorists pointed out that under the condition that no specific definitions on the criterion of truthfulness are given, such theory of "integration" and "equivalence" will cause socialist realism the danger of losing its explicit dividing line, and its basis--realism--may therefore be pounded at and will dissolve and disappear. They required Markov to give a specific explanation on the criterion of truthfulness, and to draw an explicit "dividing line" on it.

It is not by chance that these theorists have required an explicit "dividing line," because in 1963, (Garoudi) [0502 5012 4574], the French writer, proposed his so-called theory of "realism without a dividing line," while in the literary and art circles in the Soviet Union, there are people who "have also secretly employed this concept." In an article used in lieu of a "postscript" for his book "On Realism Without a Dividing Line," (Garoudi) wrote: "From the works of Stendhal, and Balzac, Courbet and Repin, Tolstoy and Martin du Gard, Gorkiy and Mayakovskiy, a great criterion of realism can be derived. But what if the works of Kafka, Saint John Perse or Picasso do not conform to these criteria? What are we going to do? Should we cast them away from realism, namely, art? Or on the contrary, should we open and expand the definition of realism, basing it on these peculiar works of modern times, and give realism a new criterion so that we may be able to integrate all these new contributions with the inheritance from the past? We should take the second road without a doubt." He also said: "There is no art which does not belong to realism." The basic defect of such theory, as pointed out by (Hepochenko), "does not simply lie in the inappropriate expansion of the sphere of realism, nor in collecting artists of another quality under its name, but in fundamentally doing away with the possibility of the existence of the difference existing between the art of realism and those of other artistic schools." The nature of without a dividing line "will lead to the disappearance of realism, the concept of a most important phenomenon of modern art and culture." Regarding the "opening system" theory, in the articles and works published by the Soviet literary and art theorists, do they not place it in the same position as "realism without a dividing line?" However, reading between the lines, we find that when they stress that socialist realism should have an explicit dividing line, they hold the view that Markov and (Garoudi) share some views in common.

Speaking of specific artistic techniques, Markov criticized some people for having a too narrow understanding of realism. For example, in criticizing (Andreyev) for making "absolute" the "method of depicting in similarity with life" (namely writing realistically), which has been regarded as the sole artistic form for the generalization of realism. (Helapochenko) pointed out: "We should not regard artistic means as entirely neutral, being indifferent to

source materials and the ideas and images which the great masters of language have made painstaking efforts to express." He asserted definitely that socialist realism should absorb all that is good and progressive, but should reject the "ideologies and science of poetry of writers and schools that have degenerated spiritually." For example, "the artistic means of the literature of the school of the absurdities cannot be possibly utilized by artists of socialist realism," because these means "are liable to distort the creative conception of the writer and the ideological image and essence of literary works."

(Andreyev) has proposed the concept of "enriching realism boundlessly." Based on the creative achievements of the 19th century Russian writers such as Pushkin, Gorori, Bostoesky, Tolstoy, Chekov, and 20th century writers such as Gorky, Mayakovsky, Sholokhov, Hemingway, Marcuse Roman Roland, Martin du Gard, Faulkner, Thomas Woolf, Thomas Mann, Feuchtwanger, Bernard Shaw, and Brecht, he pointed out that realism and socialist realism "/rely on bringing into play the potentials in themselves/ in achieving the high development and variation of its means of expression, which the other methods of creation have never dreamed of." He holds that if a realistic artist feels the need of utilizing a certain technique and artistic means, he may use them, and the key lies in "/why/ these technique and means are utilized." Quoting Brecht to give an explanation, he said: Their utilization is for the "mastery of the realities of life," for the understanding of the essence of things, and this is the "purpose and the chief characteristics" of the art of realism. He is against attaching one's attention to "opening," namely, to the absorption of foreign artistic forms; he says socialist realism is capable of creating everything it needs, and attention should be attached to bringing into play such capabilities.

(Materchenko) holds similar views. He believes that the main task of realism is "to express the socialist life style according to the actual existing manner." On the one hand, socialist realism brings forward the tradition of realism creatively; on the other hand, it has long formed its own tradition. "We can see the integration of the two traditions in many of our works today." Therefore the chief task at present is to bring forward these two traditions. At the same time, he has criticized the argument that "as an artistic system, realism is already outmoded, and fails to conform to the spirit of the 20th century." Hence, it should be "integrated" with modernism. He pointed out that at present, more and more materials have illustrated that modernism is bogged down in a crisis, and many modernist writers are turning to realism. Under such circumstances, the publicizing that realism is "outmoded," that it should be "integrated" with modernism surprises people all the more.

It should be pointed out that through debates, Markov's view on realism has undergone some changes. At present, although he still insists on some of his formulations, in specific contents he is gradually turning closer to his opponents of the debate.

#### IV. On the Question of Modernism

On the question of modernism, the two parties in dispute expressed the negation of its ideological system from the very beginning. Of course, Markov was no exception. He holds that the philosophical and aesthetic views of modernism ~~are diametrically opposed to realism; however, modernism is a complicated~~

phenomenon, and people should not make a "general explanation" of it, but should make a concrete analysis "so as to see the specific essences of various schools." Markov acknowledges "the possibility of utilizing the forms created by the artists of those various schools," but he holds that in discussing such utilization, attention should be attached to the following two points: first, in concept, the artistic form linked with modernist aesthetics cannot become an inseparable component part of socialist art, because these forms express a world outlook which is diametrically opposed to the principle of truthfulness of socialist art, while this world outlook determines the structure of the image"; and second, some of the experiences brought to the new art by the artists who have broken away with the old aesthetical views and have completed the change in their world outlook can be utilized only when they "are subjected to the new task." In other words, in Markov's view, regarding its ideological system, the modernist school is reactionary; however, some of its artistic forms can be utilized, which should undergo transformation, making them suit the needs of the new art.

Those who oppose or hold reservation on the "opening system" theory have seen the acuteness and complexity of ideological struggle in the sphere of literature and art. They hold that once the door is open, things of the modernist school will run rampant, and literary and art creation will be in danger of being led astray. Therefore, on the one hand they hold that one should not speak only of an "opening," but should also stress "resistance" against the influences of the schools antagonistic to socialism; there should not be an "opening" without a limit, and there must be a limitation to it. For example, (Materchenko) time and again has stressed: "Socialist realism is a system of opening, while vigilantly safeguarding its dividing line, such is the dialectic developed under the condition of two antagonistic worlds." On the other hand, they are trying their best to define the essences of the concept of "opening" as concretely as possible. (Materchenko) explicitly proposed that, the "opening" sphere of socialist realistic literature may be consisted of the following aspects: 1) concerning the complete and free development of a unique artistic talents; 2) concerning the mutual reaction of all healthy and progressive things in the arts of today and in the past; 3) concerning the artistic forms and skills which enable the unrestrained probing of the new and the truthful expression of mankind's movement in the advance toward socialism, and the tense struggle of mankind against the forces impeding advance; and 4) concerning the artists' transition from an erroneous, and even an antagonistic stand to the socialist realistic stand, providing the motive of such practice is the wish to devote their talents to the people. Here he conspicuously lays stresses on setting up defenses, setting up one defense line after another to prevent the infiltration of modernism.

In recent years Markov has revised socialist realism as a system which is historically open to the realities of life, to social progress and the progress of art, and which is antagonistic to the tendencies of various kinds of subjectivism (primarily of modernism). In this new definition, changes have taken place in the object of "opening"; second, apart from affirming "opening," there has increased the stress on the "antagonism" with various tendencies of subjectivism. Comparing this formula with that of (Materchenko), there is almost no essential differences between them. Markov explicitly expressed his

opposition to integration with all schools (including the modernist school) possessing different ideological and aesthetic trends, holding that such integration fails to produce the richness and variation of art, because "various schools of modernism are based on the objective and scientific understanding of the world, and the subjectivism inherent in them will inevitably lead to the distortion of the realities of life, and therefore they cannot become the source of rich, genuine, advanced art." It can be seen that the founder of the "opening system" theory has finally acknowledged that the modernist science of poetry is antagonistic to socialist art. Therefore, (Andreyev) holds that Markov has actually reduced the concept of "opening" to the concept of "partial opening."

The above views are only part of the contents in the debate on socialist realism by the literary and art theory circles in the Soviet Union in the past 5 years, and the debate has been doubtlessly much richer in content, while the questions posed have been extremely wide in scope. To date the debate centering around the "opening system" theory has actually been going on for more than a decade. Generally speaking, this is a grave theoretical debate. Although it has gone through zigzags, it has played a good role in promoting probes and researches on the theory of socialist realism in depth through clarifying or partially clarifying some confused ideas. However, the debate has failed to link with practice sufficiently, which has led some people beating about the bush in the phrasing of concepts, with probing of some problems remaining on the surface. Commenting on the above-mentioned situation, (Orzelov) [1159 3419 5012 1133], secretary of the secretariat of the USSR Writers Union, appealed at the 7th Congress of Soviet Writers convened in 1981 to discontinue such debate, and rather spend efforts on "accurately defining" those "specific aesthetic phenomena as true opening objects." This is also the common view of many theorists on literature and art. At present many scholars are making researches in depth on a series of issues, and their specific results in their research will inevitably promote the solution of general theoretical problems.

It has been more than half a century since socialist realism was formally determined as the basic method of Soviet literature and literary criticism. These five decades have been a period in which socialist realism has been ever developing ever enriching itself with new experiences in literary creation. To us, its journey, which has been far from plain sailing, has provided us much food for thought and much for our reference.

CSO: 4005/724

## SOVIET UNION

### BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Tokyo, 27 June (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has announced that the Soviet-Japanese agreement on fishing cooperation will become invalid at the end of this year. The Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said last night it was surprised at the Soviet decision, announced verbally to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow yesterday. Scrapping of the agreement will cut Japanese salmon and trout fishing in the northern pacific by half. The agreement was signed in 1978 with a period of validity of 5 years, but was to have remained in force beyond that time if both sides agreed to the continuation. It has been extended automatically since expiring in 1982. At a joint meeting on salmon and trout fishing last April the Soviets said they would have to review the agreement in line with a Supreme Soviet announcement last February of 200 nautical miles' economic zone. However, the Japanese were surprised by the Soviet announcement since Moscow and Tokyo had agreed to hold a second meeting next month after failing to reach an agreement on the issue at the first meeting last May. [Text] [OW271916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 27 Jun 84]

ROCKET FORCES READY FOR COUNTERATTACK--Moscow, 5 July (XINHUA)--V. F. Tolubko, commander of the Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces, has claimed that should the Soviet Union and its allies come under nuclear attack, related targets in West European countries from where the nuclear missiles are fired and the targets in the United States from where the firing order is given will be immediately counterattacked. Tolubko said this in an interview with the MOSCOW NEWS weekly. His remarks appear in its latest issue. Tolubko stressed that Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces are in a state of highly combat readiness [as received] and can receive the signal for action at any minute. He refuted the claim by the West that the U.S. Pershing II Missile would be confined to military targets because of its high rate of accuracy and relatively weak power. He said such a claim is "cheating." He said the anti-nuclear missile system extensively established by the United States will only bring about a fresh round of the arms race and more intensified nuclear confrontation. As the Soviet Union and United States are now locked in a seemingly endless quarrel over the Euromissile and the strategic and anti-missile arms talks, Tolubko's remarks have an appeal to public opinion. [Text] [OW051910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 5 Jul 84]



SOVIET ROCKET FIRING TESTS--Moscow, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--TASS issued an announcement today, saying that from 10 to 20 July the Soviet Union will launch carrier rockets to an area of the Pacific with a radius of 150 nautical miles with the center at 22 degrees 40 minutes north latitude and 174 degrees 18 minutes east longitude. The authorized TASS announcement said that the Soviet Government requests the governments of other countries to instruct departments concerned to have vessels and planes refrain from entering that area and the air space over it in the said period, daily from 0600 to 1900 local time. [Text]  
[OW091005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0818 GMT 8 Jul 84]

CSO: 4005/724

## NORTHEAST ASIA

### REPORT ON JAPANESE PREPARATIONS FOR CRISIS MANAGEMENT

OW290801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 29 Jun 84

["Roundup: New Efforts for 'Crisis Control' in Japan"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--The haunting fear that the sharpening Soviet-U.S. contention might result in a crisis at any time has prompted the Japanese Government to speed up its "crisis control" program which militarily includes modernization of the command system of its self-defense forces and expansion of strategic reserves of oil and rare metals.

The creation of a centralized unified command system to boost the military forces' ability to cope with crises has for some time been the core of the overall security strategy of the government, which had been shocked at the fact that a Soviet-Mig-25 jet fighter succeeded in intruding into the air space over Hokadage, Hokkaido in September 1976 without much difficulty.

One concrete result of the remedial effort made thus far is the establishment of a "central command" to be commissioned in July in the defense agency. The command, a five-story building with three stories underground costing 8.6 billion [as printed] yen (36 million U.S. dollars), has a floor space of 5,000 square meters. The upper part houses the operation rooms of the three services and also joint operation rooms. The heart of the center, the defense council room, 330 square meters in space, is underground. Defense leaders may monitor situations and direct operations there in times of war before a horse-shoe table and three huge screens.

Moreover, the center has special communication lines with the prime minister's office, a number of related government departments and the headquarters of the three armed forces. An electronic computer system connects the functions of command, control, communication and information into an integral whole.

In another measure, Prime Minister Nakasone on 21 June instructed the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry to speed up the installation of a modern information and communication system for the prime minister's residence. There also is a plan to construct second prime minister's residences in other parts of the country and the whole project will be completed by 1986.

Storage of war materials has been given equal priority as Japan is heavily dependent on the outside world for energy and other natural resources. What the island country will be like in case of crises is deeply worrying the government. The plan already underway is to double the present level of oil reserves, which is 15 million kiloliters (for 26 days' consumption), by 1988. For this, the International Trade and Industry Ministry has selected six places, including Hokkaido, Aomori, Fukuka, Fukui, Miyazaki and Akita for building underground depots with a total storage capacity of 40 million kiloliters, and construction has already begun at one or two of the sites.

The program to reserve rare metals, including cobalt, nickel, molybdenum, vanadium, chromium and manganese, started in 1978 and is aimed at stockpiles large enough for 60 days' use by 1987. But the program failed partially for inadequate budgetary spendings. Hence the International Trade and Industry Ministry has decided to launch a new program in 1985 to achieve the goal as scheduled.

CSO: 4000/404

NORTHEAST ASIA

REPORTAGE ON FORMER JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives in Beijing

OW032326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Kiichi Miyazawa, former Japanese foreign minister, arrived here today for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Members of his party include members of the House of Representatives Koichi Kato, Hiroshi Kitaguchi and Sadakazu Tanigaki and member of the House of Councillors Masami Kudo.

They were greeted at the airport by Liu Shuqing, Chinese assistant foreign minister, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

Meets With Wu Xueqian

OW041135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jul (KYODO)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said Wednesday that North Korea is wishing to have talks with Japan in the hope of improving ties between the two countries.

If the talks are impossible between the two governments, North Korea is satisfied with having the contacts with Japan at the private level, Wu further said.

The remarks came when Wu met with former Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who is now visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic ties. The readiness of North Korea to have better relations with Japan was conveyed to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the anti-Vietnamese coalition government of Kampuchea, when he visited Tokyo recently.

But it was the first public disclosure of the North Korean desire by a top-level Chinese official.

Wu further told Miyazawa, who is challenging Nakasone for the presidency of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party this autumn, that North Korea has no intention of advancing into South Korea. The LDP presidency carries with it the premiership.

The North Korean leadership also holds that the unification of North and South Korea must be done in the form of federal system through the recognition of each other's system, Wu further told Miyazawa.

The recent proposal by North Korea for holding three-party talks on the Korean issue between North and South Korea and the United States is still open, he added.

On other issues, the Chinese foreign minister told Miyazawa that the Soviet Union has been showing bad manners toward China since April when U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited China.

The relations between China and the Soviet Union are now facing a standstill, but the responsibility for this lies on the part of the Soviet Union, he said.

He said a meeting between Chinese Vice Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Moscow late last month was held in a good atmosphere.

But the meeting only provided the two officials with opportunities to express their opinions to each other, he said.

Wu said that Chinese relations with the United States saw some improvement recently but added that followups since then have not been satisfactory.

He said the situation is attributable to the fact that U.S. Congress has not yet ratified the atomic power cooperation agreement with China and that the United States is now honoring the clause in the communique with China on Taiwan.

But China will not make a too hasty step for improving relations further with the United States, he said.

He added that the current Japan-China relations have never been better.

CSO: 4000/404

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE OFFICIAL CLAIMS U.S. SHIPS ACT AS DETERRENT FORCE

OW051225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--United States missile-carrying warships can be expected to serve as a deterrent force to the Soviet Union and thus to display an effective application of the Japan-U.S. security treaty, said Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe yesterday.

Speaking at a session of a committee of the Japanese House of Councilors, Abe added that the purpose of the United States to equip its warships with Tomahawk cruise missiles is to cope with the reinforcement of Soviet military forces in the Far East, Japanese newspapers reported today.

At the same session, Yuko Kurihara, director-general of the Japanese defense agency, said such a deterrent force is completely necessary both to the Far East peace and to the Japanese security, especially under the present military situation in the Far East.

The Japanese foreign minister had said on Monday that Japan will abide by the policy of forbidding nuclear weapons on Japanese territory.

When answering the question whether Japan will allow the "New Jersey," a U.S. Tomahawk-missile-carrying warship, to call at Japanese ports, he said Japan will allow no warships carrying nuclear weapons to call at its ports.

The United States is said to have asked for a call at Japanese ports by its "New Jersey." The request has touched off debates in the Japanese parliament and among the people.

CSO: 4000/404

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK MEMORANDUM MARKS 'ANTI-U.S. MONTH'

OW221206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea today demanded the United States and South Korean authorities cease their provocative activities and accept its proposed peaceful solution to the Korea issue.

In a memorandum to mark the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, the Korean Foreign Ministry accused the United States of "having converted South Korea into a nuclear forward base" and "uttering more frantic balderdashes of nuclear war while incessantly supplementing and completing nuclear war plan."

The memorandum said, Korea regards these activities as serious provocations to the justice and peace loving Korean people and the people all over the world.

"The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already made proposal of turning the Korean peninsula into a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone, and recently in particular, proposed holding tripartite talks between the DPRK and the United States with the South Korean authorities participating in the talks to discuss such problems as replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdrawing the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South," the memorandum said.

"However," it added, "the United States and South Korea are 'far from accepting our peace-oriented proposals' and 'run amuck more recklessly to unleash a thermo-nuclear war in Korean peninsula.'"

The memorandum urged the United States to accept Korea's constructive proposal for a peaceful solution of the Korea question and withdraw all its armed forces in South Korea along with their nuclear weapons.

It appealed to all the justice and peace-loving peoples of the world to give more support to the just struggle of the Korean people.

CSO: 4000/404

## NORTHEAST ASIA

### BRIEFS

JAPANESE DIALOGUE WITH USSR--Tokyo, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe reaffirmed here that Japan would increase its dialogue with the Soviet Union. The minister expressed the idea yesterday at the council meeting of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations. According to YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Abe said that economic frictions between Japan and the United States have been basically solved and relations with China and the European countries are becoming stable. The worrying problem is the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. "Relations between our two countries are expected to remain severe, but it is precisely because of this that we should have more dialogues," he noted. He said the Japanese Government and Diet plan to hold dialogues with the Soviet Union. He hoped that Japan's economic circles would develop Japanese-Soviet exchanges. [Text] [OW270854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 27 Jun 84]

U.S.-JAPANESE SECURITY TALKS--Tokyo, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--The United States expects Japan to strengthen its defense forces to resist Soviet military build-up in the Far East. This was stated by the U.S. representatives at the three-day U.S.-Japanese security talks which ended on Thursday in Honolulu, according to a report by the Japanese KYODO news service. The United States, the report said, hoped to build a mutual defense system by reinforcing the adaptability of the troops of the two countries, i.e., by unifying the standards of military training as well as of weapons and equipment, among other things. Japan, however, did not give direct responses. Both sides reached the consensus that it is needed to increase the ability of coping with a protracted war. Japanese defense budget, it was reported, will surpass 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP) of the whole country as a result of increase of the stockpiles of ammunition and fuels. Last year, the United States also made the same suggestions to Japan, the report said. In another KYODO report, it was said that the U.S. Navy hoped that Japan will upgrade its coastal defense capabilities in order to cope with a "severe" military situation in Western Pacific. [Text] [OW291222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 29 Jun 84]

JAPANESE RALLIES PROTEST U.S. 'TOMAHAWKS'--Tokyo, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--More than 25,000 Japanese workers held a rally here this afternoon to protest against the U.S. deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles in west Pacific region and urged their government to abide by the policy of forbidding basing nuclear weapons on Japanese territory. The rally, organized by Japanese communities including the



Council of Trade Union, is one of a series of protest activities against the deployment of U.S. missiles held in various places in Japan recently. Takeshi Kurokawa, chairman of the Japanese Council of Trade Union called on, the rally, the Japanese people to wage more powerful struggles against nuclear armament and war and for peace. A letter of appeal adopted by the rally said that there is an increasing danger that Japan would become a battlefield of nuclear war. It called on the Japanese to take an active part in the struggle for democracy and defending their life. During the rally, an exhibition was held which displayed pictures about the tragedies in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, both hit by U.S. atomic bombs during World War II. Some of the workers held a parade in the capital after the rally. [Text] [OW241445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 24 Jun 84]

DOCUMENTARY ON 'AGGRESSION' IN TAIWAN--Tokyo, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--A documentary film exposing Japan's aggression in China's Taiwan Province will be shown in Shizuoka City of Japan from July fourth. The film entitled "Fifty Years of Rule in Taiwan--A History of Aggression" was produced by Masayoshi Mori, a high school teacher in the city of Shizuoka. It is said to be the first documentary produced by a Japanese to expose the crimes of Japanese militarists in Taiwan. Earlier in August of 1980, Masayoshi produced a film to reveal the crimes committed by Japanese militarists in China. [Text] [OW241140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 24 Jun 84]

JAPAN SUPPORTS ASEAN COUNTRIES--Tokyo, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--Japan will "actively cooperate" with ASEAN on its scheme for Pacific regional cooperation and support the ASEAN stand on the Kampuchea problem. This is the basic principle defined by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe yesterday for Japan's position at the enlarged ASEAN foreign ministers meeting to be held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 12-13 July, the local press reported today. Abe has exchanged with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, president of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and other leaders of Southeast Asian nations on questions concerning the meeting since late May. It was believed that cooperation in the Pacific region would emerge as a new topic at the ASEAN meeting and the prospect of the Kampuchea problem would "remain critical." Abe indicated that Japan would continue its support for the ASEAN stand to urge Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea and find a political solution to the problem. He said that the Kampuchea problem is "the most unstable factor" in Southeast Asia and Japan would not "tolerate a fait accompli of Vietnamization of Kampuchea." [Text] [OW241052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 24 Jun 84]

KOREANS IN JAPAN SUPPORT TRIPARTITE TALKS--Tokyo, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Twelve thousand Korean residents from the Kanto region in Japan held a mass rally in the Hibiya outdoor theatre here today calling for an early holding of tripartite talks to solve the Korean problem and demanding withdrawal of all U.S. nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea. First Vice-Chairman Yi Chin-kyu and Vice-Chairman Pak Chae-no of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan were present on the occasion. Speaking at the rally, Pak Chae-no said that to solve the Korean problem peacefully and for the sake of peace in Korea and Asia, the Korean residents warmly support the holding of tripartite talks as proposed by the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Meanwhile, the voice in support of the tripartite talks from the world people is becoming ever louder, he said. He added that the Korean residents in Japan strongly urge the United States to withdraw its nuclear weapons and all other lethal weapons from South Korea immediately. Representatives of the Korean residents coming from various regions also spoke at the rally condemning the South Korean authorities for obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea by taking the cue from the United States and rejecting the peaceful proposal for tripartite talks. [Text] [OW222006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 22 Jun 84]

JAPANESE-SOVIET EXCHANGE VISITS--Tokyo, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today that Japan will begin an exchange of visits at the official level with the Soviet Union and called it a "breakthrough" in Japanese-Soviet relations. Speaking on Japanese television, Nakasone said that it is necessary to promote and deepen mutual understanding with the Soviet Union, normally difficult to deal with. At the present stage, the best way is to exchange visits of parliamentary members, business people and cultural figures, he said. Talking about the proposal for a U.S.-Soviet summit put forward by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Nakasone said that prospects for such a summit are "dim." The Soviets have adopted a very tough stance, he said. [Text] [OW191854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 19 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/404

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALANDERS ACCUSE WOLFOWITZ OF INTERFERENCE

OW030905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Wellington, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--The comments on a New Zealand election campaign row by a senior U.S. official are improper, unfortunate and unacceptable, opposition labor party leader David Lange said last night.

Lange's criticism came after U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand H. Monroe Browne distributed Friday a copy of an address by Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

In the address, Wolfowitz said that access to New Zealand and Australian ports was of critical importance to the Anzus alliance between Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

Lange, in his comment on the subject, said, "I think it is unfortunate because if he says that the American global military strategy depends on the availability of ships a couple of times a year to come for shore leave in New Zealand, then God defend the world."

"It is unfortunate because he chose to venture into a political debate in New Zealand in the buildup to a general election and that, in my view, is improper," he said.

He said that New Zealanders have a right, as a sovereign state, to conduct their political debate without any sense of being heavied.

"Having said that, I want to declare my commitment in government to maintaining the best of relationship with the United States," Lange said.

Meanwhile, in a separate statement yesterday, labour's assistant spokesman on foreign affairs Frank O'Flynn said: "The foreign policy of a New Zealand labor government will be made in Wellington, not in Washington, London, Canberra or anywhere else. There have been examples not so far from us of American intervention in politics of other countries at election time. We do not want it here."

The national government accepts visits by nuclear ships and regards this as a necessary requirement of the Anzus alliance. A labour government would ban nuclear ship visits and would renegotiate the Anzus alliance.

The American Embassy in Wellington last night rejected claims that it interfered in New Zealand's election campaign by distributing a United States State Department document on the Anzus alliance. The counsellor for public affairs at the embassy, Charles Bell, said the distribution was carefully considered. The Wolfowitz address was a carefully developed policy statement which was begun well before New Zealand's election decision.

New Zealanders will elect a new parliament July 14.

CSO: 4000/402

## SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

### ASEAN COUNTRIES TO LAUNCH ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE

OW011119 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--The Thai foreign minister has declared that Thailand and its five ASEAN partners were to launch an economic offensive throughout the world with emphasis on the Pacific basin cooperation.

He said ASEAN countries will develop economic relations with Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand as a basis for the cooperation.

In an exclusive interview with the BANGKOK POST chief editor here yesterday, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said that a special meeting between the ASEAN countries and other Pacific rim countries will be held to discuss trade and other economic problems after another two meetings scheduled for next month in Jakarta.

He said that ASEAN also intends to promote economic relations with the East European countries. While laying stress on economic matters, he said, ASEAN would take "every opportunity" to explain to these countries their political positions.

He stressed the need for promoting the South-South cooperation by saying "We will give whatever assistance we can. It is most important that more and more Third World countries understand us so that we can work and cooperate with each other," he added.

On the Thai-Lao border conflict, Siddhi called for a stop to all polemics. "I don't consider there have been any incidents worth taking up in an international forum. But it was Hanoi which brought the matter up in the United Nations," he said.

The Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), formed in 1967 to promote regional cooperation, groups Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore and Brunei.

CSO: 4000/402

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SON SANN SAYS SRV PREPARING NEW OFFENSIVE

OW030126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0036 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Bangkok, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government Son Sann said here today that Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea, not reconciled to their defeat in the last dry-season offensive, are preparing to launch a new assault in the rainy season, and the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces are resolved to beat them back.

He made these remarks when meeting a group of foreign correspondents at the foreign correspondents club of Thailand this afternoon.

He said that Vietnam is building up its occupation forces in areas opposite Ampil, Sok Sann and Nong Chan controlled by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), a party of the coalition government." We have detected movements of Vietnamese troops and equipment in the border areas for the past several days," he added.

He told reporters of his recent tour to KPNLF camps where he learned that every month an average of about 1,000 Kampuchean civilians, who could not put up with the savage and criminal repressions by the Vietnamese colonialists, have fled to the liberated areas and asked for weapons to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. He appealed to all friendly countries to give substantial aid to enable the Kampuchean people to fight the Vietnamese more effectively.

Son Sann pointed out that attacks by the D. K. National Army during the past dry-season against several provincial capitals inside Kampuchea, helped relax pressures on KPNLF forces.

He said the three Kampuchean parties of the coalition government have agreed not to accept anything less than an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea. "Let no one misunderstand our determination: we shall continue fighting shoulder to shoulder to achieve our objective, whether it will take another 5 years or 10 years," he declared.

Asked to comment on recent border incident between Thailand and Laos, Son Sann said that in 1975 some 60,000 Vietnamese troops moved into Laos." Today, 1984, Vietnamese troops had assisted Laotian troops in the three disputed villages on the Thai-Lao border."

## SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

### BRIEFS

SOVIET MILITARY BUILDUP IN SRV--Bangkok, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan has said that the Soviet military buildup at the Vietnamese bases of Danang and Cam Ranh Bay threatens the security of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). In an interview with the English-language NATION REVIEW published here today, Dhanabalan said Singapore intelligence reported a rapid Soviet military buildup with deployment of TU-16 Badger bombers, TU-95 Bear-d and TU-95-F long-range reconnaissance aircraft at the bases. "I think on any given day probably about up to 20 Soviet Navy surface ships and a number of nuclear attached cruise missile submarines are at Cam Ranh Bay," he said. "It is a very sizable presence," he added. "We (ASEAN) must look upon the Soviet buildup and the Soviet actions as being contrary and against our security interests," he said. [Text] [OW300845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 30 Jun 84]

KAMPUCHEAN COMMENTARY CONDEMNS VIETNAM--Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today condemned Vietnam for trying to create confusion and profit from the Thai-Lao border dispute. The recent Thai-Lao border conflict, the commentary said, was a provocative incident instigated by Vietnam. Vietnam's primary aim was to divert world attention from its aggression in Kampuchea and from the United Nations resolution demanding withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea, the commentary said. Second, the commentary said, Vietnam tried to use the conflict to prevent Thailand from opposing Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and supporting the struggle of the Kampuchean people. In addition, Vietnam wanted to create confusion in the world and cover its ambition of annexing Kampuchea and Laos. [Text] [OW020828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 2 Jul 84]

THAI RADIO ON BORDER DISPUTE--Bangkok, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--By giving wide publicity to the Thai-Lao border dispute through its radio and press, Hanoi attempted to undermine Thai-Lao friendship, strengthen control over Laos and divert world attention from Kampuchea. "The Voice of Free Asia Radio" of Thailand said in a recent article. The article said that Thailand is of the view that the dispute between Thailand and Laos over the three villages on their borders is a matter between Thailand and Laos themselves, which brooks no interference from a third country. The article said that in making a hue and cry over the Thai-Lao border dispute, Hanoi aims to create misunderstanding about Thailand in the world and prevent Thailand and Laos from entering into talks. The article suggested that the border dispute between Thailand and Laos be resolved through their negotiations. [Text] [OW021114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT 2 Jul 84]

SRV PULLOUT FROM KAMPUCHEA--Tokyo, 23 Jun (XINHUA)--General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai armed forces and commander-in-chief of the Thai Army, stressed yesterday that a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is the prerequisite for a solution to the Kampuchean problem. Talking to MAINICHI SHIMBUN reporters, Athit who is visiting Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government said if Vietnam pulled its troops out completely from Kampuchea, it would be easy to solve the Kampuchean dispute because the Kampuchean people would then be able to choose their own government. He opposed the plan to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean problem by excluding the "Pol Pot group." He said the military installations in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay constituted a factor of instability in the Southeast Asian region. Referring to the relations between Thailand and Japan, Athit expressed the hope that Japan would increase its economic aid to his country, import more farm products from Thailand and provide Thailand with products of advanced technology. [Text] [OW230750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 23 Jun 84]

PHILIPPINE COUNCIL OF STATE--Manila, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--Filipino President Ferdinand Marcos said today that he welcomes the move to create a Council of State as an advisory body to the presidency on matters of paramount interest to the nation, according to the Philippine News Agency this morning. Marcos said the proposal, which has been the subject of a month-long study, "is a good idea" and will enhance national cooperation in the formulation of policies and programs, particularly during periods of economic crisis. As proposed recently, the Council of State will be composed of cabinet members and representatives from the opposition and the private sector with whom the president may consult from time to time on matters of national importance. He said: "I certainly would be happy to listen to whatever suggestions they may have on any matter, particularly those relating to the economy, foreign affairs and military policy." The Council of State may call on any existing government body to provide whatever data and statistics it requires in preparing to give any advice the president seeks. The Council of State will have to be a compact group, the president said. [Text] [OW201734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 20 Jun 84]

SRV RECRUITMENT IN KAMPUCHEA--Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--Vietnam has recently stepped up recruitment to meet its growing loss of effectives in the Kampuchean battlefields, according to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea report. In June, the report said, one hundred Kampuchean villagers aged between 10 and 50 at Rovieng County of Preah Vihear Province were pressganged by the Vietnamese into the army. On 2 June, more than 50 pupils at the age of upwards of 10 in Siem Boak County of Stung Treng Province were pressganged into the military service. On the same day, 25 children from Thpong County of Kompong Speu Province were forcibly sent to the front. Their parents protested and were arrested on charges of collaboration with the guerrillas. On 19 May, more than 60 Kampucheans from Kang Meas County of Kompong Cham Province were sent to the front at the point of the bayonet. [Text] [OW071301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 7 Jul 84]



THAI OBSERVATION PLANE DOWNED--Bangkok, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--A Thai observation plane was hit by Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire while flying over the Thai airspace in Surin Province near the Thai-Kampuchean border yesterday, according to today's BANGKOK POST quoting Thai military sources. The pilot and an air force photographer were seriously wounded. The sources said that a I-19 spotter plane based in Surin Province was on a routine reconnaissance flight mission along the Thai side of the border at about 11 a.m. when it was shot. The commander of the Sixth Infantry Division, Major General Issarpong Noonpakdi, [name as received] who is in charge of the defense of Surin Province, rushed to the scene to observe the situation on the same day. This is the second Thai observation plane hit by Vietnamese troops stationed in Kampuchea this year. [Text] [OW080902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 8 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/407

## EASTERN EUROPE

### ALBANIA STRENGTHENS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

OW081500 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Tirana, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Albania has strengthened ties with its neighboring states--Turkey, Greece and Italy--especially in trade and cultural exchanges since early this year.

In the first three months of this year, a deputy foreign minister and the trade minister of Albania visited Turkey respectively. Turkish prime minister met with the Albanian trade minister who conveyed a letter to the Turkish prime minister from the Albanian chairman of the Council of Ministers. They discussed about further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

During the period, the two countries for the first time signed a civil air transport agreement, a goods-exchange protocol and a programme of cultural and scientific exchange. From April to June, Albania held a Turkish film-week, invited Turkish writers to attend the third congress of the Albanian Writers and Artists Association.

Meanwhile, there was a fast development in the relations between Albania and Greece. On the occasion of Greece's national day this year, Albanian newspaper ZERI I POPULIT (THE VOICE OF PEOPLE), carried an article, expressing its happiness over the development of the existing good relations between the two countries. In the middle of this year, the foreign ministries of the two countries held talks on the further development of their bilateral relations and on international issues. Press reports here revealed that the two sides expressed the common desire to further promote their bilateral relations in trade, culture and education, science, arts, as well as in post and telecommunications, transport and the utilization of hydroelectric resources. A Greek student delegation and a Greek art troupe visited Albania this year and they were warmly welcomed by the Albanian side.

Frequent exchanges between Albania and Italy have taken place since late last year. With the formal opening of regular ferry transport services between Albania's Durres port and Italy's Trieste port at the end of last year, a route has been opened up for Albanian goods to find their way to the European continent. Italian foreign trade minister came to Albania this year to sign a trade protocol for 1984.

Albania held an exhibition this year on Leonardo da Vinci's achievements in science and technology and his art works. Exchanges of private organizations between the two countries also increased this year.

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

FORMER SOLIDARITY MEMBER ARRESTED--Warsaw, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Antom Pietkie Wicr, member of the provisional coordinating committee of the former "Solidarity" Trade Union, has been arrested here by the security forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was reported that Pietkie Wicr has lived in hiding since December 1982 to engage in underground activities in the voivodships of Kalisz, Konin and Sieradz, where he formed an illegal organization. Reports said that his arrest was proposed by the police office of Kalisz Voivodship and investigation is underway. [Text] [OW070854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 7 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/406

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### DISCUSSION ON U.S.-NICARAGUAN RELATIONS

OW282205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 28 Jun 84

["Round-up: U.S.-Nicaraguan Dialogue: A Step Forward But No Immediate Results"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Senior officials from the United States and Nicaragua have concluded two-day talks in Mexico, which, though with little substantive results, marked a step forward in the improvement of relations between the two countries.

The Nicaraguan Government has repeatedly proposed dialogue with the United States. The initiative, however, had been snubbed by Washington until 1 June, when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made a surprise stopover at Managua airport where he held talks with Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega and they agreed to open direct dialogue between the two governments.

Despite encouraging signs of relaxation, no immediate solution to the strained U.S.-Nicaraguan confrontation has appeared, because the animosity between them has been too deepseated to be rooted up by a few rounds of talks.

The United States has taken a hard-line against Nicaragua since the Sandinistas overthrew the despotic Somoza regime. Washington has not only funded and trained the Nicaraguan rebels, but also had a hand in the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. So Managua has always viewed its relations with the United States as being in "a state of undeclared war."

Beset with rebel attacks and U.S. blockade, the Sandinista government has met with enormous economic and political difficulties. In order to acquire a stable environment both at home and abroad, the Sandinistas have carried out some adjustment to mollify their conflict with the opposition forces, and sent many high-level delegations abroad to win support worldwide. Following his contact with Shultz, Ortega visited the Soviet Union and met with Soviet leaders including Constantin Chernenko.

Now the U.S. Government began to show some flexibility and indicated its willingness to negotiate with the Sandinistas. This is mainly because Washington's "power politics" toward Nicaragua has run into strong opposition both at home and abroad.

Over the past months, the U.S. press has lashed out relentlessly at CIA's involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan seaports, and many Americans have been worrying that the United States might be dragged into another quagmire as horrible as the Vietnam war. Reagan suffered a new debacle as the Senate voted overwhelmingly Monday to set aside his request for 21 million U.S. dollars in covert aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

Political observers also see Reagan's olive branch extended to the Sandinistas as an election year tactic. Reagan, with a high ambition for reelection, has been under fire by his Democratic rivals for his hawkish stance as regards the Central American issues. Any further deterioration of the situation in that area may inevitably tarnish Reagan's image and cost him votes in the presidential election.

Washington's Central American policy has also been condemned by the peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples throughout the world. The contadora group has been seeking a peaceful solution to troubles in Central America. Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid, in his visit to Washington not long ago, repeatedly called for an end to interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

At present, while some people are criticizing the U.S. move toward dialogue with Nicaragua as "propagandistic," most people regard it better to have talks than no talks at all. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel de Scoto said recently that whatever the U.S. motives, Nicaragua is ready to provide opportunities for enhancing mutual understandings.

But snags still exist in the development of U.S.-Nicaraguan relations. During Schultz' stay in Managua, he urged the Sandinistas to sever military and security ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union, stop supporting anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador, cut their armed forces and fulfill their promise to hold free elections.

Ortega, for his part, reaffirmed that state sovereignty and the right to self-determination are not negotiable. So there is no doubt that progress toward a total thaw of U.S.-Nicaraguan tensions could hardly be achieved unless Washington withdraws from those proposals that may infringe on the sovereignty and national dignity of Nicaragua.

CSO: 4000/403

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

XINHUA ROUNDUP ON ANTI-U.S. FEELING IN HONDURAS

OW031245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 3 Jul 84

["Roundup: Anti-U.S. Sentiments Grow in Honduras" by Xiao Fangqiong and Yang Baozhu--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Anti-U.S. sentiments have been mounting in Honduras in the past few months.

An anti-U.S. demonstration with 30,000 participants, the largest in 10 years, was held in the capital in April. The protesters demanded a withdrawal of U.S. troops participating in an exercise in Honduras and a dismantlement of the U.S. military training center in Castillo.

Another protest took place after a military vehicle driven by two U.S. officers knocked down a Honduran boy in Tegucigalpa in early June. The vehicle was overturned by a group of students and the two officers narrowly escaped with the help of Honduran police.

Anti-U.S. sentiments were also shown among Honduran politicians. Carlos Roberto Reyna, leader of the Revolutionary, Democratic and Liberal Movement, charged that the stationing of the U.S. Army in Honduras violates Honduras' constitution. He demanded immediate withdrawal of the troops and stop of the exercise in the country.

More significant is that such anti-U.S. sentiments have been growing within the Honduran Army, particularly among junior officers. On 31 March, a group of officers headed by former air force commander Walter Lopez forced former commander-in-chief of the armed forces Gustavo Alvarez, who was loyal to the United States, to resign and replaced him as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

In May, the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces accused Alvarez of having pursued a policy which "puts the security of Honduras in danger." Later, the Honduran Government restored diplomatic relations with Nicaragua at the ambassadorial level and closed on 1 July a commanding centre, a training camp and a hospital of the Nicaraguan anti-government forces near the capital city of Tegucigalpa. There is also a group of military officers who opposed the Honduran-U.S. joint military exercises.

On 4 June, the Honduran National Security Council discussed a revision of a military accord signed with the United States in 1983 and demanded a change in the unequal proportion of Honduran and Salvadoran soldiers being trained at Castillo.

The Spanish news agency, EFE, quoted Honduran military authority as saying that this demand serves as the first step toward revising all military agreements with the United States.

Aware that they have become targets of attack in the country, U.S. troops in Honduras have been ordered to avoid enraging the Honduran people and to be on alert at all times.

Observers here held the anti-U.S. sentiments of the Honduran people are mounting mainly because of the U.S. policy to militarize Honduras and involve the country more deeply in Central American conflicts. Anti-American feelings in Honduras will likely become stronger if the U.S. Central American policy is not changed.

CSO: 4000/403

END