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ANGOLA

USSR Continues Arms Supplies to MPLA

34000529A Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
7 Mar 90 p 13

[Article by Peon de Villiers: "USSR Supplies R1-b Arms to Angola"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has provided arms and equipment to the value of R1 billion to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in Angola since the Angolan-Nimibian peace agreement. It's expected to continue its involvement in regional conflicts in the Third World.

This was disclosed in the most recent confidential memorandum of the Institute of American Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University, which states that support for regional conflicts in the Third World is "political insurance policy" for the Soviet Union.

The Institute said indications are that the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, is not keeping his promise to scale down support for regional conflicts in the Third World. "This development suggested a drastic reassessment on regional conflicts by the Kremlin."

It added that, apart from Angola, two other striking examples of the Soviet Union's unwillingness to scale down its support for regional conflicts, are Afghanistan and Nicaragua, and this had prevented normal relations between the Soviet Union and the USA.

According to the Institute, arms and equipment provided to the fapla [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces of the MPLA, since the peace settlement included MiG 23 Flogger fighters, Hind combat helicopters and heavy artillery.

Soviet military advisers have also been training fapla forces in new techniques and strategies during the past year.

"On the other hand, the USA provided missiles and fuel to the value of only R40 million [rand] to Unita [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], but in recent times little of these supplies have reached Unita."

Soviet support for the pro-communist government in Afghanistan has been increased, while aid to the Sandinistas is channelled through Cuba.

The Institute adds that the Bush administration is being accused by moderate members of the US Congress that it was ignoring the reality of what was happening in the

Third World, while the impression was that the Soviet Union will continue to encourage regional conflicts in the Third World, "particularly with the provision of arms and promotion of terrorism."

In concentrating on involvement in regional conflicts in the Third World, Soviet strategists see it as a viable proposition, Russia would keep the conflict situation in Eastern Europe as low as possible. In this regard, it is felt, that the West regards Eastern Europe as a priority and therefore not much attention will be given to the Third World.

SOUTH AFRICA

General Reveals Details of New Jet

34000482C Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
22 Feb 90 p 90

[Text] London—South Africa's indigenous fighter aircraft, under development as a follow-on fighter to the Atlas Cheetah, will be a new-build development of the Mirage III, Lieutenant General Jan van Loggernberg, chief of the South African Air Force [SAAF], has told JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY.

The magazine, which this week features a picture of the Cheetah on its cover, quotes the general as adding: "We are not going to build the Kfir (an Israeli fighter), but we are adopting an essentially similar approach to meeting our fighter requirements."

Features of the new fighter will include canard foreplanes, further redesign of the delta wing, increased fuel capacity, and, perhaps, fly-by-wire control.

The power plant, JANE'S reports, will be the Atar 9K-50, built under licence in South Africa.

'Satisfied'

The SAAF chief adds: "The Mirage III layout is essentially sound, although it can be considerably refined aerodynamically."

The general pronounces the SAAF "satisfied" with the Snecma 9K-50 engine, "except for its rather high dry-thrust fuel consumption. Developing a new engine indigenously is not a proposition."

South Africa's Cheetah programme, which is a comprehensive upgrade of the Mirage III force, will only provide about one squadron of modernised single seaters, the magazine goes on to report. The programme "will be limited in scope, most probably producing sufficient fighters to equip only one front-line unit."

Article Views U.S. Military Forces in Asia

*HK1304131590 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 7, 1 Apr 90 pp 18-19*

[Article by San Benwang (5646 2609 2598): "No Permanent Harm Done—The United States Readjusts its Military Forces in Asia"]

[Text] Along with changes in the European and global situations, both the United States and the Soviet Union have made progress in disarmament. People noticed that the United States has also been readjusting with its military forces in Asia. This can be seen from the Far East tour by U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney this February.

During his tour, Cheney announced that the United States will reduce its forces in the East and Southeast Asian region by 10 to 12 percent over the next three years. At present, the United States has approximately 120,000 men stationed in this region, with the bulk of them distributed in three countries: 43,400 in South Korea, 50,000 in Japan and 18,000 in the Philippines. In accordance with the plan calling for a 10 to 12 percent cutback, the United States will withdraw 12,000 to 15,000 men within three years, with 5,000 men being withdrawn from both Japan and South Korea and 2,000 men from the Philippines. According to the plan announced by the United States on 29 January to close 14 overseas military bases, the U.S. forces will shut down three air bases in Kwangju, Suwon, and Taegu in South Korea and the San Miguel Naval Communication Station in the Philippines.

It may be said that this readjustment of its military forces in Asia by the United States is designed to fulfill President Bush's promise to reduce military expenditure in the new fiscal year's budget, soothe domestic demands for cutbacks in military expenditures, and reduce the pressure on overseas forces. Hence, it is generally believed that this move will not have much effect on the existing military structures of the two superpowers in the Asia-Pacific region. In reality, this readjustment would naturally complement overall U.S. strategy.

Even before Cheney began his Far East tour, a joint committee composed of the U.S. National Security Council, the State Department, and the Defense Department drafted a secret report entitled: "Suggestions for an East Asian Strategy," which, with the approval of President Bush, set the tone for U.S. readjustment of its Asia-Pacific military strategy. The report maintained that along with the drastic changes occurring in the European situation, major transformations were also taking place in the Asian situation. From the military strategic point of view, the most prominent change in the Asian region is: The Soviet Union is cutting back its military presence in the Asia-Pacific region with the withdrawal of troops from Mongolia, Vietnam, and other places. The possibility of large-scale conflict erupting between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Asia-Pacific region has thus been further

diminished. However, the Soviet military threat continues to exist, as does the military confrontation in the Korean Peninsula. Territorial and border disputes between many countries remain unresolved, while technologies for new weapons are proliferating rapidly in Asia. All these are elements of instability in Asia and could "lead to tension and even trigger off armed conflicts" in the region. Hence, it is still necessary for the United States "to play a strong, stabilizing role". The three-year readjustment plan announced by Cheney will not hurt the backbone of U.S. military forces in Asia. As he himself asserted, the personnel to be withdrawn are mostly noncombatants. Their withdrawal "will not have much effect on the combat capability" of U.S. troops in the Asia-Pacific region. "The readjustment" of the U.S. military presence in Asia "will be carried out on the premise that combat capability will not be undermined". The United States will cut back on noncombatant personnel; on the other hand, it will ensure the prompt replacement of the soon-to-be-retired "USS Midway" by a new aircraft carrier. This fully embodies the theme of the U.S. military strategy in the Asia-Pacific region.

Cheney gave detailed explanations on U.S. military strategy in the Asia-Pacific region during his three-country tour. Focusing on widespread suspicions over current U.S. military strategy in the Asia-Pacific region given the relaxation of international situation, Cheney repeatedly stressed that as "the strategic pattern in Asia basically has not undergone the same changes as in Europe, the United States will not carry out comprehensive troop withdrawal from the East Asian region at least before the 21st century." If strategic deployment of U.S. troops in the Asian frontline were to be abolished, there would be a power vacuum in Asia which would then lead to instability. He also indicated that the United States "will continue to take part in Asian affairs and actively take up defense obligations in the Asia-Pacific region". Speaking on the possibility of U.S.-USSR talks on reduction of military forces in the Asia-Pacific region, Cheney stressed that "without mechanisms like NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Asia, talks would be very difficult". He also flatly rejected a Soviet proposal for mutual reduction of U.S. and Soviet naval forces in the Asia-Pacific region.

In the light of the new circumstances, the United States will resort more to military cooperation with Asian allies in order to implement its military strategy in Asia and to defend its military presence in the continent. Cheney's visit fully demonstrated this U.S. intention. On the premise that the United States will continue to honor its "defense obligations" toward allied nations, Cheney demanded that both Japan and South Korea assume more responsibility for their own self-defense and contribute more financially to the maintenance of U.S. forces. After consultations, Cheney and South Korea's defense secretary decided that the commander of the "joint command" will no longer be a U.S. military officer, but a South Korean military officer. U.S. forces in South Korea will "shift from a leading to a supporting

role". South Korea also agreed to increase subsidies provided to U.S. forces in South Korea from \$300 million to \$600 million annually. Meanwhile, a strategic division of labor was also worked out between the United States and Japan. Aside from taking more responsibility for the defense of its own country, Japan will also be responsible for the security of the sea lanes 1,000 nautical miles off its shores. At the same time, Japan is committed to increase its financial compensation for U.S. forces in Japan from \$2.4 billion to \$4 billion annually.

Cheney's three-year readjustment plan is merely the first step in U.S. readjustment of its military strategy in the Asia-Pacific region. Cheney indicated that the kind of readjustments to be adopted after three years will "depend on the then current developments". At that time the United States will reevaluate the situation in order to determine "the level of readjustments" to its military strategy in Asia.

Withdrawal From Indian Ocean Group Criticized

*OW1904025090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0119 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[Text] United Nations, April 18 (XINHUA)—China today criticized the decision of the United States, Britain and France to withdraw from the UN Indian Ocean Committee, and said such action contradicts the spirit of international peace, security and cooperation.

Addressing the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which opened its general debate today, Chinese Ambassador Yu Mengjia said the three Western powers' decision to withdraw from the committee caused many difficulties and particular concerns to the international community.

The three Western countries withdrew from the committee on April 6 on the grounds that the committee violated the principle of reaching decisions by consensus, and pushed preparations for an international conference on Indian Ocean in 1991 regardless of their disagreement.

However, the Chinese ambassador told the committee that these Western countries, particularly the United States, often abused the principle of consensus during the past ten odd years in the process of preparation for the Indian Ocean conference.

He said that the non-aligned countries proposed to put off the conference until 1991, which the committee originally scheduled for 1990, to revive the committee's spirit of consultation and cooperation.

But some countries used the move as an excuse for their withdrawal from the committee, he said.

The 49-member committee was set up in 1972 to try to implement a resolution adopted the previous year by the General Assembly designating the Indian Ocean "as a zone of peace."

Ambassador Yu today also rebuked the three Western powers' assertion that the 1971 zone of peace declaration is outdated because of changes in the international situation, especially the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations.

"We cannot ignore the facts that naval disarmament, which would have a direct bearing on peace and security in the Indian Ocean, has thus far received no adequate attention or been deliberately shelved in the arms reduction talks between the United States and the Soviet Union," he said.

He said military bases and military presence remain in the Indian Ocean, and the goals set in the declaration must be implemented.

He attributed the lack of assurance for peace and security in the Indian Ocean, and the delay in the establishment of the peace zone, to the activities of military expansion by external powers in the region.

He urged those external powers, especially the superpowers, to remove all forms of military presence and military occupation from the Indian Ocean, and to dismantle their military bases and facilities throughout the region.

JAPAN

Air Force Releases Photo of Soviet Su-24*OW1204130090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT
12 Apr 90*

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 (KYODO)—The Air Self-Defense Force [ASDF] on Thursday released a photograph of a Soviet Su-24 attack plane taken over the Japan Sea west of Hokkaido Wednesday afternoon.

Two ASDF F-15 fighters witnessed the Soviet aircraft. Officials said the attack plane is believed to have been on a reconnaissance mission to survey western Hokkaido with radar and electronic devices.

Su-24s have been reported deployed in the Far East since around 1980, but had not previously been seen near Japan.

Miyazawa Defends Security Pact With U.S.*OW1404125890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT
14 Apr 90*

[Text] Yokohama, April 14 (KYODO)—Former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Saturday criticized as a "shallow argument" calls for review of the Japan-U.S. security treaty concluded in 1960. "The security pact not only involves (cooperation in) military aspect but aims at mutually nurturing the values of freedom and democracy," Miyazawa said in a speech here. "To say that we no longer need the treaty is shallow."

Miyazawa, head of a major faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), said that tensions have yet to ease in the Asia-Pacific region despite dramatic changes in Europe toward disarmament. China, Vietnam, and North Korea still have communist rule, he noted.

There has been no progress in superpower disarmament talks on naval capabilities, Miyazawa said.

On Japan's trade relations with the United States, Miyazawa said that both nations are facing a very crucial moment.

"The circumstances in the U.S. with regard to American sentiment toward Japan are similar to the days at the height of McCarthyism in the 1950s when people were discouraged to speak frankly," he said. But Miyazawa said Japan had to compromise as an emergency measure to the U.S. in the recent round of talks of the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII), aimed at removing obstacles to trade and investment, to "deflect the two nations from a collision course."

He cautioned against hasty moves in improving ties with the Soviet Union. "It is important for Japan to wait... Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev should bring some ideas on the territorial dispute when he visits Japan next year," Miyazawa said. Japan-Soviet relations have been

stalled due to dispute over four islands off Hokkaido which were seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II and occupied since then.

Possible 'Measures' With Soviet Military Noted*OW1404134790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT
14 Apr 90*

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 (KYODO)—Japan will try to deepen mutual trust in military area with the Soviet Union in response to East-West detente in Europe and its possible effect on the Asia-Pacific region, government sources said Saturday. The sources said the possibility is being studied by officials of Foreign, Defense and other ministries and agencies.

The sources said the government thinks Japan should be prepared for a Soviet peace offensive expected to intensify with a visit to Japan by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev expected next year.

The study centers on the possibility of interchanges between high-ranking Japanese and Soviet military officers and conclusion of arrangements to prevent the outbreak of accidental clashes, the sources said. Such measures have already been implemented in Europe to increase mutual trust between the East and the West, they said.

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to conduct the first exchange visit by their naval ships this summer.

Japan and the Soviet Union are expected to hold the first high-level contact between officials concerned with military affairs as an initial step to enhance mutual trust, the sources said. They said it is quite possible that the two countries will conclude an agreement for prevention of accidents involving their warships. Moscow already has such arrangements with the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Canada and Norway.

Far East Soviet Military Flights 'Decreasing'*OW1504092990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT
15 Apr 90*

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 (KYODO)—The number of Soviet regular military flights between the Soviet Far East and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam is sharply decreasing, Defense Agency sources said Sunday. The sharp decline in the number of military flights, which are believed to transport military personnel and munitions between the Soviet Far East and Cam Ranh Bay, the largest Soviet overseas base, may signal the gradual easing of military tensions in the region, military analysts said.

The Soviet Union announced in late January that it had withdrawn a number of its military aircraft from Cam Ranh Bay at the end of last year as part of overall cuts in its armed forces. The start of the decline of Soviet

military flights observed by Japan's Air Self-Defense Force coincided with the Soviet announcement, according to the sources.

Soviet transport aircraft Il-62 or Tu-154, which used to fly once a week between the Soviet Far East and Cam Ranh Bay, has been traced only once a month, the sources said. According to the agency, violations of Japanese air space by foreign aircraft, mostly Soviet planes, also hit a five-year low in 1989.

Official Comments on U.S. Troop Reduction Plan
OW1904090890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 (KYODO)—Taizo Terajima, chairman of the Joint Staff Council of Japan's Self-Defense Forces, said Thursday he cannot tell whether the planned reduction in U.S. troop numbers in Japan will weaken U.S. military strength in Japan before seeing what specific measures the U.S. side takes. Terajima told a press conference he thinks the United States plans to curtail the number of its personnel stationed in Japan and not to reduce its defense commitment to Japan.

Terajima made the remarks in response to a U.S. Defense Department report entitled "A Strategic Framework for the Asian Pacific Rim: Looking Toward the 21st Century". According to the report, obtained by the Washington Bureau of KYODO NEWS SERVICE, in the next three to five years, the Pentagon envisions "additional efficiencies and reductions" of U.S. troops in Japan on the premise that Japan and other U.S. allies in the Asian-Pacific region assume more responsibilities.

NORTH KOREA

Ministry Spokesman Urges U.S. Troop Withdrawal
SK1304111190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (KCNA)—If the United States wants detente and peace on the Korean peninsula, it should sincerely approach our proposal for phased and balanced disarmament, put forth a realistic troop pullout proposal in keeping with the trend of the present times and take a practical step for its implementation.

So said a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his answer today to the question raised by a KCNA reporter on the proposal of the United States and the South Korean authorities for "three-stage reduction".

He noted:

The U.S. Defence Department and the South Korean puppet Defence Ministry some time ago agreed upon and made public a "three-stage reduction proposal", in which they said they would cut the armed forces by 7,000 men in the first stage by 1993. And they would be "noncombatants" who do not affect the combat capacity at all.

And they failed to state the number of the military strength to be "cut" in the second and third stages and, worse still, did not set the last year of the third stage which is supposed to begin in 1996.

This notwithstanding, the United States and South Korean authorities claim that this proposal would make a contribution to the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula. But this is nothing but a deceptive drama.

Their "three-stage reduction proposal is designed to effectively "redeploy" the U.S. Forces present in South Korea and ship more new military equipment there under the cloak of "reduction".

This is also aimed at misleading public opinion and lulling ever growing anti-U.S. sentiments among the South Korean people and their demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces.

We will, in the future, too, make persevering efforts for the realisation of phased disarmament on the Korean peninsula.

SOUTH KOREA

DPRK Offers Condition for Nuclear Verification
SK1504131890 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Report by correspondent Yi Yun-song from Tokyo]

[Text] North Korea, which has been refusing to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] to conduct on-the-spot verification, is reported to be demanding, in return for its acceptance of verification, that nuclear-possessing countries sign a treaty with nonnuclear-possessing countries to the effect that the former shall not use nuclear weapons against the latter. A Japanese Foreign Ministry source disclosed this today, adding that the IAEA recently contacted North Korean delegates in Vienna, Austria in connection with the issue of nuclear nonproliferation.

International nuclear weapons experts analyzed that North Korea is demanding the signing of this practically impossible treaty as a precondition for allowing verification to postpone joining the IAEA verification treaty until completing the development of nuclear weapons on its own.

DPRK Nuclear Weapons Attempt Termed 'Suicide'
SK1504053690 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 Apr 90 p 2

[Interview with Mikhail Titarenko, director of the Far East Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, by reporter Kim Song-yong on 14 April; place not given]

[Text] "The biggest obstacle to the reunification of North and South Korea is the fact that they have not been able to remove mutual mistrust. Even though they are independent political and economic entities, North and South Korea have not recognized such a status of the

other. This is why various reunification proposals that the two sides have advanced on approximately 500 occasions have come to nothing. I think that once mutual trust is fostered, these reunification proposals which have been rejected by the other side can become realistic reunification proposals."

So said Mikhail Titarenko in connection with the reunification of the Korean peninsula on 14 April. Titarenko, the 56-year-old director of the Far East Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences who is visiting Korea at the invitation of Hanyang University's Chinese and Soviet Affairs Institute, whose director is Yu Se-hui, also stressed that for North and South Korea to recognize each other's existence will be the first step toward reunification.

Director Titarenko mentioned a wide range of issues, including the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and changes in the situation in the North and other areas.

Here are the questions and his answers:

[Kim] President Gorbachev recently said that he would make efforts to normalize North-South Korean relations. Korean people consider this very encouraging. As one of the formulators of the Soviet Union's Far East policies, what do you think are the preconditions for alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula?

[Titarenko] The Korean peninsula and Germany are different on two counts. First of all, division on the Korean peninsula is a byproduct of the Cold War, while tension on the Korean peninsula is a byproduct of the Korean War [as published]. Second of all, East and West Germany have recognized each other, also, on the diplomatic front. However, North and South Korea have refused to recognize each other.

As a result, mutual mistrust between North and South Korea has been intensified, and various reunification proposals that have been advanced on approximately 500 occasions have come to nothing.

What North and South Korea should do in order to promote an atmosphere for the reunification of the Korean peninsula is to recognize each other's existence and foster trust. Then, I think, North and South Korea will be able to sit together at a negotiating table and begin full-fledged discussions on reunification.

[Kim] Sources well versed in North Korean affairs think it inevitable for North Korea to change after Kim Il-song dies. What do you think of this?

[Titarenko] Such judgment appears to be premature. Kim Il-song is still healthy and there is no sign at all of North Korean changes. Kim Il-song will effect changes if he thinks it necessary to do so. However, any change will be effected only when conditions for such a change are promoted.

[Kim] President Gorbachev recently said that it is time for countries that surround the Korean peninsula to

make efforts to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula. What efforts are the Soviet Union making to this end?

[Titarenko] Profound discussions on this issue are underway in the Soviet Union. However, I know that no joint efforts among countries are being made. The Soviet Union proposed six-way talks among the Soviet Union, China, the United States, Japan, North Korea, and South Korea to discuss the issue of promoting trust and disarmament on the Korean peninsula. However, I know no other country has responded to this. If other countries had advanced such a proposal, the Soviet Union would have readily accepted it.

[Kim] It is reported that in Yongbyon, North Korea is building a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant capable of producing plutonium, which is necessary for manufacturing nuclear weapons. Some people worry that this may cause a competition on the Korean peninsula to develop nuclear weapons. What do you think of this?

[Titarenko] Even after it manufactures nuclear weapons, North Korea will not be able to find a place to test them, will it? Even if it tests nuclear weapons in a third country, this will be immediately spotted. If North Korea attempts to manufacture nuclear weapons, this would be nothing but suicide. I think that North Korea's refusal to agree to an inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency has caused such a concern.

[Kim] Does the Soviet Union pressure North Korea to open up?

[Titarenko] We do not force North Korea to achieve perestroika. Whether or not North Korea adopts a reformist policy is its internal matter.

[Kim] When do you think Korea and the Soviet Union will establish diplomatic relations?

[Titarenko] The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries depends upon to what extent Korean businesses will fulfill their promises to the Soviet Union. This is because, if these promises are not fulfilled, the Soviet people may believe that Korea has used a Soviet card in putting pressures on North Korea.

North-South Confidence-Building Plan Studied

SK1904094290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT
19 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's latest draft of a plan to boost confidence between the southern and northern halves of Korea may result in opening a new channel of South-North dialogue, a daily newspaper commented here Thursday. The government is working on confidence building measures as a precursor to arms control, basing its plan on the European model, the vernacular TONG-A ILBO said in an unconfirmed report.

"The Korean and U.S. Governments have had discussions about this policy already," the paper quoted a highly-placed unnamed official as saying. "The two governments will closely cooperate in an attempt to establish another channel for inter-Korean dialogue focused on confidence building military measures."

The draft requires South and North Korea to notify each other of major troop movements and large-scale mobile exercises, to invite observers to military exercises, and to station observers at major military bases to allow frequent on-the-spot checks, the paper said. Under the draft, the two Koreas would agree to withdraw all their troops from the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and ban offensive weapons from the DMZ.

The ultimate goal of the plan is to freeze or reduce offensive weapons and troops on both sides of the divided peninsula to a level of "reasonable sufficiency," or a level of military power insufficient to attack but enough for defense, the paper said.

The daily reported the government drafted the plan hastily in the belief that the U.S.-Soviet summit in Washington in May would accelerate arms control talks in East Asia, particularly on the Korean peninsula. It said the European model is grounded on political confidence building measures and will develop into substantial arms reduction. Thirty-five European countries have implemented arms control accords through confidence boosting measures carried out by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact, the paper said.

It said it doubts that the European model of arms control could be successfully applied to the Korean peninsula because the national interests of not only both Koreas but also the United States, China, Japan and the Soviet Union are involved.

PHILIPPINES

Ramos Warns Against ASEAN Defense Pact

HK0304102990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 Apr 90

[By Eloi Aquino of Mobile Unit No. 12]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has warned member countries of ASEAN against signing a security alliance because it could cause another superpowers' race. He instead urged stronger cooperation among ASEAN defense organizations. Ramos issued a warning saying that the ASEAN Regional Defense Pact, which is similar to NATO and the communist Warsaw Pact, would create more problems.

He warned his ASEAN counterparts in a conference in Kuala Lumpur. The proposal for a regional defense organization was again raised following fears of a possible U.S. withdrawal from the Philippines, where one of its biggest military facilities outside of the U.S. mainland

is situated. But top ASEAN defense and military officials are not in favor of this. Ramos said the ASEAN Defense Pact might commit the ASEAN to be a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. The Philippine defense chief instead urged further cooperation through bilateral or regional defense equipment manufacturing ventures and exchange of technical skills and expertise.

Soviet-Proposed Pacific Peace Talks Under Study

HK1404093790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 14 Apr 90 p 5

[Text] The government may consider holding talks with the Soviet Union on the prospects of peace in the Asia and Pacific region, depending on the recommendation of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA). Presidential spokesman Adolf Azcuna has said that a request for talks may be considered but will have to be studied first by the DFA.

The request has not yet been formally made to the Philippine government, Azcuna said. A Soviet embassy official here had made the proposal last week in a public forum.

Yuriy Raykov, a senior Soviet embassy official in Manila, proposed the holding of regional talks to stop the buildup of naval power in Asia and the Pacific region about a month before the scheduled RP [Republic of Philippines]-U.S. exploratory talks on May 14 on the fate of U.S. military facilities in the country. Raykov said the proposed talks are not intended to influence the exploratory talks between the Philippines and the U.S. on whether the lease of U.S. military facilities in the country will be extended beyond Sept. 16, 1991, the date of expiration of the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement.

In a public forum on the implications of developments in Eastern Europe on Third World countries, Raykov said that stability in Asia and the Pacific is threatened by the unchecked naval buildup in the region. He said, "The lack of naval reductions in the face of those occurring in land-and-air-based nuclear missiles, as well as in conventional arms, could become a serious element of strategic instability and a great impediment on the way to further disarmament."

A report by the Woodrow Wilson International Center, a Washington-based think tank, pointed out the "strategic importance" to the U.S. of its military facilities in the country, particularly Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Zambales.

The report quoted Admiral James Lyons, former commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, as saying that the Philippines is crucial to the U.S. in remaining a power in the western Pacific despite the Soviet withdrawal from Vietnam and Soviet Asia.

TAIWAN

Nuclear Weapons Reportedly Being Sought*OW1104180990 Taipei CHINA POST in English
6 Apr 90 p 16*

[Text] The Republic of China [ROC] has been listed as one of nine nations capable of producing nuclear weapons, according to the British magazine JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY.

Citing American and Swedish sources, JANE'S said Iran, Chile, South Korea and Libya were potential producers of nuclear arms, given their current level of technology and political backgrounds.

The ROC, Algeria, Brazil, Columbia and North Korea are also seeking to develop their own nuclear weapon systems, said the magazine.

Other countries with plans to develop nuclear arms include South Africa, Israel and Pakistan, the weekly added.

The world's five largest producers of nuclear arms are the United States, the Soviet Union, France, England and Communist China.

Commentary Views Weinberger Support Remarks*OW1404012990 Taipei CNA in English 1506 GMT
13 Apr 90*

[Commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China: "U.S. Military Support to Taiwan To Continue"—"it does not reflect the opinion of CNA"]

[Text] Taipei, April 13 (CNA)—There should be no reason why U.S. military support to the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan would terminate, says former U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Weinberger, who served under President Ronald Reagan for nearly seven years, was in Taipei this week, and made his remarks at an address before civic leaders here. Weinberger is now publisher of FORBES magazine, and was in Taipei for magazine-related business.

The former Pentagon chief said that Washington had a direct stake in maintaining the military balance in the Taiwan Strait, since it is crucial to stability in the East Asian region as a whole. Central to maintaining this balance, he said, is the continued building up of Taiwan's defense and deterrent forces.

Weinberger added that Washington should assist the Republic of China on Taiwan with building of its own independent self-defense systems. "Only when you maintain a strong armament can you force your enemy to negotiate with you. It's best for Taiwan to maintain a strong military deterrence to attack by Peking," he advised.

Weinberger's advice comes against the backdrop of Peking's refusal to disavow the use of force in unifying

China. Peking has repeatedly and often claimed that it reserves the right to invade Taiwan if Taiwan does not voluntarily give in to Peking's demands. Thus, over the years, Taipei has indeed maintained a strict vigilance against Chinese Communist adventurism in the Taiwan Strait.

With regard to Peking, Weinberger said he is certain the U.S. Government is doing everything it can to help restore the trend of reform in mainland China. He called the pro-democracy movement there genuine, and said that the U.S. would do whatever possible to support it, while not isolating Peking.

The issue of Taiwan's defense has been a thorny problem in Taipei-Washington-Peking relations. In the Taiwan Relations Act, which sets a structure for unofficial ties between Taipei and Washington, the U.S. has committed itself to defending Taiwan, if by indirect means, in the event of any Chinese Communist aggression, be it invasion of other form of coercion.

Since 1979, when the act took effect, the U.S. has continued to sell defense equipment to Taiwan, and has lent a helping hand in transferring some defense technologies. But sales of U.S. defense items have been frozen at 1979 levels, in terms of dollars. This has forced Taipei to hustle in putting together its own defense industries.

Chief among these is a ten-year plan to produce a domestic fighter plane, known as the IDF [Indigenous Defense Fighter]. Prototypes of the fighter have already been flight tested, and, as soon as a few glitches are removed, production will start, probably in early 1991. The ROC on Taiwan has also produced its own surface to air missiles.

Peking has vigorously opposed the Taiwan Relations Act, particularly the requirements for protection of Taiwan. Peking has run hot and cold on this issue, sometimes issuing stern warnings, then backing off to take on a more peaceful face, to give the impression that Taiwan is not endangered.

It is this latter tact that presents Taiwan with its most perplexing defense headache. Many Americans have indeed been led to believe that Taiwan has nothing to fear about Peking, specially since the Chinese Communists talk mostly peace and unification these days. Some see the military tension in the Taiwan Strait as greatly reduced in the past few years.

This is despite the fact that Peking continues to warn that it has the right and the might to invade Taiwan.

But does it? There is no question that if Communist China wanted to take Taiwan, it could do so. But what would the cost be? Thus far, Taipei has been able to maintain a credible deterrence to Peking. The price of invading Taiwan has been much too high.

This is exactly the principle Mr Weinberger was referring to. What keeps the peace in the Taiwan Strait is not Peking's smiling peace offensives, but rather Taipei's

insistence, and need, to maintain a minimum deterrence. As Weinberger advised, it is in the U.S. interest, indeed the world's interest, to keep Taiwan properly armed for the sake of peace in this region.

Defense Minister Unveils Locally Developed Tank

*OW1604121990 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Defense Minister Hau Pei-tsun Saturday [14 April] unveiled a high-performance hyper tank developed locally, with technical assistance from the General

Dynamics Company of the United States. The new tank, called the (?M-48H), has all-weather capabilities and can fire with an excellent accuracy both in daylight and at nighttime.

Minister Hau said: Development of the tank began in 1984. The production plan calls for 450 tanks, of which 113 have already been completed.

Hau pointed out that the new tank, nicknamed Fero-cious Tiger, will provide the most important line of defense for Taiwan, Penghu, and the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

BULGARIA

Defense Spokesman on SS-23 Missiles in Nation

*AU1204154090 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA
in Bulgarian 11 Apr 90 p 4*

[Interview with Lieutenant General Radnyu Minchev, spokesman of the Ministry of National Defense and first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, by Senior Lieutenant Krasimir Uzunov, representing the NARODNA ARMIYA Editorial Board; place and date not given: "SS-23 Missiles: The Sensation Does Not Exist"]

[Text] [Uzunov] Comrade Lieutenant General, recently reports have appeared in the Western mass media on the existence of SS-23 missiles. Does this contravene the INF Treaty signed in 1987 between the USSR and the United States?

[Minchev] It is true that recently the foreign mass media have noisily raised the issue of the "Soviet" SS-23 (OTR-23) missiles in the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian People's Army [BPA] possesses only eight launching installations of the SS-23 type, and not 72, as certain Turkish newspapers allege. These missiles were purchased from the Soviet Union in 1986, but the agreement for their purchase was signed much earlier.

The OTR-23 missiles in the BPA's arsenal have a much shorter range than that of the missiles covered by the U.S.-Soviet treaty, namely less than 500 km. No nuclear warheads for these missiles have existed in Bulgaria, they do not exist now, nor is it foreseen that they will exist. The missiles have only a certain amount of spare parts and are armed with conventional explosives, that is, with conventional warheads. The presence of these missiles in the BPA does not contravene the clauses of the INF Treaty signed in December 1987 between the USSR and the United States. Both the launchers and the missiles themselves belong to our country, and were acquired prior to the conclusion of this treaty. Furthermore, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is not a party to the treaty.

[Uzunov] What danger made it necessary to deploy the missiles on Bulgarian soil, and is this danger now eliminated?

[Minchev] The delivery of any kind of weapon or military hardware to the BPA is always directly related to the potential military danger to the country and the correlation of the forces of the opposing states. The unfavorable (for Bulgaria) balance of forces on our southern flank dictated the deployment of the SS-23 missiles. It is no secret that greatly superior armed forces face us along the line of contact between NATO and Bulgaria. Stores of nuclear munitions under U.S. control are situated on the territories of the neighboring NATO countries, while U.S. aircraft carrying long-range nuclear weapons are based in Turkey. The entire territory of our country lies within the range of the nuclear forces of the U.S. Sixth

Fleet. From the time of deployment of the OTR-23 missiles until the present, there has in fact been no change in the balance of forces, and now NATO's superiority over Bulgaria is considerable, while their superiority in nuclear weapons is absolute.

In this sense, the danger has not been eliminated, but now new factors are evident. Progress is being made in the talks on conventional armed forces. As a whole, the development of the pan-European process is producing positive results, and the role of the political approach in guaranteeing the national security of states is increasing. This provides grounds for us to talk of a trend toward a reduction of the direct military threat to our country in the future.

[Uzunov] What will be the fate of the SS-23 missiles in Bulgaria?

[Minchev] These missiles are no longer in production, and evidently the OTR-23 missiles in Bulgaria will be removed from our weapons arsenal. There are no plans to purchase and import other missiles of a similar class to replace them.

[Uzunov] In view of the military correlation of forces in the Balkans, do these missiles pose any threat to the security of the neighboring states?

[Minchev] These missiles present no special threat to our neighbors because the BPA has no nuclear warheads for them. The destructive power of missiles with conventional charges is similar to that of conventional munitions fired from other conventional systems in the artillery and air forces. Until they are finally removed from our fighting strength, they should be regarded as conventional artillery systems.

[Uzunov] Comrade Lieutenant General, should these missiles be included in any possible negotiations in the future?

[Minchev] Our country firmly supports the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons—both the warheads and the delivery systems. If such negotiations begin, the OTR-23 missiles will be included in the talks as potential carrier systems, if before that time they have not been removed from our arsenal of weapons and destroyed.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dienstbier's Security Proposal Viewed Favorably

*AU1104221890 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
7 Apr 90 p 4*

[Bedrich Zagar commentary: "An Idea Worthy of Support"]

[Text] In essence, this is a noble idea which should merit full consideration by all European countries and governments—from Moscow to Dublin and from Stockholm to Athens. Europe's peaceful future is involved in it. Jiri

Dienstbier, our foreign minister, came up with the initiative in London of establishing a Commission for European Security, a commission that would be the executive organ of a pan-European treaty on collective security. It is, incidentally, the logical conclusion to be drawn from the new situation in Europe. The old division into military pacts is gradually dying and new structures are waiting to be born. Our diplomatic corps has come up with just the impetus for the creation of new structures.

However, thoroughly implementing this proposal will not be simple. Issues surrounding each state's security are extraordinarily sensitive, and getting all 35 CSCE participants onto one platform will not be possible without protracted negotiations. Although our initiative is still only a vision for Europe's future security, apparently complicated barriers will have to be overcome in going after it. The democratization of international relations does not only mean the maximum possible internationalization when resolving problems by involving all the participants in the unfinished "pan-European home"; it also means humanizing these relations.

Military issues will have to be dealt with on the road to achieving collective security. This assumes that certain demilitarization steps will be taken by all European states, at least to a level sufficient for each state's defense. The plan for collective security could not be implemented if current numbers were to be maintained because smaller states could not rid themselves of the fear of possible aggression from larger states. The Vienna negotiations on reducing the number of conventional weapons are nearing a conclusion, but the level of military forces, even after reductions were made, would not be sufficient for signing a treaty on collective security.

A united Germany remains a huge question mark; Minister Dienstbier has expressed his faith in this country as a democratic state, but the new 80 million-strong state cannot be accepted by all European countries with absolute trust and the certainty that no danger will threaten from its side. The united Germany should indeed reduce its armed forces to the level necessary for defense needs.

The most serious problem will be nuclear weapons. Collective security is unthinkable if some states possess nuclear weapons and others are without them. The categorical demand for complete nuclear disarmament surfaces here, and not only within the European framework. The United States and the Soviet Union should play a key role. If they were to agree on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, this could convince the other owners of such weapons—whether in Europe or outside the continent—of the necessity of denuclearization and, moreover, it could persuade those whom, to date, we label as alleged or potential nuclear powers. The Soviet Union is amenable in this regard; after all, it has proposed the elimination of all nuclear weapons before the year 2000. However, so far, the United States has not

shown any willingness to give up these weapons and, moreover, is still insisting on its military presence in Europe.

This is only a rough outline of the problems that need to be solved before achieving a new structure for efficient and collective European security. Despite the fact that implementing our initiative requires a great deal of work and despite the fact that a lot of effort will have to be made so that everyone becomes aware of it, it is necessary to strive patiently for it.

News Conference on Security Commission Proposal

AU1104222390 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech
7 Apr 90 pp 1,2

["(JI)"]-signed report: "An Important Initiative"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] At yesterday's news conference held on the second floor of the Czernin Palace, Zdenek Matejka, CSFR deputy foreign minister, Lubos Dobrovsky, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman, and Svatopluk Rychlovsky, director of the CSCE and Warsaw Pact section at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, replied to journalists' questions concerning the Memorandum on the European Security Commission. At the beginning, Lubos Dobrovsky said that—in Czechoslovakia's opinion—the bipolar system in Europe has become outdated and it is necessary to replace it with a system of collective security. The Czechoslovak initiative will create an institutional structure for the Helsinki process alongside the continued existence of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. These pacts will not disappear immediately and can play a positive role in disarmament negotiations. However, if the system proposed by Czechoslovakia has positive results, then, it will certainly prove in the end that both pacts are superfluous.

In reply to a question asked by LIDOVE NOVINY on whether President Vaclav Havel and Jiri Dienstbier, our foreign minister, discussed this topic during their recent visits to Western Europe and how our initiative had been received, Lubos Dobrovsky said that our plan had met with a very favorable response and sympathy in France in particular. The reception of Czechoslovakia's propositions in Great Britain had been somewhat cooler as Margaret Thatcher's government accentuated the significance of NATO more. Despite this, the British side is studying the Czechoslovak proposal carefully. As far as Czechoslovakia's partners in the Warsaw Pact are concerned, our proposal met with the greatest support in Budapest and was most coolly received in the Soviet Union, even though Moscow did not adopt a negative stance toward it. Eduard Shevardnadze said in Prague on 17 March that the proposal is stimulating and interesting and that it is necessary to study it. On 30 April Jiri Dienstbier should meet with the 34 ambassadors from the CSCE countries and hear their points of view on and suggestions about the memorandum.

Army Reportedly Never Owned Nuclear Weapons*LD1104143190 Prague CTK in English 1345 GMT
11 Apr 90*

[Text] Prague, April 11 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Army never owned nuclear weapons and no nuclear weapons are stored on the territory of the Czechoslovak Federative Republic at present, Czechoslovak Defence Minister General Miroslav Vacek told a press conference here today.

Referring to the issue of several SS-23 missiles in the arsenals of the Czechoslovak Army, Minister Vacek recalled a recent statement by Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Spokesman Lubos Dobrovsky and said that these missiles were included in the Czechoslovak Army's weaponry still before the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty had been signed.

Asked whom the Czechoslovak Army was prepared to fight nowadays, General Vacek answered that two blocs exist in Europe at present and Czechoslovakia belongs to the Warsaw Treaty. He quoted President Vaclav Havel's statement that Czechoslovakia will honour its commitments to the Warsaw Treaty. This, according to the minister, determined the activities of the Czechoslovak Army though they will be pursued within the framework of the changed situation in Europe. General Vacek said in this context that besides fulfilling its obligations the Army will be more open towards establishing cooperation with armies of other countries including armies of NATO. The minister put emphasis on bilateral contacts.

General Vacek further said Czechoslovakia does not reject the possibility of sending its military cadres to study in Western countries but this step must be decided, apart from army officials, by the leadership of the state, adding that for the time being Czechoslovakia has not received any concrete offer.

The Czechoslovak defence minister stated that Czechoslovakia will train a military units for the needs of the United Nations. On his visit to Namibia where he led a Czechoslovak delegation at the declaration of independence ceremony, General Vacek said Czechoslovakia and Namibia could engage in advantageous cooperation in the economic sphere. Minister Vacek added that U.N. officials positively evaluated the activities of Czechoslovak soldiers within the framework of the U.N. Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia.

On the reduction of Army equipment General Vacek said that so far 46 of the planned 51 aircraft have been destroyed, and 280 of the total of 850 tanks. He expressed discontent at the slow pace of scrapping, adding it was due to technical problems.

The minister said that by April 1, 1990, 33,000 conscripts joined the Army, with 446 of them using the possibility of alternative, civilian service. Also 700 soldiers who have served for some time in the Army decided to finish their service in civilian jobs. Civilian service lasts 27 months, in the case of graduates from

military departments of universities it lasts 13.5 months. All conscripts who joined on April 1, will serve only 18 months, university students nine months. Originally military service was two years, and 12 months in the case of university students.

During the visit here by Pope John Paul II on April 21-22, the Army will offer organizers two field hospitals, 21 ambulances, 29 doctors and 90 nurses and other equipment.

Minister Vacek denied the existence of any negotiations between functionaries of the Czechoslovak Army and the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. Referring to the parliamentary elections, General Vacek said that soldiers in military service will be able to attend pre-election gatherings of various political parties and movements and will vote outside the barracks, in contrast to the past practice.

Defense Minister Meets Journalists**Briefs on Military Spending, Deployment***LD1104213190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1630 GMT 11 Apr 90*

[Report by correspondent (Jan Rejsek) on news conference by Defense Minister Colonel General Miroslav Vacek in Prague on 11 April]

[Text] The defense minister briefed almost 90 guests and journalists on further changes in the Army and the democratization process under way. All the journalists were presented for the first time with facts about the Czechoslovak Army, including interesting information which until recently was kept confidential; for example, the deployment of individual divisions and armies, and the numerical strength of the Army on 1 January this year. The information service provides information about the military medical service, the provision of equipment, the biological [biologicky] protection of airfields, and so on. Also of interest was the news about military spending—this amounts to 31.18 billion korunas, not a small sum, of course, but it includes spending not only on the Army but also on other areas connected with ensuring the defense capability of the republic.

At the news conference I was also interested in the events which have been taking place in Frenstat, because the people there not only do not want Soviet troops there, they do not want our own Army there either. The minister answered my question as follows:

[Begin Vacek recording] Of course I can see that the Army does not always contribute to the very best of atmospheres in towns and localities where it is garrisoned. No doubt, like me, you are aware of all the problems which arise from, for example, the siting of our military airfields and the activities of the Air Force. However, the malice shown by some of our people, no matter how it is justified, hurts us as soldiers, and I would say once again to the people of Frenstat pod

Radhostem that for my part I will do everything to ensure that if the people do not want us there, then the Army will not be there. [end recording]

Views Army Problems, Reductions

LD0604185690

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1600 GMT on 5 April broadcasts a 60-minute Civic Forum program, during which CSFR National Defense Minister Miroslav Vacek answers a wide range of questions. The first round of questions is from the editorial board.

Minister Vacek admits that the Army has its share in the mistakes of the past and that the Army is not exactly popular in Czechoslovakia. He thinks this is rather understandable from the viewpoint of individual conscripts for whom national service means economic loss and family separation. Another important element in assessing the role of the Army is a widespread opinion that armies are not necessary. The Czechoslovak Army is also handicapped by a lack of high quality officers.

Asked about the possibility of forming a professional army, he says that the first prerequisite for such a change would be to decrease the Army's size, and it seems that the Vienna talks are rather successful in this regard. The second prerequisite would be to enlist enough people, and this would not be so easy, given the present reputation of the Army. The other thing to consider is that a professional Army is more expensive. At present there are only about 28 percent of career soldiers in the Czechoslovak Army, and this percentage could be gradually increased.

Listeners' questions then follow. Minister Vacek speaks about the percentage of Communists among the Army members. He says that 80 percent of officers were Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] members, and some five percent of conscripts were CPCZ members. The adoption of the amendment of the Defense Act changed the situation: All soldiers in active service have to discontinue their membership in any political parties and movements.

Minister Vacek admits that Czechoslovakia has a very high number of soldiers given the size of its population: It is even higher than in the Soviet Union, and only Bulgaria's percentage is higher than ours. A reduction is currently being discussed at the Vienna talks, and in the fall this year an agreement could be reached which would lead to a reduction of roughly 60,000 soldiers.

Asked about the purpose of the Army, given the fact that it did not fight either in 1939 or in 1968, Vacek stresses that the decision in both cases was made by the Czechoslovak leaders and not by the Army.

Minister Vacek points out that the Army political officers' average age is 34 years, and therefore they could hardly have been among the originators of the harshest post-1968 persecution.

Minister Vacek stresses that the entire leadership of the Czechoslovak Army was changed, and all high officers at

the Ministry of National Defense were appointed in January or February this year.

Vacek goes on to explain that it is logical that the Army expects highly trained officers who signed a service contract and do not want to keep it and stay in the Army to pay for their discharge.

Minister Vacek admits that there is some truth in rumors about incidents during the Soviet troop withdrawal, and quotes a case when two people traveling in a Skoda car were killed in an accident involving a Soviet convoy. However, he points out that the Skoda driver was drunk and drove into the convoy. Special measures to avoid incidents are being applied by the Soviet Army. There is a special Czechoslovak administration department observing the Soviet troop withdrawal, and it involves members of the Ministry of National Defense and other ministries.

Asked why Army railwaymen are moving to the garrison vacated by the Soviet troops in Frenstat pod Radhostem, Vacek says that they are to work on rail repairs in the locality. Asked about the Army construction troops, heirs of so-called Black Barons, he says that they are going to be dissolved on 1 October this year.

Documents Reveal Data About CSFR Army

LD1104201690 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT
11 Apr 90

[Text] Prague, April 11 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Army had a total of 198,154 members by January 1, 1990, a document called "The Czechoslovak Army—Facts" which was distributed to newsmen at a press conference with Czechoslovak Minister of Defence Lieutenant-General Miroslav Vacek here today, said.

The publication states that the ground forces of 122,442 were the strongest in number followed by the antiaircraft defence of 22,876 soldiers, the Air Force of 21,946 persons and bodies of central subordination, like military schools, reconnaissance, signalmen of 16,120 persons. Commanding bodies, general staff, main administrative bodies of the Defence Ministry had 2,913 employees. All figures are related to January 1, 1990.

According to the document the Czechoslovak Army is divided into two military zones—the western in the Czech Republic and the eastern in the Slovak Republic. The western military zone consists of two armies of eight divisions. The first one is based in Pribram, central Bohemia and its four divisions are deployed in the towns of Slany, central Bohemia,—the 1st Tank Division, Susice, west Bohemia,—the 2nd Motorized Infantry Division, Plzen, west Bohemia,—the 19th Motorized Infantry Division, Karlovy vary, west Bohemia,—the 20th Motorized Infantry Division.

The other army described as the "4th Army" has its command in Pisek, south Bohemia, and its four divisions are deployed in the towns of Havlickuv Brod, east Bohemia,—the 4th Tank Division, Tabor, south Bohemia,—the 9th

Tank Division, Kromeriz, south Moravia,—the 3rd Motorized Infantry Division and Ceske Budejovice, south Bohemia,—the 15th Motorized Infantry Division.

The eastern military zone is based in Trencin, west Slovakia, and consists of two divisions. The first one, the 13th Tank Division is deployed in Topolcany, west Slovakia, the other, the 14th Tank Division in Presov, east Slovakia. Both these divisions serve for non-commissioned officers' training.

The publication further points out that military expenditure in Czechoslovakia amount to 31,180 million crowns this year (1,834,117,600 U.S. dollars). A total of 51.6 per cent of the structure of the national defence budget for 1990 are earmarked for material and technical purposes. 60 per cent of this sum are spent on civilian material, spare parts and training aids, 21 per cent on military technology and the rest on the ammunition.

A total of 26.9 per cent of the ministry's budget are earmarked for unspecified purposes, 18.06 per cent for wages and 2.9 per cent for capital construction.

Soviet Troop Withdrawal Continues

Last Troops Leave Cervena Voda

*LD1304121390 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
0900 GMT 13 Apr 90*

[Text] More Soviet units set off today for the transloading point in Cierna pri Cope. Premysl Sramek sent in this telephone dispatch:

[Begin Sramek recording, in Czech] Today, Friday, 13 April, is a lucky day for the inhabitants of Cervena Voda in Usti nad Orlici District. The last train carrying equipment and approximately 500 Soviet Army soldiers is leaving Kraliky railway station today. They are vacating more than 70 apartments, which will enable the Cervena Voda National Committee to resolve the housing problem in that town. Other facilities will serve as warehouses for various enterprises and organizations.

Contrary to this, in Klasterec nad Orlici, which is not far from here, the withdrawal of Soviet troops has been postponed. However, busy preparations are under way there, too. Soldiers are liquidating various building extensions and warehouses. After 22 years, they also liquidated a large fuel storage. [end recording]

Withdrawal Proceeds in 'Tense Situation'

*LD1404095590 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
0900 GMT 14 Apr 90*

[Text] The withdrawal of Soviet units from Czechoslovakia is proceeding according to schedule, despite the extensive nature of the entire operation. By 31 March, 62 trains arrived in the USSR, as well as 19 automobile convoys with 6,370 soldiers and 280 tanks. This was said in an interview for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by Colonel General Eduard Vorobyev, commander in chief of the

Central Group of Soviet Troops. He goes on to note that the withdrawal is taking place in a tense situation where many meetings and assemblies are being held. He also accused the communications media of contributing a great deal toward this situation. In his words, it is almost sad that the Czechoslovak Army press has joined in this wave.

Troop Withdrawal Begins in Ceska Trebova

*LD1504184590 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1630 GMT 15 Apr 90*

[Text] The withdrawal of Soviet troops began today from Ceska Trebova. The unit will leave the town by the end of the week. Fourteen trains will be needed to transport technology and personnel. Toward the end of April, Soviet soldiers will also begin leaving Klasterec nad Orlici.

Army Leader Interviewed on Soviet Withdrawal

*LD1704085690 Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT
17 Apr 90*

[Text] Prague, April 17 (CTK)—The view that the Soviet Union is interested in a quick departure of its troops from Czechoslovakia was voiced by Major General Svatozar Nadovic, chief of the Czechoslovak National Defense Ministry administration for Soviet troops' withdrawal from Czechoslovakia, in an interview for the latest issue of the army weekly "OBRANA LIDU".

(The troops have been stationed in Czechoslovakia since the invasion of the country by five Warsaw Treaty countries' troops in August 1968 which crushed a revival process in Czechoslovakia.)

Svatozar Nadovic said that he drew the impression from his talks with Soviet representatives that they are also interested in the Soviet troops' departure to be realized with honor so that relations between the two countries can start in certain spheres "from zero".

If problems arise in the withdrawal, they are due to bad organization of work, especially in loading other than military equipment, e.g. personal belongings of soldiers and their families.

Asked whether Soviet soldiers sell weapons to Czechoslovak citizens, the major general said that the Czechoslovak side had investigated these rumours right on the spot, but had never found witnesses to such deals.

In connection with the Czechoslovak demand that the Soviet side pay the ecological damage caused by its troops in Czechoslovakia, Svatozar Nadovic said that had such great emphasis been placed on environmental protection also in the Czechoslovak army, many an unnecessary harm would have been avoided.

Major General Nadovic appreciated the correct attitude of the Soviets to compensation for the damage, but

added that various demands for compensation will be appearing for another 20 years.

In another part of the interview, he denied the Soviet claim that it had defrayed all costs connected with its troops' stay in Czechoslovakia. He estimated that Czechoslovakia had paid many thousands of millions of crowns for the stay of Soviets in its territory. The ultimate figure should be made public at the beginning of 1991.

General Nadovic quoted an unspecified Soviet source according to which the Soviet troops will leave Czechoslovakia before the deadline agreed upon—June 30, 1991.

Trade Minister Outlines Arms Sales Plans

LD1704194190 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT
17 Apr 90

[Text] Prague, April 17 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Minister of foreign trade Andrej Barcak acquainted journalists here today with major tasks concerning Czechoslovakia's ties with foreign countries and spoke primarily about the European communities.

Asked about the future of the country's arms trade, he said that the arms exports played a great role in Czechoslovakia's economic revenues not only in the past 20 or 40 but at least 70 years. The arms trade will not be considered a fundamental economic factor but this humane decision cannot be taken immediately, he stated, adding that nor economic and technological progress connected with the production of arms can be disregarded. Certain traditional production of light weapons must be counted on, Minister Barcak said.

He stressed that such countries as Sweden, Switzerland or France with socially based economies have been trading with military equipment without problems. In this context, Czechoslovak foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier said that Czechoslovakia has already limited exports of tanks and armoured vehicles and that it is also necessary to consider to a greater extent to whom weapons are sold.

Minister Barcak also stated that Czechoslovakia and China are interested in economic cooperation. Therefore in the near future bilateral talks at ministerial level can be expected, he said.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Changed Structure of Military Blocs Viewed

AU1104224290 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG
in German 9 Apr 90 p 1

[Christa Schaffmann commentary: "The Formula Is Lost"]

[Text] What would happen if mankind were to lose the formulas for the production of any type of antibiotics?—A crazy question? Not quite, I think, because we have just lost a similarly important formula, while a substitute

one has not yet been found. I am talking of the formula for peace and security in Europe, which was based on the existence of two German states, the balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, defined spheres of power, and potentials of nuclear weapons paralyzing any belligerence on both sides in the past.

This formula served its purpose for 40 years and now the equation is no longer correct, individual elements formed unforeseen combinations, while others are subject to erosion; the balance is disturbed.

The great alchemists of our days, the politicians, are now looking for new solutions. No expenses are spared, the two superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—and smaller Germany, which nevertheless is rather powerful, send their most capable thinkers into the race. However, in the past few years all of them learned above all to negotiate between blocs and to change apparently hopeless contradictions into acceptable compromises.

This time everything is completely different. The blocs no longer exist in their previous forms, and nobody knows yet what they will be like. The conceivable danger does not come from the direction on which each of the parties concentrated before. People in general are uncertain where it might come from.

The task of Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush at their summit on 30 May is difficult. Neither they nor anybody else are to be expected to soon find a formula, which will be available for another 40 years. The constant factor, the Soviet Union, as such can no longer be included in an equation; nationalist feelings, which can act as a catalyst of uncontrollable explosions, were aroused in East Europe; and in the middle of it there is Germany, which first has to redefine its place in the world. Formulas are no longer sufficient as the time of a new order of elements has come. A turbulent future lies ahead of us.

Coalition Agreement Addresses NATO Membership

AU1104114690 Hamburg DIE WELT in German
11 Apr 90 p 4

[Hans R. Karutz report: "Coalition Agreement Provides for Germany's Membership in NATO 'For the Time Being'"]

[Text] Berlin—During the upcoming "two-plus-four" talks of the victorious powers and representatives of the two German states, the GDR will agree to a united Germany's membership in NATO. However, the corresponding draft of the coalition agreement contains the restriction that NATO membership will only be accepted "for the time being." The document proceeds from the assumption that an all-European security system involving the United States, the USSR, and Canada should be created in the foreseeable future. Until then, German soldiers should be deployed on GDR territory

"who will be responsible for defending this territory, and who must not receive orders from NATO and not be part of the Bundeswehr."

The East bloc countries can only be expected to accept NATO membership of a united German state if the West "gives up" its current defense strategy, the document continues. According to the draft of the coalition agreement, the future GDR Government headed by Lothar de Maiziere (Christian Democratic Union) is striving for a "drastic disarmament of all German Armed Forces." The armies of both German states (Bundeswehr plus National People's Army) should not be larger than the amount of U.S. or Soviet troops stationed in Central Europe. The draft also contains the stipulation that the rights of the four victorious powers "concerning all of Germany" should be annulled at an appropriate point of time. The secretary general of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], Martin Kirchner, stated on Tuesday morning [10 April] at the beginning of the presumably last round of talks among the grand coalition that a united Germany should be a member of NATO—"but not the GDR as a separate state," he stressed.

Referring to Germany's membership in an alliance at the end of the scheduled unification talks between East Berlin and Bonn, the document states: Unification "must not endanger European security." The new government intends to submit detailed proposals for the planned new security system, "together with the FRG Government, if possible," at the CSCE follow-up conference due to be held in the fall. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze recently spoke in favor of a possible "third way" for Germany—between neutrality and NATO membership in the military sphere as well.

The documents used during the coalition talks also mention 1 July as the date for the introduction of the monetary, economic, and social union. All three aspects of the union "must be implemented at the same time (1 July 1990)," the authors stress. All savings, wages, salaries, and pensions should be exchanged at the disputed rate of 1:1. CDU Secretary General Kirchner stressed yesterday before the beginning of the new round of talks that 1 July (the summer vacation also starts on 1 July in the GDR) would be the "ideal date." However, the coalition will probably not insist on a "fixed date."

The authors of the draft of the coalition agreement also mention the Oder-Neisse border. "The existing borders will be laid down in a border treaty, to be initiated by the two German states and Poland, and to be signed after unification by the German government and to be ratified by the parliament (of the united Germany—the editors)."

The agreement also contains comprehensive stipulations concerning social protection—such as protection against eviction, housing allowance, and far-reaching rent restriction.

Ernst Addresses Vienna Talks, Replies to NATO

LD1204112790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Vienna (ADN)—The head of the GDR delegation at the Vienna negotiations on conventional forces in Europe, Ambassador Klaus-Dieter Ernst, has advocated the conclusion of a disarmament treaty this year "which is open to adjustment to later political and military developments." Speaking today to a plenary session of the 23 delegations, he defended the conceptual formulation contained in the treaty drafts of "two groups of states," which, according to Ernst, have been overtaken by political developments on the continent "and will probably become obsolete in the not-too-distant future." It is in the interests of all to support such an agreement, "Which will lead without any great loss of time to a reduction in the number of the weapons systems to be limited by the treaty from the present figure of some 300,000 to around half of that." [passage omitted]

On the same day, Ambassador Ernst presented a draft inspection protocol to the treaty on conventional armed forces on behalf of the Warsaw Pact states. He said this paper is "a reply, not a counterproposal," to the draft NATO presented seven weeks ago. There is agreement on the structure, on around 70 percent of the statements on content, and on large parts of the formulations. This is normal, since all participants in the negotiations are aspiring to strict, intensive, and reliable verification of the treaty. The GDR representative conceded that the draft also contains differing stances on the Western proposal, alongside blank spots where the opinion-forming process within the Group of Seven has not yet been concluded.

In his speech he singled out the NATO quota estimate, which requires "impractical" expense on inspection. For instance, an average of four teams would be on the move in Europe each day, although all types of inspection will not have been covered yet. On the other hand, there will be "zero quotas" for three of the 23 states. "Simple counting-off" might have proved its worth in the case of the INF Treaty, involving 5,000 units, but it cannot be carried out now, where there are around 300,000 weapons systems and hundreds of thousands of soldiers to be limited.

Two Soviet Missiles Explode Accidentally

LD1204121490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] Demmin (ADN)—Two air-to-ground missiles were exploded today due to a technical fault during take-off preparations of an SU-25 ground attack aircraft belonging to the Western Group of the Armed Forces of the USSR at the airfield in Tutow, Demmin district. One of the missiles exploded at the airfield, and the other

damaged part of the drying plant of the Tutow storage area of the Demmin publicly owned cereals factory. No one was injured.

Eppelmann Comments on Future of Armed Forces

*LD1204172590 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1435 GMT 12 Apr 90*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—No NATO soldier will set foot on present GDR territory between the Oder and the Elbe in a united Germany. Rainer Eppelmann, minister for disarmament and defense, stated this today to journalists during a break in the People's Chamber session. He was thereby referring to the government view that the united Germany should be a member of NATO until the creation of an all-European security system, provided that NATO strategies presently valid are abandoned. Eppelmann said further that as long as there are at least two military alliances in Europe then, in all probability, two German armies will exist.

In response to the question about a reduction of the National People's Army to between 70,000 and 120,000 men, Rainer Eppelmann replied that he wants first of all to familiarize himself with all concepts. In favor of a professional army is the fact that only those who want to join the army will have to, "and the others will no longer need to". There were, however, a whole string of reasons in favor of keeping compulsory military service. Among these was the viewpoint of state policy that the citizen of the country "also benefits with regard to his attitude to society if he feels responsible for once in his life, for a limited period, for the external security of the society in which he lives and in which he would like to live". With a ratio between conscripts and professional soldiers of one to one, one-half of the military personnel will be exchanged every 12 or 15 months. Compulsory military service sees to it that "a tie to the citizens" is present in an army. Eppelmann recalled the Reichswehr and other professional armies which contained the danger of being "a state within a state". "Which of us wants that", the minister said.

In his future work as minister, disarmament will have priority. His predecessor, Admiral Theodore Hoffmann, did very good preliminary work concerning, for example, the concepts of conversion. He also knew that there were "similar matters" in the Bundeswehr. For example, the chairman of the Bundestag Defense Commission signalled to him during his stay in the GDR that he will readily make available theoretical and practical thoughts on this topic.

New Defense Minister Outlines Policy

*AU1704195690 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT
in German 12 Apr 90 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Reduction to 100,000 Men"]

[Text] East Berlin—According to Rainer Eppelmann, chairman of Democratic Awakening and minister-designate for disarmament and defense, the name of his ministry reflects a new approach and an entirely new program. This was his explicit wish, and only on this condition was he ready to assume this office. It is important for him that the GDR gives a sign. According to his knowledge, this combination does not exist anywhere in the world. With a view to unification, he hopes that the GDR will succeed in influencing the FRG in this respect in the process of moving closer toward each other.

His ministry and the government will directly enter into the current disarmament process, which means that they will actively participate in the Vienna disarmament talks on the reduction of the so-called conventional weapons. He expects these talks to yield significant results and agreements before the end of the year. In the field of domestic policy, this will be accompanied by the reduction of the National People's Army, which had already been started by his immediate predecessor, Admiral Hoffmann. Thus, there are plans to reduce the GDR Armed Forces from the current strength of 170,000 to 100,000 men. This means, for example, that some technical units of the National People's Army might work as independent economic units.

Concerning NATO, Rainer Eppelmann believes that the legitimate and understandable interests of the Soviet Union must be taken into consideration by all means.

This would mean, for example, that a united Germany might be a member of NATO, but that no troops of this alliance would be deployed on the territory of the present-day GDR. Thus, the National People's Army might assume a different character than the Bundeswehr.

Defense Minister Says Army Still Necessary

*LD1704122790 East Berlin Deutschlandsender Network
in German 1200 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] New Defense Minister Eppelmann has spoken in favor of security policy independence for the territory of the present GDR. In an interview for GDR radio today he said that even after the state unification of Germany, the NVA [People's Army] will still remain in existence. As long as there are two military alliances in Europe, there will also be two German armies. The security interests of the Soviet Union are to be taken seriously. Even in the case of German membership in the Western alliance, no NATO soldier is to be stationed on GDR territory. Here, the NVA is still needed.

Eppelmann rejected the abolition of conscription, proposed by the Party for Democratic Socialism, advocating instead the reduction of troop strength. At the same time he dampened hopes of swift savings in the defense budget; although the resources were no longer needed for weapons, disarmament, too, is expensive.

Defense Minister Eppelmann Surveys Major Issues**Defense Policy, Unification***AU1804121990 Vienna KURIER in German
18 Apr 90 p 3*

[Interview with Defense Minister Rainer Eppelmann by Georg Fuerboeck; place and date not given: "My Most Important Objective Is Disarmament"]

[Text] [Fuerboeck] What does a pastor who was imprisoned as a draft dodger feel today as the commander of the 170,000 troops of the National People's Army [NVA]?

[Eppelmann] I do not really know yet. First of all, I am very anxious to see what I will be confronted with. I am looking forward to my work because I am responsible for the areas of disarmament and defense. "A" for Abruestung [vernacular for disarmament] comes before "V" for Verteidigung [vernacular for defense], not only in the alphabet. My most important objective is a policy which provides for further disarmament in our country.

[Fuerboeck] Will a united Germany remain in NATO?

[Eppelmann] Right now everything is in a state of flux. I can envisage very well that we will connect the Americans' plans with those of the Soviet Union. The result will be NATO membership for Germany. However, this will only be de jure membership. No NATO soldiers will be deployed in the area between the Oder and the Elbe (GDR). There will be a second German Army; that is, the NVA. It will have a different personnel structure and leadership from the Bundeswehr. This will continue to exist until there is only one pan-European security alliance to which all states belong.... We also want to take the understandable and legitimate security interests of the Soviet Union into account.

[Fuerboeck] Do you share Premier de Maiziere's view that the exchange rate of 1:1 is the only one possible for salaries, pensions, and savings accounts up to a certain amount?

[Eppelmann] Basically, this is also my position for negotiations. One cannot burden the GDR citizen with a third devaluation of money. For he already sees himself as a person who, compared with an FRG citizen, has been punished two times. Regarding salaries, the development of prices and the GDR's general economic situation has to be taken into account.

[Fuerboeck] Will it be possible to adhere to Bonn's timetable; that is, all-German elections in autumn 1991?

[Eppelmann] I do not feel in the least inclined to specify dates. I do not want to be denounced as a demagogue or find myself under pressure. What matters is not the speed but the way in which the two German states grow together. However, economic, monetary, and social

union is urgent. When the first measures become effective, the political pressure will also decrease.

[Fuerboeck] What should be the future German capital?

[Eppelmann] Because of history and emotions, I cannot envisage any other city than Berlin.

Future of NVA*AU1804103490 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
14-15 Apr 90 p 5*

[Interview with Defense Minister Rainer Eppelmann by Rainer Bekeschus and Dietmar Rietz; place and date not given]

[Text] [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] Will the National People's Army [NVA] continue to exist for a long time?

[Eppelmann] Of course. I do not believe that we will have a uniform army between the Oder and the Rhine relatively soon.

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] How large should our army be?

[Eppelmann] There are various concepts, including a size of approximately 70,000 men.

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] In other words, there will be no NATO soldiers east of the Elbe?

[Eppelmann] Not as long as there are two different military alliances in Europe. In other words, there will be no Bundeswehr soldiers either because they belong to NATO. Things will be completely different when there is only one alliance, irrespective of whether it is called Christmas tree, NATO, apple tree, or CSCE.

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] Is the Soviet Union still our alliance partner?

[Eppelmann] That is correct. Therefore, the Soviet Union's thoughts, fears, and opinion on this sensitive point must matter to us in Europe and the GDR.

Disarmament, Alliance Affiliation*LD1804181190 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1640 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Strausberg (ADN)—Speaking to the international media today, Minister Rainer Eppelmann described the designation of the Ministry of Disarmament and Defense, which he leads, as a program for his future work. He said disarmament in particular has a "peace-promoting function" in which the National People's Army has a "meaningful task."

There are already leading officers who are disarmament experts "to make themselves superfluous," he said. The minister added that it is the unequivocal view of the cabinet led by Premier Lothar de Maiziere that the defense budget should be lowered. However, in the short term this would be more costly due, for example, to

scrapping a tank worth between 70,000 and 90,000 marks. Here conversion is of great importance, above all for economic and social reasons. He said he is optimistic the Vienna negotiations will lead to far-reaching reductions of troops and armaments in Central Europe. He is "quite openly opposed" to worldwide, total demilitarization.

In response to a relevant question, Rainer Eppelmann said a united Germany would de jure be a NATO member. However, to link Soviet and U.S. security interests, neither a NATO nor Bundeswehr soldier would be stationed between the Elbe and Oder. A people's army would exist on the territory of present-day GDR as long as two alliances exist in Europe. As long as Allied troops are stationed between the Rhine and Elbe, Soviet troops would also be present on the territory of present-day GDR.

The minister announced that he wants to meet the commander in chief of the joint forces of the Warsaw Treaty states and the commander in chief of the western group of the USSR Armed Forces this week. This meeting would thus take place prior to the first meeting with his FRG counterpart.

In response to a further question the minister said that "in view of German history" he fully understands the "military fears" of neighbors and allies. He can also envision quite clearly that an economically strong competitor would now become even stronger. Eppelmann spoke in support of further improving German-Polish relations to "remove the last vestige of fear" from the Poles.

As far as the enemy image existing in the National People's Army and the armies of other Warsaw Treaty states was concerned, "a very great deal" had recently altered to the delight of many people. He could not imagine Vaclav Havel marching into Vienna at the head of Czechoslovak soldiers or he, Eppelmann, advancing on Cologne with the National People's Army.

He put forward the view that with military conscription every twelve months, around half of Army members would be changed around and this would again create a "closeness with the people." A professional army harbored the danger of being a "state within the state."

At the start of the news conference Eppelmann announced that on behalf of the government he had appointed Werner Ablass as state secretary, Dr. Bertram Wiczorek as parliamentary secretary of state and Klaus Marczinek as state secretary for disarmament. Their appointment is supposed to underline the primacy of the political element. He has appointed the former defense minister Admiral Theodor Hoffmann as chief of the National People's Army.

HUNGARY

Envoy Addresses Vienna Disarmament Forum

LD1204200790 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT
12 Apr 90

[Text] Vienna, April 12 (MTI)—At the Thursday [12 April] session of the Vienna talks on European conventional arms control, it was the priority of the rights and obligations of individual states in connection with disarmament that was emphasized as against the bloc approach by Ambassador David Meiszter, head of the Hungarian delegation.

In his contribution, Mr Meiszter pointed out that the agreement reached by the 23 Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries should adequately reflect the far-reaching changes in Eastern Europe if it was to survive in the long term.

This requires the negotiating sides to take definite measures even now to surpass the view based on the military balance between blocs prevalent earlier to concentrate instead on the problem of what rights and duties individual states should undertake.

The Hungarian diplomat said under the new approach, maximum arms levels allowed for the two state groups—NATO and Warsaw Treaty members—should be set only as general figures to technically facilitate determining each country's share in the disarmament relating to the whole of Europe.

POLAND

Sejm Speaker on 'Transitional' Defense Policy

LD0904202990 Warsaw PAP in English
1753 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April 8—"The Army is one of the attributers of any state, and on the other hand, we are aware that our Army compared with military powers is poorly equipped," Sejm (lower house) Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz told PAP today.

"In case of war such an Army alone cannot do much. Thus thinking in terms of blocs is still topical," he went on.

"During a meeting of the National Defence Committee (KOK) we approved of the defensive doctrine of the Republic of Poland. But we also asked a question—I was among those who did it—in what world it was to be implemented. Is it still to be a concept of the world divided into two opposite blocs? Today the border between them is vanishing but military structures have still been adjusted to the old system of forces.

"This is, in my opinion, a transitional period during which the doctrine will undoubtedly change. But as long as the blocs exist, and in the opinion of some people they are still necessary in order to maintain equilibrium and

European security, we must strive for changing the nature of these blocs from purely military to a political one, one of agreement, interest, and agreeing upon actions to reach defined aims on a peaceful road."

"I think that the idea of a common Polish-German brigade which has been born recently, raises doubts to the extent that it concerns only one brigade and not various joint units with other nations. These are symbolic actions aiming at washing away borders between the blocs which have been opposite so far."

"The presence of Soviet troops in Poland is also examined against this background. Both the Polish Government and the nation are almost unanimous that their presence is temporary, and that one must reject everything obsolete in their stationing. One has to make their stationing here less troublesome for Polish citizens. Changed must be payments for their stationing. On the other hand, as long as the international situation is not clear and the Polish western border is not unequivocally recognized, we do not think it is time now to withdraw Soviet troops from Poland. According to public opinion polls the majority of Poles supports this point of view," Kozakiewicz stressed.

Senate Speaker on Disarmament, Defense Policy

AU1304130090 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ

RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ in Polish 10 Apr 90 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Senate Speaker Professor Andrzej Stelmachowski by Janusz B. Grochowski; place and date not given: "We Must Not Disarm"]

[Text] [Grochowski] The POLITYKA article "A Test For All Those Who Are Politically Confused," suggests three alternatives for Poland's defense. First, a strong national Army; second, a small Army, but backed up by strong alliances; and third, to strive for disarmament in Poland and other countries. Which alternative do you prefer?

[Stelmachowski] There can be no talk of disarmament. The international situation does not look as rosy as it did a year ago. Then it seemed that the desire for disarmament was going to reach such a pitch that it would remove all the dangers in Europe. In the meantime, the development of events linked to the issue of German reunification, as well as other problems that our neighbors have begun to experience, make it obvious that we should not disarm. On the contrary, the Army ought to be strengthened and modernized, all the more so, because given the waning influence of the great military blocs, NATO, the Warsaw Pact, the national Army's significance is bound to increase, especially in our part of Europe. Of course, every politician should seek security through appropriate alliances, but even here it cannot be a matter of indifference as to the real potential such alliances can muster. It is certain that we must not repeat the errors our forefathers made in the 18th century. The Polish state was weakened to such an extent that it fell victim to its neighbors.

[Grochowski] What you say is somewhat different to the existing reality. Defense expenditure has been reduced for several years. At one time, saving on defense was seen as the cure for all our economic problems. Is this view about to change?

[Stelmachowski] Not this year, because in line with the economic reforms resources have to be directed elsewhere. Next year we have to think of increasing our military expenditure gradually. In all reality, our Army is not in the best of health. Obviously, we need simultaneous and far reaching internal changes in the Army. Certain branches were overdeveloped....

[Grochowski] Are you referring to the political educational branch?

[Stelmachowski] The structures of the great Warsaw Pact Army overdeveloped the auxiliary and back-up services. This was not only confined to the political branch. At the same time we have some glaring gaps in our front line services. It is obvious that we shall never be a power in some areas, for example, the Navy, which is extremely expensive to develop and for strategic reasons has no chance whatsoever of playing a significant role. However, we possess all the attributes to create a strong air force and other forces capable of fast response.

[Grochowski] Nevertheless, we are witnessing an outflow of manpower, especially from those formations that you have mentioned. I fear that before we receive any money we shall not have enough trained personnel.

[Stelmachowski] This is a worrying state of affairs and we have to counteract it. We have to ensure that the Polish Army is strong and capable of independent action. This does not preclude us from entering into alliances, but we must preserve our autonomy. Until now, this was only one link in the chain in the general system of the Warsaw Pact armies.

[Grochowski] Does the newly adopted defense doctrine reflect these aspirations?

[Stelmachowski] It is clearly tending in this direction. As you know, it is not doctrines that prevail, but practice. We have a lot to do in this field. It is important to agree on a common objective and ensure a change of spirit that would then pervade the armed forces. It is impermissible that the aims of the recruit should differ from the officer cadres. The recruit aims at muddling through and to get out of uniform as quickly as possible. It is a different matter that as the Army modernizes it has to become a professional career Army and thereby the length of military service will be reduced. I personally think that 12 months military service is quite sufficient.

[Grochowski] Does your membership in the National Defense Committee [KOK] give you the feeling that you are a member of some super-government. Do we need this institution? There is no point in hiding that many people have serious doubts on the point.

[Stelmachowski] It is necessary, because military matters are very subjective. If there were no KOK, there would have been some other body called by a different name that would have had to perform a similar function. There are issues that require coordination between the Army and other state organs. This is the task which the KOK performs. It is not, nor can it become a kind of super-government. The existing parity between the military representatives and the civilians who sit on this committee will ensure this balance. Nevertheless, in the future it would be better if the composition of the committee is defined in advance so that the government can have a deciding influence in this committee.

Soviet General: Forces Defending Soviet Interests

*LD1304184590 Warsaw PAP in English
1702 GMT 13 Apr 90*

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—"If there be an order, we soldiers, like in Afghanistan, will withdraw from here," said General Viktor Petrovich Dubinin, commander of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army stationed in Poland in a talk with journalists of the "Solidarnosc" weekly.

Dubinin, born in 1943, went through all levels of command. He is a graduate of the Academy of Armoured Forces and the Academy of the General Staff, and, as he himself stated, "fulfilled the internationalist duty in Afghanistan" between the years 1984 and 1987, where he was commander of the 40th Army. He took command of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army in Poland in July 1989. Since March 4 1990 he is a deputy of the Supreme Soviet. The following are some of his statements:

Task of the Northern Group

—Together with the Polish Army, The GDR People's Army, and the Western Group of the Soviet Army stationed in the GDR, we are defending the interests of the Soviet Union. The mentioned above Armed Forces represent an effective shield of the Warsaw Treaty, guarding peaceful work and development of Poland. Currently, the Northern Group, together with the Polish Army has the task to defend Poland's Western Frontier. Those troops form the second line of defence and a reserve of the basic concentration of Soviet troops stationed in Germany.

Manpower and Equipment

—The Northern Group is composed of 58 thousand men, officers, and white and blue collar employees. Officers can live together with their families. There is about nine thousand women and children here. In tune with an agreement with the Polish Government, the size of manpower of our troops may reach 62 to 66 thousand men and officers. The troops are equipped with 605 tanks, 850 armoured and combat carriers, 450 guns and mortars. There are also 220 combat planes and 85 helicopters stationed in Poland. My

country made an unilateral reduction in the armed forces by 500 thousand soldiers, in frames of which it withdrew over ten thousand soldiers from Poland. We plan to decrease the number of soldiers of the Northern Group by 5.5 to 6 thousand by the end of the year to have about 50 thousand soldiers. We also intend to withdraw to the Soviet Union military equipment and ammunition stocks.

New Situation in Europe

—The changing situation in Eastern Europe caused that our government undertook the decision to withdraw Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Soviet troops are to be withdrawn from Warsaw Treaty states by 1995, while all military bases outside the Soviet Union will be liquidated to the year 2000.

—Unified Germany causes concern not only in Europe but also in the United States. It is well-known who started the First and Second World Wars. People are afraid of the 4th Reich, for older ones will remember the 3rd Reich. We are of the opinion that United Germany should find itself under international supervision. We must be vigilant, for one can expect an aggression first of all against Poland. This is the reason for which Soviet troops, even after the creation of one German state, should not, temporarily, leave the GDR, although their number will be reduced. These are no longer occupying forces as in the past—as an element of the Warsaw Treaty, they have a peaceful mission to fulfil, they are a stabilizing factor maintaining peace in Europe.

Attitude Towards Perestroika

—Our country's Armed Forces do not need perestroika. Perestroika is needed only in mutual relations between people, between commanders and soldiers. There is a need for more democracy, openness, that is why we are staging meetings which pass opinions on officers' promotions, undertake various cadre decisions and deal with every-day problems.

—The manpower of our forces has been reduced by 500 thousand. Currently, our Army has 3 million 997 thousand soldiers. Further reduction of 240-250 thousand soldiers is planned for this year in result of which the Army will count about 3 million 750 thousand. The American Army is also large. It has 3 million 229 thousand soldiers.

—The role of the Communist Party was and will remain to be the most important in the Armed Forces. Up to now, no other party has been registered. All progressive initiatives came from the party: Improvement in the level of training, keeping order and discipline. That is how it was and how it is now and I hope it will continue to be like that in the Armed Forces.

Relations With Poles

—They are very good. In all places where our troops are stationed, relations with authorities and local residents are very good. Many of us have Polish friends.

We would like to have the best possible contacts with the local population with Polish soldiers. That is why we regret that currently there are no posters devoted to Polish-Soviet friendship in day-rooms of the Polish units. In our day-rooms there is always a Polish flag.

—We noticed recently that Polish officers are afraid to meet with us, as if they were afraid about their careers. We want to get to know each other better, for we hope that then such demonstrations as that staged by drunken youth on the day of our Army, on February 22, when they screamed "Soviets go home," and "tanks to the Volga River" will not take place. I stood in front of them and I said: "We are soldiers. Like in Afghanistan, if an order comes, than we will withdraw from here."

YUGOSLAVIA

Army Denies Chemical Arms Made for Iraq

*LD1104225190 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1900 GMT 11 Apr 90*

[Text] Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Army neither possesses nor produces chemical weapons, Army spokesman Colonel Vuk Obradovic said at a regular press conference here on Wednesday.

Obradovic categorically rejected the possibility of Yugoslavia's involvement in the production of chemical weapons.

The cooperation of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and Iraq "by no means serves the purpose of producing chemical weapons, which the Iraqi Armed Forces have," Obradovic said.

EGYPT

Paper Backs Iraq, Libya on Nuclear Inspection

JN1304123590 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 11 Apr 90
p 6

[Editorial: "A Challenge To Expose Nature of Unjust Campaign"]

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has said that Iraq is prepared to accept any international inspection to confirm that his country does not produce or try to produce nuclear weapons. Likewise, Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi has said that he is also prepared to accept international inspection for chemical or nuclear weapons in Libya. The only condition set by the two Arab leaders was that inspection apply to all states in the region, particularly Israel.

Naturally, U.S. and British officials will ignore this clear offer made by the Iraqi and Libyan presidents because they know full well that Israel will never agree to put its nuclear or chemical installations under any form of international inspection. Moreover, acceptance of this offer would halt the biased, unjust coordinated campaigns against the two Arab states and expose their real objectives.

However, officials in charge of Arab media in all Arab states must highlight Iraq's and Libya's challenge for a response to the wild campaign involving Western media organs as well as U.S. and British intelligence services. The Arab League must also take up the Arab challenge so that world opinion will realize the extent of the allegations made by certain states against the Arabs at a time when their favoritism toward Israel and silence over its crimes and constant violation of all international laws have reached limits unknown before by the international community.

'Abd-al-Majid on Area Disarmament, Regional Ties

NC1804155590 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that President Mubarak's proposal for turning the Middle East into a nuclear-free zone has international support. He added that he sent a message to the UN secretary general yesterday requesting a discussion of this issue on condition that all states in the region commit themselves to achieving this goal and that a system be established to control the various types of these weapons.

Speaking at a news conference this afternoon, Dr 'Abd-al-Majid said that stopping the arms race in the Middle East is essential to reducing tension and achieving peace. He said that Egypt will continue its contacts with the Security Council's permanent members to follow up on

the implementation of President Husni Mubarak's proposal for turning the Middle East into a weapons-free zone. He noted the connection between disarmament and achieving peace.

Dr 'Abd-al-Majid said the campaign against Iraq is unjust and unfair, adding that Iraq, like all other states, has a right to self-defense.

He also said that Egypt opposes the settlement of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Arab territories as this violates UN resolutions and the fourth Geneva convention and poses a threat to the chances for peace in the region. He stressed that Egypt does not oppose immigration which is a human right, but added that such immigration should be to Israel and not to the occupied Arab territories and that immigrants should have the right to return to their own countries so that immigration is not a one-way street. He added that President Mubarak will discuss this issue during his upcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

Regarding the new Israeli government, the foreign minister stressed that Egypt will deal with any government for the sake of giving impetus to the peace process and that Egypt is ready to attend the tripartite meeting with Israel and the United States in preparation for holding the Palestinian-Israeli dialogue.

The foreign minister also said that Egypt has good relations with the Soviet Union and that the two countries are in constant touch. Egypt also has good relations with the United States, he added.

Dr 'Abd-al-Majid said that Egypt and Sudan have identical interests and that Egypt is working to achieve stability in Sudan and helping to reach a solution to the problem in the south. He added that Egyptian-Syrian relations have resumed their normal course following the exchange of ambassadors and that Egypt welcomes former president Carter's declaration about Syria's willingness to join the peace process.

IRAN

Discovery of Triggers Called 'Propaganda Stunt'

NC1204165290 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI
in Persian 5 Apr 90 p 1, 11

[From the "Weekly Political Analysis"]

[Text] The propaganda clamor about the smuggling of nuclear weapons [as published] for Iraq was one of the main international issues of the week. The U.S. and British security forces claimed that they had prevented the transfer of some sensitive electronic devices to Iraq. They said that these devices could act as "explosion triggers" in nuclear weapons and that with their transfer to Iraq a major part of the requirements for offensive nuclear weapons could be met.

Subsequent reports endeavored to minimize the importance of the above components, claiming that they were "electronic condensers." However, the reaction of the Baghdad regime, Israel, and the United States on the subject conveys an entirely different impression. Israel announced that it would deter Iraq from gaining access to nuclear weaponry, which it would destroy as it destroyed the "Tammuz" nuclear power station [nirugah].

Meanwhile, the Baghdad regime threatened that, if Israel carried out such an attack, it would retaliate by attacking Israel with binary chemical weapons. Later Saddam made a further revelation, stressing that the United States, Great Britain, and Israel have consistently endeavored to equip Iraq with nuclear weapons. He said that the United States, Great Britain, and Israel were constantly in touch with Iraq and wanted to sell it enriched uranium and even complete nuclear weapons.

In tandem with these allegations, the "ABC" U.S. television network reported on the direct role of the United States and some other Western countries in the manufacture of ballistic missiles, which are capable of transporting chemical and nuclear warheads, for Iraq.

Taken together, the above allegations and reports, in light of the extent of the Baghdad regime's affiliation to these regimes, lead one to draw certain conclusions. It is evident that the West has a definite presence in the fabric of the Iraqi ruling system, especially in view of the decisive role played by the West in preserving and perpetuating the bestial Iraqi regime. In such circumstances, claims that the United States, with the help of Great Britain, has been trying for the past two years to lay a trap in order to catch the Baghdad regime red-handed, as it was aware that Iraq was covertly striving to gain access to nuclear weapons, seem utterly ludicrous.

The Satanic powers' role in equipping the Iraqi war machine, with chemical weapons in particular, is not a point that even the West can refute. The Western governments try their utmost to attribute such attempts to "private companies" and pretend to be totally detached from such matters. However, all facts and figures point to the active and guiding role of Western governments, especially those of the United States and Great Britain, in such matters.

In light of all this, what were the objectives of the initiation and continuation of this recent propaganda stunt? Is it intended to be a humiliating exposure to harm Saddam, by means of which the West wishes to exert effective political and propaganda pressure on him? Is this a British-style form of revenge that the London government is taking for its disgrace and Saddam's disobedience in the "Bazoft" affair? Or are the West and the supporters of Iraq attempting to instill some new elements into the Iran-Iraq peace talks on the eve of the latest round and thus to change the propaganda atmosphere surrounding these talks? Is it that Saddam—whose savage policies were to be supported

and strengthened as one of the principles of Western policy—has got "out of control" from the Western point of view and that his supporters are endeavoring to crush and destroy him and his regime?

These and scores of other questions comprise the several probabilities which arise if the various aspects of the issue are considered. It is possible that ambiguous answers may be given to such questions, but in any case it is a clear fact that the malicious exposure on the part of the United States and Great Britain in this regard is not confined to the points mentioned above. There are a number of other implications that will become clear with the passage of time.

Editorial Calls for Elimination of All Weapons

NC1304140990 Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL
in English 8 Apr 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Global Disarmament Needed"]

[Text] Both the White House and the Soviet news agency TASS announced simultaneously that Thursday Presidents Bush and Gorbachev are scheduled to hold a new round of disarmament talks on late May 3 [sentence as published]. The upcoming summit was termed by Bush as "time for a lot of dialogue and a lot of discussions." Many military strategists as well as political analysts believe the talks will be fruitful and the two superpowers which possess huge arsenals of mass destruction including nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons will reach an agreement to limit them.

Following the implementation of perestroika and glasnost by Gorbachev, now the international arena is prepared and the way is paved for a real and long lasting treaty on strategic arms reduction and eventually total elimination of such weapons.

Bush's spokesman Marlin Fitzwater told reporters on Friday [6 April] that several major agreements should emerge from the summit including a long-sought strategic arms reduction treaty to limit long-range nuclear weapons. In addition possible agenda items would be conventional and "chemical weapons".

While the superpowers are eliminating their weapons of mass destruction reports indicate and warn about Iraq and Israel engaged in threatening each other with long-range missiles capable of carrying nuclear and chemical warheads. The important issue here is not whether these two supposedly rival regimes will use their weapons of mass destruction against each other since both regimes are puppets of arrogant powers. But the significant point here is that while Moscow and Washington are trying hard to get rid of their nuclear missiles to make the world community a safer place for mankind, the regime of Iraqi dictator Saddam Husayn and the Israel government—two of the most brutal regimes on earth—are arming themselves with NBC weapons.

History has proved that in order to fulfill their expansionist policies both governments in Baghdad and Tel Aviv do not hesitate to use every possible weapon they possess.

During its war against Iran, the Ba'athist regime of Iraq constantly violated the 1925 Geneva convention and used internationally banned toxic weapons, not only against Iranian armed forces, but also against defenseless civilians both in Iran and Iraq.

Since the implementation of U.N. sponsored cease-fire between the two countries in 1988, Iraq, with the technological and financial assistance from Western countries and the USSR, has developed and stockpiled the horrifying chemical weapons and on top of that biological arms. Providing Iraq with technology for making medium and long-range missiles, the arrogant powers expanded the scope of what it will be the future genocide to be carried out by the "butcher of Baghdad" in the region. Long-range missiles equipped with biological warheads would not only affect the target country, they will also cause a catastrophe of major proportions.

Having expansionist and racist ambitions, Tel Aviv, which according to the nuclear experts, has the technology to produce and most probably possess atomic bombs, will never hesitate to use its nuclear weapons against its enemies anywhere, since weapons are made for use.

Both the regimes in Baghdad and Tel Aviv have extensive criminal records and, therefore, it is the duty of world community, specially the United Nations and particularly those countries which provided Iraq and Israel with missile technology and weapons of mass destruction, to take firm, concerted and immediate measures to force these two countries to stop developing nuclear, biological and chemical arms and destroy what they have already stockpiled.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has been a victim of most extensive and horrendous chemical attacks since World War I. Therefore, as Foreign Minister Velayati in his address to the recent world Disarmament Conference held in Geneva said: "We cannot risk our security and leave the chemical weapons convention now in exchange for a weak agreement at the end. Although for the moment world attention has turned towards Europe, but the area from the Persian Gulf to North Africa can be rightly called the mirror of history and mirror of the world."

Editorial Welcomes Moves for Disarmament

NC1704114190 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English
10 Apr 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Disarmament Bid a Welcome Move"]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has called for the elimination of all mass destructing weapons from the Middle East region. In a press conference before his

departure for Cairo at the end of short visits to Iraq and Jordan on Sunday, Mubarak also hoped that regional countries would yield to an international inspection and guarantee in this connection.

By these remarks Mubarak was probable bent on reducing the present tension between Iraq and some Western countries. The tension has mounted in recent weeks for Iraq's jest [as published] of heavy-handedness towards the West.

But for a fact Mubarak's proposal, aside from the political intention he might have, is a positive one and as such welcome.

If and when this proposal is translated into action it might be said it will be among the most significant steps Mideast leaders have ever taken in the service of people in this part of the world.

But the proposal's credibility is of course tainted by lack of sincerity on the part of the very person of President Mubarak. Egypt under his own leadership, in recent years has left no stone unturned in increasing its armed forces capability in terms of weapons of mass destruction. Cairo has gone as far as even giving assistance to war-mongering regimes like that of Iraq's to expand their own stockpile of those weapons. The contribution Egyptian engineers have made to the Iraqi missile venture is not hidden from any one.

But one serious question stands out like a sore thumb when one thinks over reasons for the recent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in this part of the world. Why among different parts of the globe the Middle East has indeed turned out to become a true powder keg?

In answering this question one has to take note of the recent political developments that have drastically changed the political visage of Eastern Europe and, as such, have immensely affected West-East relations.

Following the detente in West-East relations, the European countries and the West in general have not paid much attention to arms stockpiling as they used to.

This has urged Western and Eastern arms manufacturers to look elsewhere for convenient markets.

Now given the petro-dollars making the rounds of the Middle East on the one hand and the existence of dictatorial regimes on the other, this region has become a very profitable market for arms dealers and manufacturers.

Isn't it time yet that Middle East leaders, like many of their counterparts elsewhere, began using their governments' incomes for progress in science and technology? Would it not be better to spend these huge sums in advancing the living standards of the deprived masses of people in this part of the world than for mass destruction of people and, or, establishment of an "armed peace."

'Asian' States, SFRY Aiding Weapons Production*JN1304165890 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I
in Arabic 12 Apr 90 p 1*

[Text] AL-ITTIHAD has learned Iran actually has started to produce new military weapons and equipment, including rocket launchers, submarines, and training aircraft, in cooperation with Asian countries.

Reliable military sources have revealed that among the most important new weapons that Iran has begun to produce is the Fajr-3 rocket launcher, which is a six-part launcher carried on trucks, each consisting of a platform carrying six rockets with a range of 45 kilometers. In addition, it has also manufactured a training aircraft, known as Presto, used for field support, reconnaissance, and monitoring.

According to current plans, Iranian aircraft factories in Shahanshah will produce an average of two to three of these aircraft a month. The sources also revealed that the Iranian naval industries complex in Bushehr is currently manufacturing small Yugoslav-designed submarines in cooperation with North Korea to be used for patrol purposes and laying sea mines, with a possibility of supplying them with light anti-ship torpedos. Each submarine is large enough for a crew of two to four.

Persian Gulf Air-Sea Exercises Scheduled*LD1504113190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 15 Apr 90*

[Text] The Sahand joint air-sea exercises will be staged by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps in Persian Gulf waters between 5 and 21 May.

According to a central news unit report, announcing the exercise during a news conference on the eve of Armed Forces Day, Navy Commander Commodore Shamkhani stressed the importance of strengthening the Navy. He said: These exercises are being held to honor the bravery and self-sacrifices of the crews of the warships Sahand and Sabalan, to improve training capabilities, gauge the combined strength of the forces in defending the marine frontiers of our Islamic homeland, and improve the preparedness of the forces against possible enemies.

Referring to the fact that the Navy is prepared to give training to neighboring countries' forces, particularly Persian Gulf littoral states, he said: As part of the program to step up cooperation with neighboring countries, at the invitation of the Omani Government, two Iranian warships will sail to Oman for the first time.

The Navy commander once again invited Basiji forces [irregular forces linked to Revolutionary Guards] all over the country to join the Navy. He pointed out: Considering the bravery shown by the Basijis, the Navy intends to choose its officers, NCO's and conscripts from among Basijis.

IRAQ**Source Denies Alleged 'Heavy Weapons' Transfer***JN1104204090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT
11 Apr 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 April (INA)—A responsible Iraqi source commented on a report carried by London BBC television during its newscast this evening. The report says customs officers at the port of Teeside in north-eastern England have seized a quantity of heavy weapons aboard a ship whose destination was Iraq. The station claimed the uncovered heavy weapons included 40-ft-long cannons.

The Iraqi source denied this allegation and described it as baseless and sheer lies that are part of the frenzied campaign by British and Zionist circles against Iraq.

In a statement to INA tonight, the source explained the ship is carrying steel pipes for a petrochemical project in Iraq.

The responsible source challenged anyone to prove these pipes are not for industrial purposes.

Saddam Receives U.S. Delegation, Discusses Iraqi Security**Calls for 'Comprehensive Disarmament'***JN1204182090 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1710 GMT 12 Apr 90*

[Text] The U.S. Congress delegation met at noon today with President Saddam Husayn in the presence of Tariq 'Aziz. The leader of the delegation voiced satisfaction with the results of the meeting, saying he considered it fruitful.

Tariq 'Aziz spoke to reporters in Mosul, where the meeting took place. He said the U.S. delegation raised in its talks with President Saddam all the accusations disseminated by the news media. He added that President Saddam dealt with this objectively and with clarity and frankness. He concentrated on Iraq's right to possess modern technology and weapons in order to safeguard its security as long as there was another party possessing this weapon and harboring hostility toward us. He added that Iraq does not apologize for any weapon it possesses, although it does not possess a nuclear weapon. The binary chemical weapon is a sufficient deterrent.

President Saddam Husayn reiterated to the delegation Iraq's right to retaliate with the chemical weapon if Israel used the atomic weapon. The president talked about comprehensive disarmament of atomic, chemical, and biological weapons in the region, including Iran. He explained Iraq's conception of security in the region to the U.S. delegation, saying that the atomic weapons are more dangerous to mankind than chemical weapons.

The U.S. delegation conveyed a message from President Bush to the Iraqi president concerning Washington's desire to develop relations with Iraq. President Saddam also stressed Iraq's desire to do so on the basis of serving peace and mutual interests.

Tariq 'Aziz said the Congress delegation's visit expressed the U.S. political institution's desire for dialogue, but he said it would be difficult to say that the crisis was over. He welcomed dialogue with Washington. The Iraqi foreign minister told a member of the U.S. delegation: You have obtained from President Saddam a responsible statement to remove weapons once an agreement is reached in this respect. Could you get a promise from Israel to this effect? The U.S. delegation's member remained silent.

Tariq 'Aziz Comments

JN1204126990 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2010 GMT
12 Apr 90

[Text] Baghdad, 12 April (WAKH)—Iraq declared today its full readiness to accept comprehensive disarmament of all kinds of mass destruction weapons in the region, even in Iran. Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said at a news conference here today that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn gave the U.S. Senate delegation a clear and full explanation of Iraq's right to scientific and technological progress and its right to possess, together with the Arab nation, the weapons their enemies possess.

Earlier, President Saddam Husayn met for two and a half hours with a U.S. Senate delegation led by Republican Minority Leader Robert Dole in the first direct contact between the two parties since the Western media created the clamor over Iraq.

Tariq 'Aziz repeated that Iraq does not possess nuclear weapons. He said that all allegations that Iraq possesses this weapon, or is trying to obtain it, or to obtain materials and equipment that help acquire it, are false and baseless. 'Aziz added that President Saddam Husayn—in his talks with the U.S. delegation—denied categorically and officially the claims that Iraq is manufacturing biological weapons.

Tariq 'Aziz repeated that Iraq possesses binary chemical weapons. He said that we believe this binary chemical weapon has a relative deterrent factor against Israel. He added that President Saddam Husayn explained this position clearly to the U.S. delegation, reaffirming to them that if Israel embarks on aggression against Iraq, Iraq will retaliate against the Israeli aggression, and that if Israel uses nuclear weapons in the aggression against Iraq, Iraq will use the binary chemical weapon in retaliation for the Israeli nuclear aggression.

The Iraqi foreign minister said: We have nothing to hide on this subject. He reaffirmed Iraq's right—within the

framework of self-defense—to possess any weapon. He said: We are not afraid of admitting and announcing the weapons we possess.

The Iraqi official referred to allegations that the chemical weapons pose a danger. He said that President Saddam explained to the U.S. delegation that nuclear weapons are more dangerous to mankind and the environment than chemical weapons, stating that Iraq rejects any argument to the contrary.

The Iraqi foreign minister said that the Iraqis at today's talks challenged a member of the U.S. delegation to obtain a definitive statement from the Zionist leaders on the question of comprehensive disarmament of all mass destruction weapons as he [the member of the U.S. delegation] listened to President Saddam Husayn define the position of Iraq and the Arab group on this subject.

Tariq 'Aziz said that it is Israel, not the Arab countries, that threatens regional security and stability and would use such weapons. The Arab countries, he added, were the victims of Israeli aggression in the past and are still threatened by Israeli aggression in which conventional, nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons would be used.

The Iraqi foreign minister described the meeting between President Saddam Husayn and the U.S. Senate delegation as useful and said it was an opportunity to explain Iraq's position and the position of the Arabs on this issue and on the Palestine question. 'Aziz added that President Saddam Husayn reaffirmed, during the meeting with the U.S. delegation, the right of the Palestinians and of the PLO to represent them in any endeavor to resolve the conflict.

The Iraqi foreign minister hoped that the U.S. delegation would convey objectively and honestly to U.S. President George Bush, the U.S. Congress, and U.S. public opinion what they heard from President Saddam Husayn.

Replying to a question, he said the message conveyed by the delegation to President Saddam Husayn expressed the desire to develop relations with Iraq. President Saddam Husayn asked the delegation to convey a reply expressing Iraq's desire to develop its relations with the United States on the basis of mutual respect and common interests and in a manner serving peace in the region and the world.

He said the senators, who met with President Saddam Husayn, admired Iraq's call for the comprehensive removal of weapons of mass destruction. He added that Arab countries are committed to the position they recently adopted on this subject in Paris. He said there is no objection to raising it again and repeating it in international forums, stressing that this position will continue to be reflected in Iraqi and Arab diplomacy.

The Iraqi foreign minister described the current visit to Iraq by a delegation from the International Atomic Energy Authority [IAEA] as new evidence of Iraq's clean

record in this area. He added that the visit is a routine one and that several IAEA delegations had paid similar visits in the past years.

The Iraqi foreign minister ridiculed British allegations that an attempt had been made to smuggle weapons to Iraq and said the British have begun to imagine that any Iraqi order is an attempt to purchase advanced weapons from the British market. He added that if an Iraqi corporation asked to buy chocolate from the British market, they would object and say the chocolate could be used to develop a nuclear weapon.

Tariq 'Aziz vehemently denied reports on a rapprochement between Iraq and Syria and said: I assure you there is absolutely no possibility to all these press reports.

He said Iraq is awaiting UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's reply to his remarks on the next round of direct talks between Iraq and Iran in order to achieve a comprehensive peace between the two countries. He said: Iraq has accepted in principle the secretary general's call for the resumption of talks, but we are waiting for details from the United Nations.

UK Envoy on British Report on Pipes to Iraq

JN1204174290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT
12 Apr 90

[Text] London, 12 April (INA)—'Azmi Shafiq al-Salihi, Iraq's ambassador to Britain, denied categorically today that Iraq had purchased the pipes, about which Britain has created a clamor, for use in manufacturing guns. He said the pipes were for a petrochemical project. In an interview at noon today with the London-based ITV station, the Independent Third Channel, the Iraqi ambassador added that the British media campaign against Iraq is detrimental to the interests of Britain and British companies. The Iraqi ambassador noted that Iraq can purchase the pipes for the petrochemical project from any other country.

In a separate interview with BBC 1 Television, Ambassador 'Azmi al-Salihi said that Iraq possessed chemical weapons and had announced this publicly. He added that Iraq would not use these weapons against any country in the world; however, Iraq might use them if it was the target of aggression. The Iraqi ambassador stressed that if any country attacks us, we will use all the weapons we have against that country. He noted that the continuation of this campaign against Iraq would not be in the interest of developing relations between the two countries.

The Iraqi ambassador to Britain expressed his regret over the continuation of the British campaign against Iraq. He said in an interview today with the London-based Independent Radio News that the campaign was another link in the series of media and political campaigns against Iraq. He said that this campaign would have a negative impact on relations with Britain, and this impact would affect the interests of the British

people and companies. Al-Salihi noted that Iraq was importing these materials for scientific and technological purposes and that all of the imports were licensed.

The Iraqi ambassador in London denied that this campaign and these events would affect Iraq's treatment of the British prisoner, Nurse Daphne Parish. In an interview with British TV station Sky this afternoon, the Iraqi ambassador said that Iraq is treating her humanely and that she was imprisoned because she committed a crime against Iraq.

The Iraqi ambassador reaffirmed that continuing this campaign and deception against Iraq would not serve relations between the two countries; it would expose these relations, particularly trade relations, to difficulties, because these campaigns are harming British companies, and Iraq's reputation is above all suspicion.

Asked about the objective of the media campaign against Iraq, Ambassador al-Salihi said: It paves the way for Israel to embark on an aggression against Iraq.

Industry Ministry Comments on Capacitors Incident

JN1704135290 Baghdad INA in English 1115 GMT
17 Apr 90

[Text] Baghdad, April 17 (INA)—A responsible source from the Iraqi Ministry of Industry made the following statement to INA in reply to the indictment issued by the Southern District of California and published by some international news papers.

The Court of Southern District of California has issued its bill of indictment No. 90.0211 on March 23rd 1990, against the following subjects:

1. 'Ali 'Ashur Daghir
2. Karim Ghaydan 'Umran
3. Walid 'Isa Ahmad
4. Jeanine Speckman
5. Zahir al-'Azzawi
6. Euromac (London) Limited
aka European Manufacturer Center, Ltd.
7. Atlas Equipment (U.K.) Limited.

As there is no legal connection between al-Qa'qa' General Establishment (the employer of ser. 2,3 and 5 above) from one side, and ser. 1, 4, 6 and 7 from the other, hence the contents of this memorandum is related to serials 2,3 and 5 only.

1. The bill of indictment stated that the contracted items are "nuclear warhead detonation capacitors" based on the technical specifications of those items.

Describing the item required by al-Qa'qa' General Establishment as being used for nuclear purposes is completely untrue. As:

A. The required items were merely capacitors that were contracted to be purchased for use in constructing CO2-laser system by the university of technology for its own research purposes, this university has issued the relative formal end user certificate.

B. The choice of those capacitors was made out of the American manufacturer csi-capacitors product catalogue, the appropriate model chosen was (E5) as designated in the catalogue which is used for laser applications, the model and quantity were confirmed through al-Qa'qa' telexes Nos. 119 and 2975 dated Jan, and May 31 1989 respectively.

c. The a/m capacitors have wide range of well-known technical applications, such as:

- Various laser system applications.
- Stage separation systems applications in rockets and space shuttles.
- X-ray system.
- Radar and communication system.

The object of selecting American military standards for specifications was to insure precision, compactability [as received] and quality of performance.

2. It was claimed that the Iraqi side has attempted to smuggle the contracted items illegally, while not acquiring or even applying for relative export license:

Al-Qa'qa' General Establishment one of Iraqi Ministry of Industry bodies, has formally agreed with the British company (Euromac) on supplying a number of capacitors with total amount of (10,500) U.S. Dollars after studying various offers presented by various foreign companies.

The Establishment as the (buyer) is not responsible for acquiring export licenses from other countries, according to American laws and international trade customs as well as Incoterm [expansion unknown] rules issued by the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris. As this is the sole responsibility of the supplying company (the seller). Thus we see that the general conditions of contracts often include that "standard conditions" which deems the seller responsible of acquiring the export licence from the competent authorities.

In this case, Euromac and the sub-supplier CSI are responsible of acquiring those licences (if necessary).

Moreover, the buyer is not in a position to know what items and what countries [are] subject to export restrictions, as they vary from country to country depending on types of products and political relations, which makes it difficult for the buyer to know what is restricted or not. Sometimes it is difficult even for the seller himself especially in the U.S.A., and it was experienced on many occasions that the American supplier is unable to confirm acquiring export licenses for the contracted material (if required) and in many cases, the American supplier postpones export licence application until the date of shipment, then, he would contact customs authorities to get necessary information and to act accordingly.

Trade relations indicate many cases where the buyer considers inability of the seller to export the material due to his inability to obtain necessary export licences as failure to commit to his obligations, consequently the seller is held responsible for all consequences. In return we note that the seller often rejects such obligations, due to the fact that he only can do his utmost best to try to obtain required licences but he cannot guarantee acquiring it or even to keep it valid until concluding his contractual obligations.

In many cases, the seller did fail to obtain necessary export licence after signing the contract and issuing l/c's and even executing the down payment. Then both parties are forced to settle the matter either in an amicable manner or through the competent court (if necessary).

In this case before our hands, the Establishment has signed a formal contract with British company (Euromac) which in its turn contracted the American sub-supplier CSI. Hence its the responsibility of the two latter companies to indentify whether the contracted material requires export licences, and if so, take the necessary arrangements to obtain them according to the prevailing laws in supplier's country.

The Establishment did not, and could not violate export laws as it is not the concerned party in such transaction.

The supplier has full liberty to sign the contract from the beginning, and is committed then to contact concerned customs authorities to get acquainted with the procedures required for the contracted material and to make sure whether export licence is needed for this very item or that.

There is no ambiguity in this case, and the Establishment has acted clearly and openly. It did not conceal its contract nor did it use covered correspondence procedures.

All correspondences concerning this subject were conducted through normal telex lines which are subject to constant monitoring and tapping procedure from concerned authorities as it is well known. Nor did the establishment conceal the nature of the contracted material or its application or its end-user.

It is clear, that the competent authorities in supplier's country has the right to reject granting export licences according to prevailing laws when being informed by the seller with his wish to export the material, but it has absolutely no right to get transaction as a party with the objective of trapping and defaming.

There is nothing in the internationally recognized principle of laws that allows the executive authorities to encourage or to support any subject, person or company or whosoever to act in violation to the prevailing laws with the objective of trapping that subject and then arresting him. This policy, in addition of being illegal, fully contradicts with moral laws that bind the state and

its bodies to guide its citizens and others to distinguish between what is right and what is wrong according to its prevailing laws.

The Establishment conducted all its activities in goodwill with both the supplier and the sub-supplier starting from signing formal contract and introducing end user certificate up to using open telex lines for correspondences and attending a meeting in London with accepting the idea of setting another meeting in the U.S.A.

The clear legal position of the Establishment cannot be spoiled through claims that Euromac being an agent or a purchase office for Iraq, or that this company is acting on behalf of the establishment. Since those claims are completely false. The subject 'Ali 'Ashur Daghir is a British citizen of Iraqi origin. He is also the manager of a British company working for its own with no direct or indirect connection to the Establishment or any other Iraqi governmental entity.

The relation between the Establishment and this company is strictly contractual relation based upon simple and formal trade deal.

Contracts often indicate that the supplier is not considered as agent or an employee of the buyer as a result of those contracts, which is a very well known fact in international trade transactions, hence, 'Ali 'Ashur Daghir can never be considered an agent or a representative of the Establishment nor can it be held responsible of what he does or says which is the sole responsibility of his own.

Therefore, there is no way that the Establishment could be held responsible for the telexes and telephone calls between 'Ali 'Ashur Daghir and other persons or companies, or be considered approved by the Establishment. 3. Transfer of amounts to U.S.A. to finance illegal deals.

Those transfers were made according to formal contract in order to pay the American sub-supplier CSI. The transfers were made in fully open and clear manner with no secret or illegal intentions. Hence, there is no violation to the law by the Establishment whatsoever.

Saddam Comments on Binary Chemicals, Missiles

*JN1904095290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT
19 Apr 90*

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 18 April (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has reaffirmed we are a nation with the right to live not only to eat, but to fulfill our distinguished human role, as the history of our forefathers has taught us. He added: We also are carrying out our distinguished human duties, not only the natural ones, because we are building strong pillars for a nation that was honored by God to be the nation of prophets and the Koran.

President Saddam Husayn said this while receiving delegations of workers participating in the emergency

meetings of the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions this morning. [passage omitted]

The following is the text of President Saddam Husayn's address: I hope Ramadan will be a blessing to you all. We ask God to let us always celebrate Ramadan in dignity, prosperity, and success. We also ask God to let mankind, or those who do not hate the Arabs wherever they may be on this earth, to bask under its auspices and enjoy its bountiful offerings.

Greetings to all Arab workers in their city, Baghdad, and in their country, Iraq. This is because Cairo, Algiers, Jerusalem, Damascus, and the other Arab capitals and countries constitute our homeland.

You have convinced me and the Iraqi people, who are your people, of the soundness of our stand. I therefore will not burden you with terminology and analysis to prove the stand is sound.

As you have told me, and as I have stated in Baghdad and before that in Amman, we have the same human rights as the British, the Americans, the Germans, the Soviets, the Japanese, and the Koreans. [passage omitted]

We have the right to live in dignity, and the right to defend our rights. Any inch of Arab land that has been usurped should be regained. With this in mind, your sacrifices as Arabs in a war they had wished to perpetuate for eight years acquire additional historical meaning in terms of their dimension and impact, when these sacrifices become like jugular veins that meet other jugular veins in the Arab body from the eastern part of the homeland to its western part, from the northern part to the southern part.

Why are some people so disturbed and so blatantly and shamelessly prejudiced against the Arabs? They act this way because they have realized the Arab nation is witnessing a resurgence and renaissance, although in different degrees from country to country—countries that help each other despite the fact they have had different experiments. In the past, the different experiments were a cause of contradictions and conflicts that weakened strength and exhausted resources. The enemies suddenly discover that the diversity of colors and trends and diverse approaches to life do not necessarily give rise to the state of affairs to which they have been accustomed, a state of affairs that always had led to disputes. This time they discovered that diversity constituted a test of which approach was the best, each derived from each one's position and stance but all leading to the same course, which is the Arab nation's interest.

This is the general situation. Their usual bet was that they could coerce Iraq through Israel or someone else, because Israel possessed world experience from World War II [as received]—a war that lasted four years or more—experience the Arabs did not possess. Then they

suddenly found out your humble country, Iraq, possesses an experience of war that gave double the experience of World War II. As pointed out by brother Hasan [Hasan Hajjam, chairman of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions] and brother Haydar [Haydar Ibrahim, Union of Palestine Workers], in the pan-Arab sense, this has become an experience for the entire nation, not only Iraq. This is because our steadfastness and fighting in defense of the values, which you know, were based on pan-Arab standards and principles, not on circumstantial and regional standards or limited strategic standards, for that matter.

The entire West used to admire the Israeli brain's success in applying, dealing with, and inventing Western technology, although this Israeli brain is, in fact, a Western brain—or brains—that emigrated from the socialist bloc. Then suddenly, they found that the Arabs, too, can deal with modern arms to an excellent degree and that they actually have managed this technology and given it a national and pan-Arab identity, as brother Haydar has just said.

This is why they have created such a great uproar over the binary chemicals. They thought they could strike us. Well, let them try. War, of course, means inflicting strikes. We have experienced it. We have the experience, and we know what war means. If strikes are concentrated on one target, that target is bound to be hit. So, if a target is hit, we will build 10 others instead. This is because the plant we are using now is not imported. It was imported one way or another in the initial stages, but now we manufacture the plant ourselves. So, what will their strike mean, and what will they strike when the country itself manufactures the raw materials at home?

They want to strike the missiles we have deployed. Yes, it is true we have deployed these missiles and they are directed west, not east; that is in the direction of Israel. If they strike one missile base, what will that mean? Is it the only base we have built? Our missiles are mobile. Today you see them in Baghdad, tomorrow in Mosul, and the next day you launch them from Basrah, al-Sulaymaniyah, or al-Qadisiyah Governorate. We can launch missiles every hour and from different places. For each base they hit or destroy on the ground, we will manufacture and build another one.

They imagine the missile factory exists in Bankalah [placename as received], but the fact is, every piece of the missile is in a different place. We had been engaged in a war for eight years, and we know the facts of war. How can a person who knows the fire consumes gold put his wife's jewelry in a safe in the house, knowing that when they burn his house, he will lose the gold? Is it logical to build missiles in obvious places? In every civilian and military factory, a piece of the missile is made. Will they strike at every factory in Iraq, visible and invisible? They should hold their breath and think again. They should place all Arab rights on the table: Palestine for its people, and Jerusalem for its people. If they claim any right from us, we cannot deny rights of others; we are a nation that

fears God and abides by human values. If we owe rights to anyone on earth, then he can take them; if we owe him a lash, we will turn our back to him so he can give us one; if he has a right concerning anyone of us—even the strongest among us—he will attain it. But those who take our rights should not imagine we will let them sleep without taking our rights back. The time when they stepped on the toes of the Arab nation without anyone telling them not to—by force of action, not words—is now over; it is a thing of the past. If anyone imagines he can build his glory on the rubble of the Arabs, he is mistaken. If anyone thinks he can achieve the welfare of his people and keep the Arabs barefooted, then he also is mistaken. If anyone imagines the Koreans can develop, the Americans can develop, and the Taiwanese can develop, but the Arabs cannot, then he also is deluded.

This sums up our message to ourselves; a message we believe in from A to Z. Our souls and minds absorbed this message before it became a program; it was anointed with blood and gained legitimacy through all the sacrifices you know. We, therefore, cannot change what we believe in. What we believe in is right, and it can be summed up as follows: We are a country that wants to live in the way I mentioned. We are one Arab nation, albeit with various trends and many states. We are one nation, which has the right to live in dignity and pride. Does this reasoning constitute aggression against anyone? This is not aggression, and those who imagine they can perpetrate aggression without retaliation still are living in the past. If Israel thinks Baghdad fears bombs, I say, if this generation is scared, then al-Mansur [Abbasid caliph] may appear and tell us not to be afraid. Baghdad has been struck by bombs and missiles and is experienced in this. Baghdad was the target of bombs and missiles for eight years.

It was attacked for eight years while its children sang for life, nationalism, pan-Arabism, justice, and humanity. If someone thinks if they started a war it would last only a few days, then he also is mistaken. By God, we will not let it be a war of only days.

If they start the war, we have stamina. We will prolong the war. We will allow the Arab who has not responded to the war in its first days to mobilize his potentials and capabilities. If the Arabs do not respond to the war within days, they will respond within a few weeks. If they do not respond within a few weeks, they will respond in months, and if they do not, we will make them respond in terms of years. Just as Israel imagines it can cross countries to come and strike at Iraq, we also will cross countries and strike Israel. Israel will cross countries, although without the approval of some of them. We, the Arabs, however, have a collective defense pact and under this collective defense pact, the Arab land is one, the battlefield is one, and the armies are one. Missiles do not need land. They can be fired from Iraq. Aircraft need airspace only and no land. Our planes can reach and cover all of Israel. There is no excuse, and no one can find excuses for us.

I would like to explain the characteristics of the weapons we have so you will not see any Iraqi excuses. Our missiles can reach Israel, and our planes also can reach Israel. Israel usurps Palestinian rights but, according to the United States, the United Kingdom, and other countries like them, Israel is not the aggressor.

Israel is committing a crime every day, not only through its usurpation of the land, but through its killing of the Palestinian individual. They, however, do not consider this a crime. There are 23 million Americans who roam the streets searching for their daily subsistence in dustbins. Nor is this considered by them as a violation of human rights.

Blackmailing the Arabs, pilfering their funds, keeping some of them barefoot and while many of them suffer from malnutrition, is not a violation of human rights in their opinion, while the execution of a spy who spies in Iraq for Israel is a violation of human rights. Faced with this comparison, is there anything more humiliating than this to the Arabs to incite them to rise against this Israeli, U.S., or British injustice, supercilious attitude, and beligerence?

Brother workers, we must let the aggressor understand that when he carries out an aggression, all of his interests that we can reach will be threatened. Every one of us should act according to his capabilities. Your capabilities are not meager. I know your capabilities are not meager. I have explained to you the capabilities Iraq possesses so you will find no Iraqi excuses when they fail to reply forcefully to the aggressors.

I affirm here that the Arab workers' capabilities are not meager or limited. The workers are deployed everywhere. In any case, we should take into our consideration that everyone assumes a role from the position he has—the leader from his position, the government too, and the popular organizations, trade unions, and political organizations. Everyone assumes a role based on the position they have. When each of us prepares his role from his position, be certain many of the Arab rights will be regained without resorting to shooting. Rights that cannot be regained but with the gun, we must regain with the gun. When each party defines the course it believes in and proceeds along it, there will be no clashes and no exhaustion of resources.

In the past, clashes used to take place between two parties. They would wage a battle while the foreigner looked on. This or that Arab country used to wage a battle, and the foreigner used to just watch. Now, the threat is as you have described it. I do not want to repeat what our rights are, as you have explained them more than enough.

We have to specify the tasks we are to perform. For our part, we will give you the chance as Arab brothers. If the Israelis strike us once, we will not answer them just once and remain silent. No. If they strike us, we will continue to strike until the remotest capability in the Arab nation is mobilized, to give the Arab nation its chance to

mobilize its capabilities. All the way through, we will ask God for assistance and depend on our rights. We wish you success.

LIBYA

Libya Wants Ban on French Arms Sales Lifted

JN1404182490 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
13 Apr 90 p 3

[By 'Abd-al-Karim Abu-al-Nasr]

[Excerpt] Paris—Well-informed Arab diplomatic sources in Paris have told AL-QABAS that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi would like to see the French ban on the sale of French arms and military hardware to Libya lifted. Libya was said to be interested in concluding new arms deals with France within the framework of mending bilateral ties.

At the same time, AL-QABAS learned that a number of Arab states have advised and encouraged France to improve ties with Libya and that the French Administration plans to do so, irrespective of likely negative reactions from the United States or other West European nations.

However, before discussing the prospects for Libyan-French ties against the background of the recent release of the French hostages Jacqueline Valente, her Belgian boyfriend Fernand Houtekins, and their daughter Sophie-Liberte, and the key role Libya played in securing their freedom, as well as French assurances that this development is likely to produce a thaw in relations with Libya, it would be interesting to look at the events leading up to the release.

Knowledgeable sources in Paris have told AL-QABAS that a non-political Arab personality, who is close to Colonel al-Qadhafi, made a secret trip to Paris three weeks ago, and conferred with a senior French official, following efforts by a third Arab country close to both France and Libya. According to the sources, who are privy to the ins and outs of the case, the Paris meeting discussed French-Libyan ties and explored the prospects for their step-by-step development in various areas, once Jacqueline, her boyfriend, and their daughter were set free. It emerged from the meeting between the Arab personality and the French official that France is clearly inclined to develop ties with Libya. Straight after the meeting, the Arab personality headed for Libya and briefed al-Qadhafi on his Paris talks and his "positive impressions" of French intentions toward Libya. According to the same sources, this clandestine meeting was crucial in convincing the Libyan leader to prevail on the Fatah-Revolutionary Council [FRC], led by Abu-Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] to release the three hostages. They were among a group of French and Belgian nationals seized by Abu-Nidal's group from the yacht "Silco" in the Mediterranean in November 1987 for allegedly spying on behalf of Israel. Four Belgians are

still being held hostage, and the FRC is negotiating their possible release with the Belgian authorities. Apart from the secret Paris meeting, other unpublicized sessions were held between a French security envoy and officials of the Abu-Nidal group over the past few months in Lebanon, Libya, and other Arab countries. Meanwhile, Arab countries have been acting between France and Libya to close the dossier of the "Silco" hostages for good.

Did the secret Paris meeting deal with the resumption of military cooperation between France and Libya? The sources that divulged news of the meeting between the Arab personality close to al-Qadhdhafi and the French official could not say whether military cooperation came up. However, AL-QABAS has learned from well-informed

Arab sources in Paris that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi would very much like the French Government to order an end to the French embargo on French arms sales to Libya as a prelude to new arms deals between France and Libya. They would be the first such transactions in ten years. The arms ban was among European sanctions slapped against Libya and Syria at the time. Lifting the ban is seen by Libya as a prerequisite for any improvement in relations with France, the sources say. They add that the embargo may be phased out, since France does not seem to be ready, under present circumstances to supply Libya with such offensive weapons as aircraft, tanks, artillery, battleships, and helicopters. [passage omitted on past military ties between France and Libya and reasons why former cannot lift the ban just yet]

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Weizsaecker Interviewed on Unity, Disarmament

*AU1204122090 Mainz ZDF Television Network
in German 1945 GMT 11 Apr 90*

[Interview with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker by Peter Voss; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Voss] Mr President, our European neighbors seem constantly to be concerned that we Germans will withdraw somewhat and concentrate only on our own affairs. How can such a fear be dispelled?

[Weizsaecker] In the first place, by pointing out our ability to realize our own interests. Of course, at the moment our time and efforts are concentrated on implementing Germany's unification in a responsible and sound way. And not just the Germans, but all Europeans will benefit from it.

I think that nobody in Europe knows better than we do that German unity, which will also result in a state, will be provided with meaning and historical perspective by the time in which we are living. The time is characterized by the fact that, for the first time in our century, we are really growing together again in Europe. We know that we are not primarily faced with the concern about the extension of power, predominance, great power, and superiority in Europe. The Soviet Union has completely realized that its efficiency and its powerful position does not primarily depend on military potential, but on economic, technological, and scientific efficiency. It is important for it to be integrated into Europe. And it is important for us that such integration is successful. That will work better the more we are able to take action in the EC.

That is to say, all our objectives—national ones and those in respect of the EC and the growing together of Europe as a whole—indicate that things that might have progressed more slowly without German unity will in fact be advanced by the developing unity.

[Voss] Will that also apply to disarmament? Some people are concerned about the speed. However, if I follow you, the unification process might create beneficial pressure.

[Weizsaecker] Yes. Well, looking in both directions, I think that one might come to the same conclusion. The course of the EC toward political union would perhaps progress a bit too slowly and involve many concerns of the 12 members. But now that the unity of Germany is near, many others may also be concerned that unity will have too great an effect on political affairs if Germany is not integrated into the EC. I have no objection if that becomes a motive for making more progress in the development of the EC's political union.

As far as disarmament is concerned: So far, we have really made considerable progress in disarmament.

Great new progress is at hand. But before the events of 1989, the security structure that was to develop from it was relatively indefinite. In contrast, it is now completely clear that the development of German unity requires a new security structure. In other words, progress in disarmament becomes important for security concepts in Europe. Therefore, I believe that precisely in the security sector, in the reorganization of opposing defense alliances into cooperative political alliances, the things that we Germans are willing and able to achieve will give a completely new, a qualitatively new impetus to security in Europe.

[Voss] Might we also be faced with an unpleasant choice in Europe, that is, either to develop and improve the West European community quickly or first to extend Europe further to the East?

[Weizsaecker] I believe that the opening of the Soviet Union's alliance partners and of the Soviet Union itself to democracy, a social market economy, and other principles that have shaped our life in the West for a long time has advanced necessary cooperation in Europe in an unprecedented way. At the same time, however, we realize that it can only succeed if the EC is not only extended in a way that does not involve commitments, but its own institutions are also consolidated at the same time. I always see it as three rings that can only achieve a useful purpose together—unity of the Germans, unity of the EC, and cooperation in security and economic policy in the whole of Europe. Without the other two, none of these three objectives would have the necessary momentum for it to succeed.

[Voss] On German unity: The Germans in the GDR, who were the prime movers of the unification process, are sometimes said to have acted in a kind of emotional frenzy, above all, for material motives. Are you also of that opinion?

[Weizsaecker] Put in the way you have just described it, I think that it is an inappropriate assessment of human feelings and needs by us in the West. What really moved and greatly pleased all of us is the urge for freedom and the peaceful means by which that urge was asserted, certainly against the background of the new thinking and the reformist movement in the Soviet Union—in other words, the certainty that the Soviet Union would no longer intervene with force as in the times of the Brezhnev doctrine.

Now freedom has won out. Now the point for the Germans in the GDR is efficiency and their contribution to it. It is a natural impulse. The fact that the borders are open, in other words, that the Germans in the GDR are not forced to be so patient as the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, and Hungarians and that they have the national alternative with open borders, has resulted in a considerable pressure of time.

However, I am quite sure that we will be united by more than the Deutsche mark. I do not say this because I set little store by the economic achievements that we have

accomplished and will have to accomplish. But economic efficiency and gradual access to the same material opportunities in life are part of and are the prerequisite for freedom, which, considering the spheres of ideas, rights, and constitutional law, is more deeply rooted than the economy alone.

[Voss] Now, in early May, you will be going to Poland. That is a trip that you would have liked to have made earlier. Could it now be an advantage that the Oder-Neisse border issue is settled, at least as a political issue, and that it has been accepted politically because all leading forces in Bonn and East Berlin are now endorsing the border?

[Weizsaecker] The original date for my visit was 1 September 1989. However, all of us here realized that a visit could not be made in commemoration of the past if the urgent current issues had not been dealt with. Thus, efforts had first to be made to deal with current issues and that was achieved with the chancellor's visit in November, which produced a good result.

Now, in my opinion, the most important task is to consider the basic issues of German-Polish relations together with German unity, which is beginning to develop. Of course, the Poles are also very much preoccupied with that. We from the FRG will become the Poles' immediate neighbors. We have not yet experienced that feeling, just as the Germans in the GDR have not yet experienced the French as immediate neighbors. Together with the two perhaps most important of our neighbors, we want to achieve a really human and sound relationship. Both should have the feeling that they benefit from the development of German unity and are not threatened by it. This trip should be a contribution in that respect.

The substance of the border issue you mentioned has really been clarified. Now the point is to turn the border into a bridge, not only in the people's hearts, but also in the practice of regional cooperation, for example, in the economic sector.

At any rate, I would like this trip to contribute to it, so that the Poles will really be able to legitimize the Germans' road toward unification with their inner attitude and with an easy conscience.

[Voss] At issue are the joint future of the Poles and Germans, the present mentioned by you, but also the past. Will you also comment openly in Poland about the expulsion of Germans from the former eastern territories and about the German minority in Poland?

[Weizsaecker] There is no doubt that future relations will only flourish on the basis of truthfulness regarding the past. Therefore, the point will be to make it clear that here in our country no important party group or coalition has other thoughts about the border issue than that we will respect the existing borders and territories without reservation.

However, it will also be essential to point out that we all feel in our hearts what it means to lose one's centuries-old homeland and to be expelled as an innocent person from his homeland. That was brought about by the general circumstances of war. It is not a special German-Polish affair.

If we consider with open eyes and the resolve to be truthful what innocent people had to experience in their families and their homeland because of the injustice of war, it will also be a good basis for the objective I have already mentioned, that is, really to turn the borders into bridges over which people can cross at will, as free human beings.

[Voss] Thank you very much, Mr President.

Genscher Rules Out Dual NATO, Pact Membership

LD1204134790 Hamburg DPA in German 1231 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)—The federal government and the Social Democratic Party opposition have ruled out dual membership of a united Germany in NATO and the Warsaw Pact, even for a transitional period. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (Free Democratic Party) stressed in a press communication today, with reference to corresponding proposals, that the federal government, along with its allies and the other European states, advocates membership of the future greater Germany in the Western alliance.

Genscher was thereby reacting to comments made by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and the former Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Valentin Falin, that a united Germany could, for a transitional period belong simultaneously to the two alliances. Referring to an article by Shevardnadze in the Western expert magazine NATO'S SIXTEEN NATIONS, Genscher said its reference to the proposal from the other side of dual membership is not the main issue. It is obviously not intended to be an official proposal. The manner of the comments prove that Moscow is not yet committed.

In Genscher's view, the main focus of the article is the Soviet Union's attitude toward the future CSCE process, including disarmament, the relationship between the two alliances, and the future structure of Europe. [passage omitted]

Genscher on CSCE Process, Cocom Restrictions

LD1304090590 Hamburg DPA in German 0830 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (Free Democratic Party) sees a "remarkable agreement" between the Bonn and Soviet positions concerning the objective of making the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) a permanent institution. With a view to corresponding statements from his Soviet counterpart,

Eduard Shevardnadze, Genscher said in an interview with the Cologne EXPRESS (Saturday edition) that the federal government also supported a deepening, expansion, and institutionalization of the CSCE process.

In his words, the establishment of "centers for the prevention of conflict" should be part of it, alongside CSCE summit conferences and regular foreign minister meetings of the 35 participating states. The centers would monitor disarmament agreements and carry out inspections.

The foreign minister emphatically supported a lifting of the strict restrictions on the export of high-value technologies to the East in accordance with the Cocom [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] list: "We now must overcome the technological division of Europe, as well." Genscher stressed: "It is in our interest that the GDR and the countries of central and eastern Europe be able to increase their productivity by means of the newest technologies."

FRANCE

Positive Results of Large Arms Sales Viewed

Foreign Trade Sales

90ES0648A Paris LA TRIBUNE DE L'EXPANSION
in French 1 Mar 90 pp 1, 5

[Article by Jacques Jublin and Laurent Mauduit: "Arms Companies Revitalize Foreign Trade"]

[Text] France came close to a positive trade balance in January: a negative Fr0.790 billion, compared to a negative Fr2.4 billion in December. The improvement resulted from increased military supply activity. Manufacturers hope increased OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] revenues will lead to new orders...

Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Dassault, Thomson, SNECMA [National Company for the Designing and Building of Aircraft Engines] and Aerospatiale have good reason to be happy. Thanks to them, France's external trade balance, until recently deeply in the red, is beginning to look brighter. The trade picture in January—virtually in equilibrium, with a net balance of a negative FR0.790 billion, compared to a negative Fr2.4 billion in November and December 1989—is showing clear improvement, thanks to military equipment deliveries (net exports of Fr4.2 billion in January) which have revitalized external commerce. Especially important were sales of Mirages, spare parts, and electronics equipment, not only in the Near East but also in Europe, the United States, and Asia. These sales are all the more welcome because the defense industry—along with the agro-food sector—is the only bright spot left, at a time when civil industry is declining from year to year: France's civil sector trade has gone from a Fr51.9 billion surplus in 1985 to a Fr83.3 billion deficit in 1989.

Fortunately, overseas orders placed with defense companies over the last two years are now paying off. Deliveries in 1989 should total about Fr38 billion, perhaps as much as Fr40 billion in 1990, according to experts in the Ministry of Defense. This is good news, and comes at a time when France's external trade needs strengthening, since the French import a great deal, not only for consumption, but also for equipment to modernize production facilities. And this weighs heavily in the balance.

The positive effect on the external trade balance derives directly from Dassault's success in Abu Dhabi, where it sold 36 Mirage 2000's, a success to which Defense Minister Chevenement contributed greatly by getting that market reopened.

Some 21 airplanes have already been delivered, to be followed by 15 more in the months to come. In addition, equipment has gone to Qatar and Saudi Arabia, and trade with various European countries including West Germany and Italy has increased.

The improvement is clear, but the military industries need to pull in even more new contracts, since new orders in 1989 only came to Fr23 billion. Suppliers are beginning to focus on Finland, which wants to renovate part of its air fleet; they are also waiting for resolution of a Franco-Iraqi financial dispute to finalize some negotiations with Baghdad. Moreover, companies are sending an increasing number of missions to various Asiatic countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, and Brunei in an effort to sell Mirages, helicopters, and electronics equipment. Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida's recent visit to Paris provided an opportunity for negotiations on helicopters.

Good news is also hoped for from Kuwait, where for years France and Dassault have been doing everything possible to conclude a contract for the sale of 20 Mirages. The bargaining has been tough, considering the paucity of orders for new equipment and increasing competition. But the arms companies are cheering themselves up now by pointing to a significant increase in oil revenue, thanks to the higher price of petroleum and stronger growth in the world economy than had been predicted. And "black gold" often means arms sales.

Defense Industry 'Manna'

90ES0648B Paris LA TRIBUNE DE L'EXPANSION
in French 1 Mar 90 p 4

[Article by Laurent Mauduit: "January Trade Deficit: Arms Sales Distort the Picture"]

[Text] The arms industry last month showed the greatest trade surplus ever. Weighing in the balance: sales, staggered over several months, of 36 Mirages to Abu Dhabi...

At first glance, the figures made public yesterday by the General Directorate of Customs look very good. Whereas French external trade had shown a deficit of Fr2.4 billion (corrected for seasonal variation) in

November and December, after an 8.7-billion deficit in October, France began the new year by almost getting its trade balance out of the red, with a deficit of only 0.79 billion.

A very good piece of news, is it not, after the disappointments of 1989 when we had a trade deficit of Fr45.7 billion? Isn't it? Perhaps not. Appearances are deceiving. And a detailed examination of the latest figures shows that French commerce is still in decline.

Obviously, there will be monthly fluctuations. Thus in January agro-food trade was up, posting a magnificent surplus of Fr4.7 billion, after a Fr3.3 billion surplus in December. But this sector just keeps on setting new records: the surplus hit a record Fr4.8 billion in April 1989, and even shot beyond Fr5 billion in February of the same year.

Here is another fluctuation, this one in the other direction: The energy deficit in January reached Fr7.9 billion, compared to Fr7.5 billion in December and Fr7.8 billion in November. All this is quite normal for the season.

Military-Industrial Manna

A slight deficit increase in one area, a slightly greater surplus in another... overall, no statistical "anomaly" seems to have been responsible for January's figures. And the results honestly seem to show plain and simple progress. But one figure draws our attention: the surplus in the defense industry sector. In fact, it set a new record in January, generating a Fr4.2 billion surplus, compared to an average monthly surplus of Fr2.2 billion during 1989.

Why this unexpected peak? Military sales seemed to be stagnant the last few years. The military trade surplus, which was Fr34.1 billion in 1986, was down to Fr24.4 billion in 1988. But since mid-1989—the new trend passed unnoticed—the monthly surplus has gradually started climbing back. It was up to Fr1.8 billion in July, Fr2.4 billion in August, Fr3.8 billion in September and November, and finally Fr4.2 billion in January: The growth has been spectacular. And there is little mystery as to the cause. A long-frozen contract to sell 36 Mirages to Abu Dhabi was approved by Defense Minister Chevenement. For several months now, France's external trade balance has been reaping the benefits.

But once this extraordinary source of manna dries up, what will happen? Trade statistics for January show quite clearly that French industrial exports are still, with this one exception, in a distressing decline. Civil industry in January posted a very heavy deficit of Fr6.1 billion. This was caused by the unusually large deficit in durable goods (-2.1 billion compared to the monthly average of -1.5 billion in 1989) and especially by the deficit in current consumer goods (-3.3 billion, compared to the monthly average of -2.2 billion).

In these conditions, how can we speak of improvement? Civil industry, which showed a Fr51.9 billion surplus in

1985, posted a 1989 deficit of Fr83.3 billion, equal to a monthly deficit of Fr6.9 billion. And that is exactly what is starting to happen again this year. In fact, INSEE [National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies] has come to the same conclusion. In its periodic bulletin to be published on 7 March, it is expected to announce the following projections for the first half of 1990: Fr -23 billion for the trade deficit, Fr +25 billion for the agro-food surplus, Fr -38 billion for the energy deficit, and Fr -33 billion for the industrial deficit.

These figures, unfortunately, tell the real truth: The good showing in January is scarcely an indication our external commerce is taking a turn for the better.

Radical Changes Suggested for Defense Industry

90ES0565D Paris *LIBERATION* in French
9 Mar 90 pp 10-11

[Unattributed article: "Arms Report Takes Pot Shots at Chevenement"]

[Text] The Quai d'Orsay's Center for Analysis and Planning [CAP] recommends a radical change in France's industrial armaments policy. French industry cannot man all the battlements, the experts say, in a report that takes a bite out of the defense minister's tail-feathers.

In a "think piece" memorandum to Foreign Affairs Minister Roland Dumas, the Center for Analysis and Planning at the Quai d'Orsay suggests a profound restructuring of the French arms industry. The 16-page document, which was prepared by a working group composed of manufacturers', diplomats, weapons engineers, and staffers from the offices of the prime minister and Roland Dumas, insists on the "urgency of making choices" and calls for an "intellectual revolution" which though realistic is nonetheless rather startling. For the "think tank" the CAP put together is demanding a complete break with French practice regarding the acquisition of arms, almost all of which up to now have been produced by French firms in accordance with the "man all battlements" policy.

"France today no longer has the financial means to maintain complete technological independence," say the experts. "That is why the government must make choices in the way it allocates its resources, to avoid dispersion of efforts and a counterproductive fragmentation of appropriations." The axe-wielding experts note that "some of the elements of our defense capability which thus far have been deemed significant will be among the battlements that must be abandoned." In their eyes, the sectors affected should be those which rely least on advanced technology or have little potential to generate export sales.

As examples, they cite artillery and munitions, apparently taking aim at Creusot-Loire and the Ground Weapons Industrial Group (GIAT), which has just recently become a public-sector company, as well as

firms involved in the manufacture of a national military computer system ("Connection Machine"). Another example of useless national manufacturing: the new fighter plane. All this takes a bite out of the tail-feathers of Jean-Pierre Chevenement, who has just decided France will not buy 20 U.S. F18 fighters the Navy wanted to acquire...

In a long appendix to the document, the authors also note that "the military naval construction industry, which today contributes little to foreign trade, should... consider the possibility of working in collaboration with foreign shipyards and manufacturers. Much naval equipment could be acquired from overseas (heavy torpedoes, diesel propulsion systems, naval guns), while other items could be developed jointly with foreign partners (sonars with the British, for example)."

What audacity! The document goes so far as to spell out in plain black and white some cold hard facts, and to make predictions that might come true fairly quickly, given the state of play regarding disarmament and the current international economic upheaval: In France, "one or two manufacturers will continue to hold some battlements, others will have to abandon entire fields of activity or seek foreign partners to compete in them." Calling on the arms makers to orient themselves toward dual-use technologies, i.e. technologies that can be adapted to both civil and military ends, the working group also advocates industrial reconversion to exploit new markets such as environmental protection, which in the EEC of 1993 will be a Fr300 billion market. The document minces no words: "In this context, the future of Dassault and GIAT will depend on their ability to move quickly to find industrial partners, possibly French partners at first."

Among possible remedial measures, the exports call for more rapid growth of French arms exports². With regard to the United States, which still accounts for almost half the world's arms spending, French firms should seek partnerships with American companies, since only the latter can pry contracts out of the Pentagon. Another possibility: purchase companies on the other side of the Atlantic, as Matra recently did by acquiring Fairchild. Concerning the traditional Middle East markets, the working group opined that declining oil revenues failed to explain the mediocre performance of French manufacturers, and suggested that significant efforts could be made in the field of after-sales service, which is often cited as a major French weakness.

The authorities themselves come in for some criticism with regard to exports: "It is essential now to have an interministerial coordination committee for major arms contracts. Operating with high-level political support, it could provide the 'political leverage' our export policy lacks." Like the British, the French could then coordinate the activity of various manufacturers, propose price and financing policies, negotiate offsets and technology transfers.

And still stronger medicine! Not content with turning current military-industrial policy upside down, the authors of the report suggest a far-reaching reform of ad hoc governmental structures, singling out the General Delegation for Armaments (DGA): "Once the manufacturers, the DGA, and the General Staffs have agreed on the new 'rules of the game' with respect to 'battlements,' one entity should be given responsibility for everything having to do with the identification of an industrial strategy that can be used to propose new initiatives." Since the biggest arms makers are already turning themselves more and more into "systems specialists," integrating into weapons systems the various components produced by subcontractors, it would be appropriate for them to "assume their responsibilities as prime contractors;" first of all by self-financing at least one-third of their programs to develop new equipment. The group also proposes that the French Government's defense procurement policy be reviewed, suggesting that the various directorates in the DGA³ identify, with the help of the Ministry of Industry, a horizontal grouping of interested small- and medium-sized industries and enterprises, and quit treating the problem in a disorganized way that encourages cutthroat competition.

And what about Europe? This is of course a major question, but the authors note that despite the firm statements of intent to improve European integration in the field of armaments, "the progress noted thus far in this domain is in the last analysis quite limited." Calling for the French Government to adopt a "less chilly attitude" toward initiatives that could—and probably will—be taken in this direction by the Commission in Brussels, the report notes that France needs to move quickly to take positions on such difficult issues as "open bidding on defense contracts, expanded use of cross-purchasing, arms export policy, and research and development in dual-use [civil or military] technologies." It also advocates, over and above the Euclid initiative for Europe-wide research in advanced military technology, creation of a "Euro-DARPA" on the model of the American military agency for advanced research.

Finally, one gets the impression from this analysis of future prospects that new ideas are in the air, and important crossroads must soon be faced. Manufacturers, engineers, and ministerial staffers are currently wracking their brains over major changes that will force the politicians to make decisions whether or not they feel the time is opportune. Arms makers, most often aided by the authorities, have already taken some significant first steps: Eurodynamics, established by Thomson and British Aerospace; the creation of Matra-Marconi Espace; the expected collaboration of Aerospatiale and Deutsche Aerospace in the field of helicopters. But these first steps will have to be followed up by actions on a much larger scale: Reductions in military spending are inevitable over the medium term, and France—though it is not alone in this—will not be able to afford indefinitely the exponentially increasing costs of the research and development new equipment requires.

So what is the real future of the "battlements" policy advocated by the CAP experts? It is still too early to say—especially considering the fact, as the authors themselves note, that since the politicians have not yet decided which of the programs scheduled for completion under the current defense procurement plan to fund, there are likely to be cutbacks over the medium term. What will be cut? That is difficult to say... But this report, which has the advantage of putting the experts' predictions on the table, suggests that hard times are ahead for ground weapons and naval shipbuilding, while manufactures with a higher value-added will have more scope for development. Quite a few changes are in the offing!

French Arms Industry in Figures

The third largest arms maker in the world, France employs about 280,000 people in the industry, which in 1987 had sales estimated at Fr100 billion (about 35 to 40 percent overseas), far behind the USSR and the United States (\$180 billion).

The French arms industry seems at first glance fairly concentrated: The 20 largest companies account for 90 percent of sales in the sector. Yet it is much less concentrated than its foreign counterparts: While the entire German arms industry is organized around Daimler-Benz, France continues to support two aviation groups (Dassault and Aerospatiale); despite the emergence of Sextant Avionics, which has brought under one umbrella a number of Thomson's specialized groups, quite a few medium-sized companies (SAT, SFIM, Inter-technique,...) also have a piece of the market and often develop competing products.

Thomson-CSF, the largest electronics and defense company in France and Europe (annual turnover of Fr33.5 billion), employs 45,000 people in the fields of radar, weapons systems, detection, and communication systems. Aerospatiale (Fr31.5 billion in 1989) produces space and tactical missiles and helicopters for military use; Dassault (Fr19.1 billion) is the expert in combat aircraft; Matra (Fr21.7 billion) produces ground-to-air and air-to-air missiles (Mistral, Magic, Mica), while SNECMA [National Company for the Design and Building of Aircraft Engines], with its M88 to power the Rafale, has a product that should be its crowning jewel for the next 20 years or more. The Ground Weapons Industrial Group (GIAT) (Fr7 billion turnover) will become a state-owned company in July.

Defense Industries Look at the Disarmament Market

Manufacturers in a position to do so are already anticipating an increasing business in observation equipment and electronic intelligence-gathering systems...

Whether they admit it or hide their eyes, preferring to believe they can live forever on the research and purchase contracts signed by French authorities under the most recent defense procurement plan, French arms makers know that sales prospects are not rosy now.

There are some ways—perhaps not an exceptionally large number of them—to turn the situation to advantage, however, and a few manufacturers have been trying for several years now to anticipate the progress being made toward disarmament.

Starting from elementary notions, they thought about the fact that the verification of disarmament treaties and monitoring measures taken by governments would mean a reconfiguration of military spending; in a nutshell, they concluded that space- and air-based observation, electronic intelligence, data processing and automatic signal processing would eat up those portions of the budget reserved for traditional equipment such as tanks, helicopters, artillery and combat aircraft.

From this perspective, Jean-Luc Lagardere and Matra seem to have in hand a few high cards they did not draw at random—cards which on 18 April will be seen to have earned the president of the firm and his two closest associates (Jean-Louis Gergorin and Philippe Camus) the coveted "laurels" of AVIATION WEEK, the Washington-based bible of the world aeronautics and space industry. What the magazine is rewarding is an enterprising strategy which moved—from a basically military oriented business base—to the development of expertise in such areas as satellite construction, imagery processing, and real-time management of electronic information. Three years ago Matra and the European Propulsion Company (SEP, a subsidiary of SNECMA) created a joint company, MSII, to specialize in imagery processing—in particular, imagery from the Spot 1 and 2 satellites—as well as observation systems and Air Force mission preparation: skills directly utilizable in the monitoring of disarmament and in the implementation of confidence-building measures, for example under the rubric of the "Open Skies" accords which will permit military reconnaissance aircraft from each alliance to overfly the territory of the other. So far MSII's success is encouraging: turnover in the neighborhood of Fr500 million in 1989, with 20 percent annual growth.

Beyond reductions in military spending per se, which will take effect gradually over the years, the famous "dividends of peace" will also translate into profound changes in the economic and commercial structure of the arms industry. Thus it is possible to cut down on the cost of research and development by means of cooperative arrangements that would also give rise to economies of scale. Such cooperation will be facilitated by detente. In the field of tactical missiles, cooperation of this type between the French and Germans (Aerospatiale and MBB) goes a long way back, and the two are jointly developing the future Tiger combat helicopter. Along the same lines, the French and Italians have teamed up to develop the future Eurosam ground-to-air defense system. The next step, already taken by Thomson and British Aerospace, is direct merger in one sector of activity: in this instance missiles, with the creation of a joint subsidiary, Eurodynamics; but Aerospatiale and Deutsche Aerospace are getting ready to do the same thing in the field of helicopters. Others will follow.

The arms makers that succeed in keeping their heads above water are going to be those that are able to shift their sales orientation back toward civilian markets. This concern has already been acknowledged by Aerospatiale, among others: In 1988, for the first time, its turnover of Fr28 billion owed more to civilian (51 percent) than military (49 percent) activities. In 1989, the trend continues: Its Fr31.5 billion turnover is 56 percent civilian, 44 percent military. Even Dassault, often accused of nourishing an "arms monoculture," is tacking with the wind: Serge Dassault recently announced that turnover in 1989 (Fr19.5 billion, of which 69 percent was military, 27 percent civilian, and two percent space-related) did not reflect his hopes. According to Dassault's CEO, those hopes will be realized when military aviation accounts for no more than 55 percent of sales, against 35 percent for civil sales and 10 percent for space. Now that's a real cultural revolution!

Footnotes

1. Thomson, Matra, Aerospatiale, Intertechnique.
2. Orders placed in 1989 should be between Fr23-25 billion, compared to Fr37.5 billion in 1988.
3. Directorates of ground weapons, naval construction, aeronautical construction, engines, etc.

Submarine Cooperation With Spain Proposed

90ES0656B Paris LE MONDE in French
10 Mar 90 p 36

[Unattributed article: "France Proposes Joint Venture With Spain To Build Conventional Submarines"]

[Text] France has proposed a joint venture with Spain to build conventionally powered attack submarines. Prospects for cooperation between the French and Spanish naval construction industries were the main topic of discussions held by Mr Gerard Renon, state secretary for defense, and his Spanish counterpart, Mr Rafael de la Cruz Corcoll, during the latter's 7-10 March official visit to this country. The Spanish minister was to be familiarized with French naval capabilities, including the antisubmarine warfare frigate Georges-Leygues and the nuclear attack submarine Rubis.

Before his meeting with Mr de la Cruz Corcoll, the French state secretary gave an interview to the Spanish trade publication SPANISH DEFENSE REVIEW. In the interview, Mr Renon said "France is putting special emphasis on nuclear-armed submarines but has not neglected research and development of attack submarines, whether equipped with nuclear or conventional propulsion systems, though the French Navy is not planning to use the latter. We would look favorably on—and be receptive to a cooperation agreement regarding—an initiative by Spain, if it so desires, to take the lead in building and commercializing conventional submarines in other markets. In fact, the Spanish Navy already has French-designed submarines and is looking

for a program to replace the Daphne. One can envisage a new form of cooperation between Spain's Bazan naval shipyards and the French naval construction directorate. If an understanding can be reached, it would be easy to work out the design, specifications, and development of a new submarine, a successor to the Agosta or even an adaptation of the Rubis," Mr Renon concluded.

Several foreign countries, notably Malaysia and Saudi Arabia, have signaled interest in acquiring submarines. France is now engaged in building nuclear attack submarines (equipped with torpedo-launchers and redirectable missile-launchers), which it cannot export. Since France no longer produces conventionally-powered submarines (diesel-electric), though it still has the know-how, Spain by entering into a bilateral agreement with France could serve as a "relay-country" in helping to satisfy market needs.

Aircraft Carrier Service Extended Until 1998

90ES0657C Paris LE MONDE in French
11-12 Mar 90 p 18

[Unattributed article: "Clemenceau Aircraft Carrier Will Be Kept in Service Two Additional Years"]

[Text] The French Navy is going to have to keep the Clemenceau aircraft carrier running an additional two years. Originally scheduled for decommissioning in 1996, it went into service in November 1961, 18 months before its twin, the Foch, which is now expected to last until the year 2001. Now it seems the Clemenceau must stay in service, with some modifications, until 1998, the new target date for entry into service of the nuclear aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle. The extension of the Clemenceau's life means the Navy is going to have three aircraft carriers simultaneously deployed between 1996 and 1998, which could create delicate problems with regard to finding enough qualified personnel to man them all.

Mr Jean-Pierre Chevenement, the defense minister, announced this change in governmental policy in response to a written question submitted by Mr Remi Herment, a Centrist Union senator from the Meuse.

The Clemenceau, soon to reach its 30th birthday, is now deployed primarily as a helicopter carrier. The Foch carries Super-Etendard attack planes armed with nuclear-tipped medium-range air-to-ground (ASMP) missiles, but the Clemenceau with its complement of helicopters on board has room for only about 10 Super-Etendards equipped with an AN-52 gravity-released nuclear bomb. The advantage of the ASMP is that the plane's crew can fire it from a safe distance, whereas with the gravity-release bomb the aircraft must fly directly over the target. Also, the Clemenceau in its current configuration has only one operational catapult for launching planes (the Foch has two).

Crew Problems

Last year the government decided, as part of its effort to reduce the 1990-1993 defense procurement budget, to delay by two years (to 1998, instead of 1996) the entry into service of the nuclear aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle.

In his reply to the senator, Mr Chevenement said the two-year delay has saved money in the current budget period, but over time "stretching out the construction period for the Charles de Gaulle will inevitably increase the estimated total cost of the program." The defense minister did not give any figures, however. He merely indicated that the increase would be "less than 1.5 percent of the total estimate." It has already been learned that research and development of the aircraft carrier carries an estimated price-tag of Fr4 billion, while its construction at the Brest naval shipbuilding yards is expected to cost Fr7 billion.

"To insure the continuity of the naval air group," the defense minister added, "the aircraft carrier Clemenceau will be kept operational until the Charles de Gaulle goes into service, and this will require supplementary maintenance and repairs costing about Fr150 million."

The Clemenceau will undergo an initial overhaul in 1991, which is expected to immobilize it for three to five months, and another three-month overhaul in 1996.

According to unofficial military sources, the delay will add close to Fr300 million to the cost of building the Charles de Gaulle, while renovation of the Clemenceau will cost about Fr200 million. The fact that during a two-year period the Navy will have three operational aircraft carriers—the Charles de Gaulle will require a full crew for its sea trials—is going to force the General Staff to make difficult adjustments to the naval aviation staffing pattern.

Chevenement Advocates Minimum Nuclear Deterrent

*AU1404141290 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT
14 Apr 90*

[Text] Paris, April 14 (AFP)—The military balance in Europe is still heavily weighted in the Soviet Union's favour, according to French Defence Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement.

Mr Chevenement, in an interview appearing Sunday in the French magazine *Aviation Internationale*, said discussions on a new security mechanism for Europe can only take place after the conclusion of negotiations on reducing conventional forces in Europe (CFE) to remove the military imbalance.

He also called for the maintenance of "a minimum nuclear deterrent" as a guarantee of peace in Europe. "France and Britain hold special responsibility from this point of view," he said, referring to both countries' nuclear arsenals.

He said the main aim of the CFE talks in Vienna was to "eliminate the threat hanging over Europe stemming from the conventional forces superiority of the Warsaw Pact". The tide of democracy sweeping eastern Europe had not changed that objective, he said.

The 35 members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe—all Europe except Albania, plus the United States and Canada, are represented at the Vienna talks.

NORWAY

6 Billion Kroner Submarine Purchase Discussed

90EN0479A Oslo NY TID in Norwegian 16 Mar 90 p 2

[Article by Gunnar Zachrisen: "Norway Wants 6 Billion Worth of Submarines"; first paragraph is NY TID introduction]

[Text] While Norwegian politicians have for weeks been discussing how to raise a crisis-billion for care of the elderly, a gigantic investment program is continuing in the Defense Ministry. Norway will, among other things, buy six super-modern submarines from West Germany costing 6 billion kroner. "Insanity," says the leader of SV [Socialist Left Party] Erik Solheim, who now is recommending that the contract be cancelled.

Public opinion as well as politicians are turning in SV's direction on the question of defense cuts. First it was the Labor Party which spoke in new tones, and last week KrF [Christian People's Party] followed up with a decision by its national leaders.

When SV leader Erik Solheim is now making SV's campaign for defense cuts specific by talking about submarines and kroner and ore, he has in fact taken it one step further. Primarily he wants by this to show what colossal amounts are tied up in military investment programs.

"This is set aside in an investment program in this four-year period which no other social program could dream of—a colossal real growth. I can only mention that one single submarine, of the type we are ordering six of—one is already delivered—corresponds to the older package which there will perhaps be a majority for," said Solheim in an exchange with the prime minister in the Storting this week. But the prime minister immersed himself deftly in general phrases when the question of the billions in submarines was put on the table.

Largest Since the F-16

The submarines which Solheim is now looking at were ordered by the Norwegian Government from the Thyssen Shipyard in Emden in 1982. A total of six submarines with a value of 6 billion kroner were ordered—the largest weapons purchase Norway has made since the F-16 aircraft. Six billion kroner—or

6,000 million kroner—is equivalent to something like the annual cost of 120,000 child day care positions or the pay of 40,000 nurses.

Norwegian naval officers almost get tears in their eyes when they describe the new submarines, which they claim are "specially constructed for Norwegian waters and defense tasks." Submarines of the ULA-class are considered to be the best in NATO technology for conventional submarines. They can fire eight torpedoes and track several targets simultaneously.

On board there is an entirely newly-developed control and fire-control system from Norwegian Defense Technology (NFT) in Kongsberg. Just this system alone has a price per unit of almost 250 million kroner, and it has cost one-half billion kroner to develop.

At the same time six submarines of the old guard KOBLEN-class are being equipped with modern electronic equipment. This will come to about 450 million kroner per boat, in addition to the Thyssen contract.

Three Remain

The contract for billions with the West German shipyard was signed by the Norwegian Government and tied to a reciprocal purchase agreement. As a result of this Norwegian firms have delivered goods worth almost 3 billion kroner to about 40 firms in the Thyssen group.

At present only one submarine has been delivered, but two more are under construction, and according to the plan three more will be delivered during 1991-92. It is these last three that SV wants to drop. The contract contains a clause that the order depends on appropriations from the Norwegian Storting. Therefore it must be breakable, SV believes.

"Six or None, Three Is Nonsense"

The inspector general of the Navy, Rear Admiral Rolf Eilhart Pedersen, told NY TID, "If we should cancel the order for three submarines as SV suggests, we will hardly get anything from the entire purchase."

He believes that six new supersubmarines of the ULA-class represent a minimum of readiness and strike power to an elongated and strategically important country such as Norway. Altogether 12 submarines is the number that we have had in recent years, and which we still will have after six of the old KOBLEN-class submarines are exchanged for the new ones of the ULA-class.

The inspector general is also very skeptical about the real saving effect of such action.

"One must remember that this contract was entered into for six ships, and that the price was set with this number in mind. Several boats are already in production. Parts and systems are in production. The shipyard in West Germany has deployed its resources for this task for a couple of years into the future. In addition, there is a reciprocal purchase agreement which has been very

lucrative for the Norwegian economy. All this enters the picture of a renegotiation if the order is to be cancelled."

He is optimistic about the threat of war, and does not deny that it will be possible to cut some sectors of the defense. But he warns strongly against hasty decisions in an international situation which can rapidly command great changes. He compares SV's submarine game with turning an electric switch on and off whether the threat of war exists or not.

"In my opinion that is not the way to maintain a credible military preparedness posture," said the inspector general.

Defense Minister Says No to New F-16's

90P20018A Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian
6 Apr 90 p 7

[Unattributed article: "No More F-16's"]

[Text] The defense minister informed the Storting's Defense Committee yesterday that the Ministry of Defense had rejected an offer from the American authorities to buy four F-16 fighter planes to replace aircraft which have been lost.

It was the Norwegian authorities who in August 1989 asked for an offer for four planes with an option for four additional planes, after the matter had been raised in the Defense Committee during treatment of Storting Report number 54.

SWEDEN

Navy Uses Own Minisub in Intrusion Test

Paper on Sub Report

90EN0431A Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER
in Swedish 9 Mar 90 p 2

[Editorial: "After Fewer Sub Alerts"]

[Text] People saw less foreign underwater activity during 1989. Many are also likely to have a reassured feeling, now that the supreme commander belatedly has published his report on the most recent year of activity. However, in order to say that the picture has become any clearer, you must have only the most modest demands.

We have behind us a phase in which submarine questions were aired nearly as often as in the old days. A report that attracted attention in the United States, but which is rather nonspecific, questions whether Sweden even wants to halt the violations in the face of risking major political complications. Other contributors to the debate present "proof" that the intrusions are guided by the Soviet military intelligence service GRU and perhaps made possible through some sort of less gentlemanly agreement about Sweden between Washington

and Moscow. And behind us we have a very recent hunt for something or someone in the archipelago.

The supreme commander cannot comment on all this in a briefing on 1989. What he does say is that no verified violation exists, but rather probable violations around our coast. The number of observations has dropped by nearly half. The majority are based on optical observations, meaning people have seen or appear to have seen foreign objects. This kind of thing is worth little unless substantiated by technical systems. As usual, it is mockingly said that only unusable photographs are available.

The supreme commander's double message is also routine: 1) A potential intruder may have become more cautious, because we have become more clever. 2) So far, no conclusions whatsoever can be drawn as to whether any conceivable activity aimed against us is finally ending.

To a government which does not reject the evaluations of the Armed Forces the situation becomes embarrassing: it must, consequently, continue to suspect, even though the alerts are decreasing, that either side or both are secretly using their resources to penetrate Swedish waters. Fears that "decoys" may have been recently used do not improve the situation. Such tactics would indicate that there is great determination somewhere.

The chancellery and the Foreign Ministry are hardly likely to derive much benefit from the detente around the world. They sit there with their seriousness, and for diplomatic reasons they draw no conclusions to such an extent that no security-political thinking process whatsoever is taking place.

It would be understandable if some longing could be detected in General Bengt Gustafsson's voice when he says that other countries fail to exploit violations they have been exposed to because it does not advance the cause when diplomatically valid proof is lacking, or because reconnaissance with no results hurts confidence in the Armed Forces. Both he and the government would perhaps like to avoid the annual seance around the circumstance that nothing really illuminating can be said. But there is no turning back, unless the public could be satisfied with a more or less speculative mass media alert.

Secret ASW Group

90EN0431B Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER
in Swedish 9 Mar 90 p 5

[Article by Ulf Busch and Anders Ohman: "Secret Group Detects Submarines"]

[Text] The Navy has been conducting its own underwater activity since 1987 in order to detect minisubs and divers suspected of having acted in Swedish waters during submarine incidents.

A special underwater group, organized by the Navy Diving Center, MDC, has been trained in a small diving

vessel. In several combat-type exercises the group has penetrated near sensitive defense establishments without being detected, near Karlskrona, among other places, and the protected Navy base at Musko in the southern part of the Stockholm Archipelago.

The Navy's underwater group consisting of specially trained divers was formed after the "Karlskrona 2" submarine incident in the winter of 1983-84, when suspected minisubs, diving vessels, and divers were observed, among other things.

In order to learn more about the tactical behavior of these underwater vessels, representatives of the Navy Diving Center went to Yugoslavia in November 1984 and bought two underwater vessels.

Near the Shores

In its working hypothesis the Navy assumed that foreign sabotage or reconnaissance units operate in shallow water around the shores in areas where the risk of detection is small. The principal duties of the units is reconnaissance and intelligence activity.

Since the summer of 1987 the MDC has been training units of the antisubmarine service in the tactical behavior of these underwater vessels. The purpose of the exercises was for the diving vessels to do all they can to fool the Swedish ASW [antisubmarine warfare] force.

In military language the underwater group is called an "aggressor unit," which should resemble a potential enemy and act as one—a kind of B-team under water.

During certain exercises the conscripted soldiers were informed of the underwater vessel's course and the time frame for its penetration into their monitoring area.

Despite this advance information, the two divers in the underwater vessel with air bubbles, engine and propeller noise, active sonar and controls above the surface passed the observation spots and arrived unnoticed right under the noses of the guard unit.

"The individual soldier has turned out to be unprepared for what to look for, despite being well prepared for our arrival," says one of the members of the underwater group.

The two underwater vessels are called R1 and R2, for one and two divers, respectively, and are a 1950's design.

The Navy's two specimens were built in 1978. The largest, R2, is five meters long, a little more than one meter in diameter, and is driven under water by a large propeller with a top speed of about 4.5 knots. It is guided by a control lever like an airplane, with little wings that can be turned and function as altitude and side rudders.

The batteries which drive the electric engine have sufficient capacity to secretly power the vessel for 40 nautical miles (about 75 km).

The divers' air supply is enough for five hours of diving time if they remain at five meters' depth. Each diver has a one-liter emergency air bottle on his stomach in case he has to leave the vessel suddenly.

Wire Telephone

The divers communicate with each other by means of a wire telephone in the diving mask. A wireless connection at sonar frequency can be established with the surface or with a potential mother sub.

The purpose of a realistic submarine exercise with the R2 is to allow the divers to pass secretly in and out of a predetermined archipelago region during a specific period of time.

First, the group's divers work out a scheme for reconnoitering the area and transporting the vessel to the area. The plan might entail disguises as sport fishermen or vacationers who have rented a cottage or parked their trailer on the beach. To transport the R2 a trawler might be rented, in which the group acts as fishermen.

"Even foreign divers who come here with underwater vessels must have a network on land which provides them with the necessary information," says one of the divers.

The route is specified and well memorized before diving with the R2. Suitable headlands, sounds, and depths have been carefully chosen for safe navigation under water by means of nautical charts and depth soundings.

Navigating under water is difficult, despite aids such as sonar, echo sounding, and gyro-compass.

One method, in principle safe, for this underwater vessel is to follow the sea floor at a certain depth all the time. Instead of setting a course straight across a bay, the beach is followed around bays and islands, at the same depth of water.

Maximum Three Seconds

The course is never set straight toward the mouth of a bay or sound, but toward a point right next to it. From there, it then goes into the bay or through the sound. Normal working depth during these operations is under 10 meters.

Another navigation method is to follow the vortices in the wake of a passing ship which stay around for quite a long time and can be seen by sonar.

Sometimes the divers must surface in order to check their position. Such a surface observation must not take longer than three seconds. If the diver's head is detected from land, the observer doesn't have time to understand what he or she saw during the short time among the wave movements on the surface.

Knowledge about the navigation techniques of the small vessels is part of the Navy's most important knowledge

since 1987. The submarine hunt was previously concentrated in large areas of water with deep channels.

Another important task for the Navy's R2 is so-called target search.

Visible Buoy

The vessel then has a visible buoy on the surface and runs with the instruments on in order for the ASW personnel to learn what it sounds like when listening to it with sonar.

The sounds are calibrated and recorded and become a "finger print," a sound which can then be used in an more serious situation when chasing suspected underwater vessels.

In a commentary to DAGENS NYHETER the Naval Staff stresses the difficulty of detecting these little underwater vessels using the existing technology, which is more geared toward finding larger, conventional submarines.

The Navy's lack of knowledge and capability was an important reason for buying the Yugoslav diving vessels. New lessons were immediately learned.

"The little underwater vessels contain a very small amount of air. For that reason they are more difficult to find by means of sonar," says Commander Mats Lindemalm, Naval Staff information chief.

The Navy's objective is in the long term to improve its ability to prevent subs from penetrating.

"It was asserted that a conventional sub had been in Harsfjarden in 1982. This statement has not been repeated. It may mean that our systems to prevent larger submarines from entering have improved," Mats Lindemalm tells DAGENS NYHETER.

During the 1980's much-noted submarine incidents, the defense leadership did not say very much about these smaller foreign underwater vessels, which are suspected of violating Swedish waters.

Difficult to Detect

When Supreme Commander Bengt Gustafsson in March 1988 quickly showed a sonar image of an approximately 29-meter-long foreign submarine, smaller underwater vessels were also mentioned.

The supreme commander described the difficulty of detecting these little vessels in a few words. It must take place at close range either from surface ships or from the air.

Of the submarine incidents during the 1980's, it is particularly in Harsfjarden, Karlskrona, Lerskar in the Stockholm Archipelago, and Tore in Bottenviken that small underwater vessels are thought to have appeared in inner waters.

Intruders Use Deception

*90EN0431C Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER
in Swedish 9 Mar 90 p 5*

[Article by Anders Ohman: "Foreign Power Uses Decoys"]

[Text] The Navy has indications that deceptive targets from the violating power may have been involved in the submarine hunt along the Swedish coast.

This was confirmed by Supreme Commander Bengt Gustafsson on Thursday when he commented on the official 1989 submarine report, after the customary presentation to the government.

The suspicion of decoys which have fooled the Navy's system and triggered armed intervention is a current topic after the most recent mine explosion near Musko Naval base in the southern Stockholm Archipelago at Malsten on 24 February. A still unknown number of mines were detonated against a foreign submarine on its way from inner waters at Mysingen to the sea.

Wire-Guided Torpedo

"There are indications of a deception system," said the supreme commander, who did not want to elaborate on which incident it was during which these indications had been recorded.

A dummy target, or "decoy," may consist of a wire-guided torpedo which is launched against a mine line and creates a magnetic signature like a sub.

The mines then explode toward the decoy. In the messy underwater image that appears after the explosion, the submarine escapes. Other types of decoy actions can be created electronically, ASW experts tell DAGENS NYHETER.

The follow-up analysis of the armed intervention at Malsten will not be completed until a few months from now. No findings were made so far on the sea floor, but all the indications taken together show that a foreign submarine passed on its way out. The first sub incident of the 1990's was not judged to be a "deep penetration," according to the supreme commander.

Between eight and 10 reports of suspected foreign underwater activity were submitted during 1989. The number of reports with a great deal of substance have decreased by half, both from military and civilian sources.

The reports came from all sections of the coast: the Norrland coast, the east coast, the Stockholm and Sormland Archipelagoes and the south coast. A "deep penetration" was made in the Stockholm Archipelago last summer.

Cautious

The supreme commander is of the opinion that the reduction in sub sightings is due to the intruder acting more cautiously.

"Several years of study are needed to say that the volume has decreased," the supreme commander said.

With the rigid demand for proof of a "confirmed violation," there are so far three incidents which are 100-percent certain: U 137 in October 1981, Harsfjarden 1982, and Havringe 1988.

"Other countries are exposed to submarine violations, but don't document them as well as Sweden, unless the proof is 100-percent," said the supreme commander, and mentioned the Soviet Union as an example. The fact that the U.S. U2 spy plane violated Soviet territory was not revealed until pilot Powers could be shown to the world.

Own Minisub Beats Defenses

*90EN0431D Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER
in Swedish 10 Mar 90 p 5*

[Article by Anders Ohman: "Diving Vessel Threat to Coast"]

[Text] Small diving vessels may have violated Swedish territorial waters as far back as the beginning of the 1980's. The intruding submarine system also includes conventional subs, minisubs, and divers.

This is what the Defense Staff says in a comment to DAGENS NYHETER on information in Friday's edition that the Swedish Navy's R2 diving vessel repeatedly managed to penetrate military protection of sensitive defense facilities—a training activity which has provided valuable knowledge for defending against the submarine threat.

H.G. Wessberg, Defense Staff information chief, does not want to comment on whether the appearance and capability of the suspected intruding diving vessels are of the same type as the Navy's R2. The R2 was bought in Yugoslavia in 1984, when, among other things, Navy personnel were trained for five weeks to use the system.

Breathe Through Mask

"I can only say that diving vessels might be a part of the system that is intruding, in combination with larger vessels and divers on underwater scooters. We aim to counteract this entire system with our ASW capability," says H.G. Wessberg.

He emphasizes the importance of differentiating between minisub and diving vessel. Minisubs, which represent the majority of the penetrations of Swedish waters during the 1980's, have air in the hull in order for the crew to breathe. Diving vessels, of the Navy's R2 type, are driven by divers breathing through a mask, coupled to oxygen tanks. The vessel's cockpit is filled with water when under way.

The "Minisub" Can More Easily Evade Detection

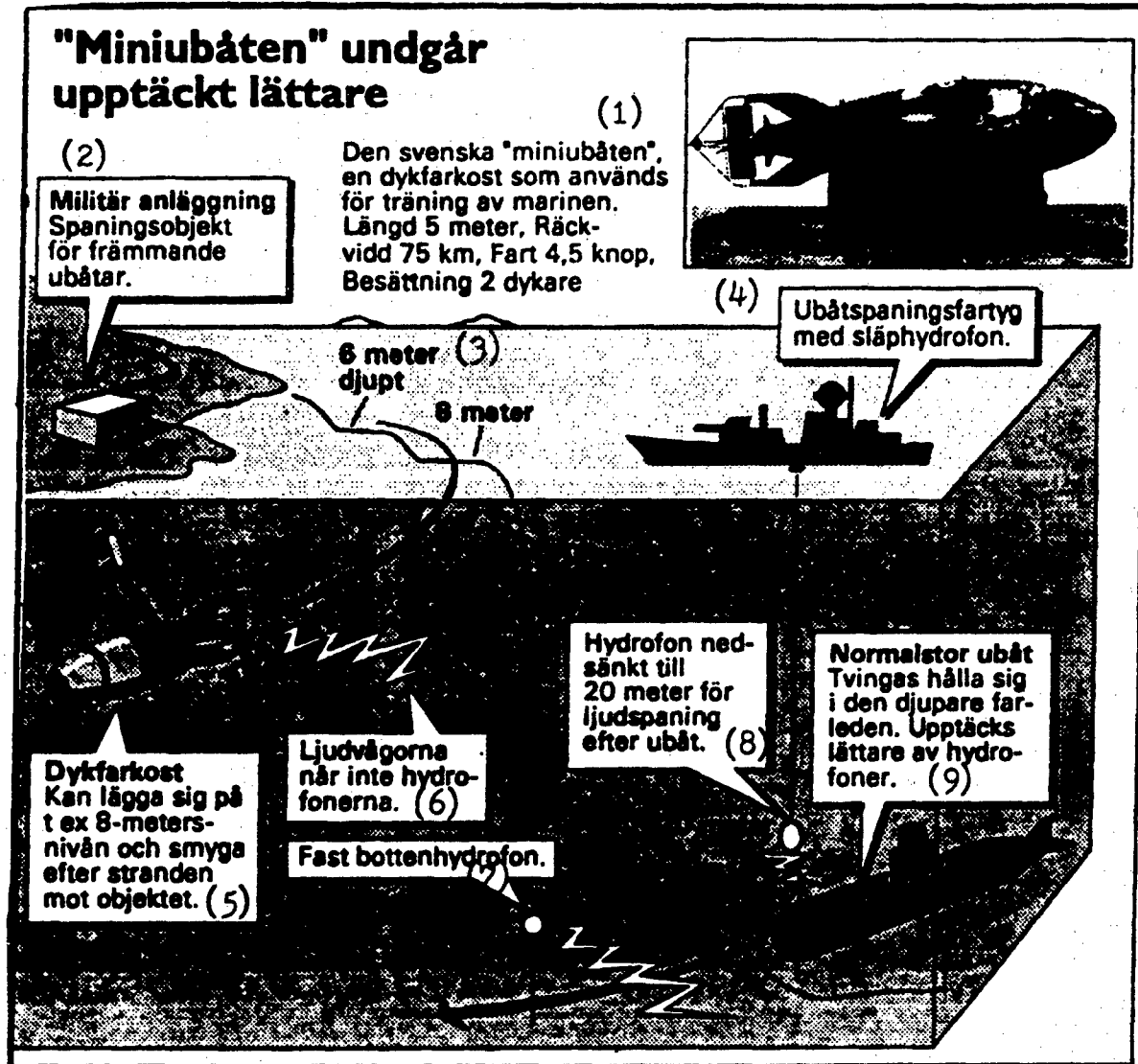


Illustration: HANS MOLIN

Key:

1. The Swedish "minisub," a diving vessel used by the Navy for training. Length five meters, range 75 km, speed 4.5 knots. Crew: two divers
2. Military facility; reconnaissance object for foreign subs
3. Six meters' depth
4. ASW ship with towed sonar
5. Diving vessel; can position itself at a depth of eight meters, e.g., and sneak along the shore toward the object
6. Sound waves do not reach the sonars
7. Hydrophone fixed on sea bed
8. Sonar lowered to 20 meters to listen for sub
9. Normal-size sub; forced to stay in the deeper channel. More easily detected by sonar.

Submarines and surface ships such as fishing boats may be used as mother ships for diving vessels. Minisubs, of the same type as the 29-meter-long coastal sub which, according to technical evidence, has repeatedly violated Swedish territorial waters, operate independently. The small vessels fool the Navy's antisubmarine units more easily, but they are vulnerable.

Difficult To Find

"Diving vessels are more difficult to find but easier to take countermeasures against. Minisubs and conventional submarines are easier to detect but more difficult to combat with weapons," says H.G. Wessberg.

Countermeasures developed since the 1980's primarily include the capability of listening under water by means of sonar. Listening is a better method than seeing, in the opinion of ASW experts.

"It is meaningless to look out over the water. We wouldn't understand what it is we see," one submarine hunter with the naval civil defense tells DAGENS NYHETER. The civil defense plays an important role in looking for small diving vessels. The civil defense often consists of residents of the archipelago, who grew up in a certain area of the archipelago and are quick to take notice of changes in skerries and rocks. New types of sonar for underwater listening are tested by the civil defense.

Difficult Question

The Navy's seagoing ASW force within the Coastal Fleet, with fixed and mobile ASW companies from the Coast Artillery, are primarily used against the larger types of subs, while reconnaissance and monitoring units act against diving vessels and foreign divers.

Only a small group of military personnel and politicians knows the current overall picture of the appearance of the violating subs, minisubs, and diving vessels. The nationality of the violating subs is a constantly recurring, troublesome question for both the Armed Forces and the Foreign Ministry, which twice has taken diplomatic action against the Soviet Union: after the U 137 incident in 1981 and the Harsfjarden incident in 1982.

Since then no nation has been indicated, but the popular opinion suspects the Soviet Union each time subs are thought to operate in Swedish archipelagoes.

Believes It's the Soviets

Wilhelm Agrell, security policy researcher, is of the opinion that the Soviet Union is behind the submarine violations, including the minisubs which have appeared sporadically throughout the entire post-war period. During the 1977-79 period they underwent a decisive change, when systematic activity by military units was initiated, according to Agrell.

High-level Soviet military persons have repeatedly denied that their Navy has minisubs operating in the

Baltic Sea. The report of the Swedish Submarine Commission, which described two different minisub types operating in the 1982 Harsfjarden incident, was rejected by the Soviet military.

No Turret

In October 1987 British military sources maintained that the Soviet Union has turretless minisubs, with about a 15-meter-long hull, operating in the Baltic Sea. One of these minisubs is propelled by tracks, the other is without. Two British submarine specialists, Commander J.E. Moore and Commander R. Compton Hall, chief of the British Submarine Museum, supported the information.

A year later during a press conference in Tallinn in Estonia, the commander of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, Vice Admiral Vitaliy Ivanov, denied that the Soviet Union has military submarines in the Baltic, but [said] that there might be minisubs for scientific work and other, "non-military, purposes."

Navy Verifies Sounds From Intruding Submarine

90EN0434A Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER
in Swedish 14 Mar 90 p 5

[Text] The Navy has verified sound recordings from the latest submarine incident in the southern Stockholm Archipelago according to an announcement by the Defense Staff.

The sound suspected of coming from an intruding submarine was detected by hydrophones days before mines were exploded at Malsten Island, about 20 km south of the Musko Naval Base, on Saturday, 24 February.

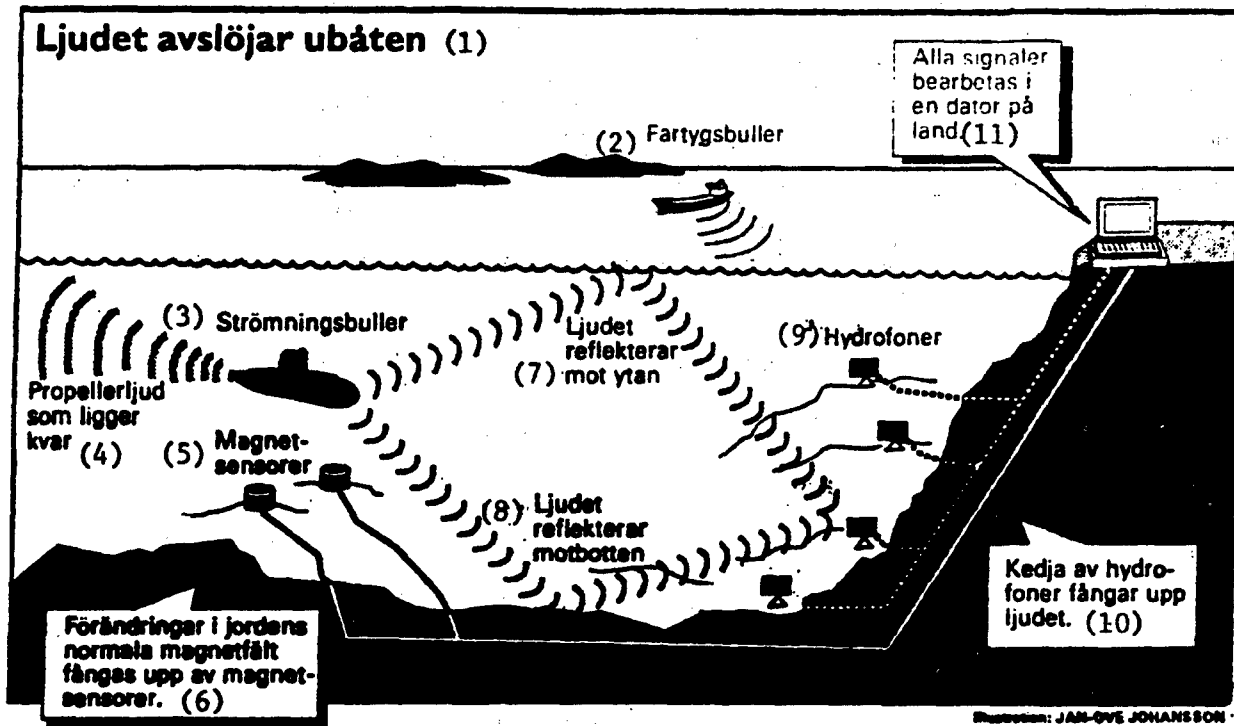
Thomas Gur, the Defense Staff's press officer, told DAGENS NYHETER: "We have a number of technical indications, among them sound recordings."

In addition to the suspected submarine sounds detected by hydrophone, the Navy also picked up indications through magnetic coils and mine sensors. The Defense Staff says there were a number of indications from mutually independent systems which, following a logical chain, led to the taking of action.

During the series of submarine incidents in the 1980's, the Navy verified sound recordings from suspected submarines. In the analysis work following a submarine incident, the Navy can use a card file of sound signatures to compare submarine sounds and see if they are identical. In connection with the submarine incident in Havringe in 1988—which according to the OB [commander in chief of the Armed Forces] was one of three submarine intrusions into Sweden about which there is 100-percent certainty—the Navy verified the sound signatures from the small coastal submarine or minisub that was given a thorough shaking up by the Antisubmarine Defense Force, according to the Navy.

As it continues its analysis following the incident in Malsten in February, the Navy will determine whether the suspected submarine sounds are identical.

Underwater sound betrays the presence of foreign submarines. In its studies into antisubmarine defense, the FOA (Defense Research Institute) took great pains to



Key:

1. Sound Betrays Submarine
2. Noise from surface vessel
3. Noise of current
4. Propeller noise that remains behind
5. Magnetic sensors
6. Changes in the earth's normal magnetic field are picked up by magnetic sensors
7. Sound reflecting off the surface
8. Sound reflecting off the sea floor
9. Hydrophones
10. Array of hydrophones picks up the sound
11. All signals are processed by computer on land

develop hydroacoustic techniques. The government invested 700 million kronor in antisubmarine defense in 1988, and some of that money was used to expand monitoring systems in the archipelago areas around sensitive military targets.

A submerged foreign submarine can be detected by passive and active methods. Noise or magnetic fields from the submarine can be detected passively by sensors. Passive hydrophones located on the sea bottom pick up the sound, and they can be made sensitive to sound from a specific sector. This prevents irrelevant noise interference from being picked up by the hydrophone.

Magnetic sensors are placed in the same area of the sea floor to record changes in the earth's magnetic field that are caused by a suspected submarine. The signals from those magnetic sensors are directed to a monitoring post, where they are processed by computer using the so-called multisensor technique.

FOA researchers say: "By using information from several different sensors, the risk of a false alarm can be reduced."

TURKEY

Defense's Giray Views Military, New Missile

NC1804081890 Istanbul *MILLIYET* in Turkish
12 Apr 90 p 8

[Text] Minister of National Defense Safa Giray has said that Turkey's military strength is superior to that of any country in the Middle East. He said: "Our people should not worry. The Armed Forces can teach everyone a lesson."

Safa Giray greatly welcomed the success of the first Turkish ASR- 227 missile and that it passed all its tests. He said: "Our technology and resources are enough in that regard."

We drew Safa Giray's attention to the powerful arms possessed by a number of Turkey's neighbors. He said that manufacturing chemical arms was not a special achievement. Giray noted: "We are a peaceful country, so we are opposed to such arms."

Giray replied to our question on Syria as follows: "We have our F-16 aircraft. We are developing them so that they can stop every kind of threat against Turkey. Technologically, our aircraft are superior to Syria's. Furthermore, the arms that are most effective are those which are used skillfully."

Safa Giray said that work is continuing to strengthen Turkey's air control and early warning systems. He recalled that contracts have been put out for tender offers in that regard. He said: "The problem of immobile and mobile systems has been resolved."

Recalling the claims that the Spanish CASA transport planes were inadequate, Giray asserted: "Transport aircraft are used for transporting vehicles, equipment, and paratroops. The CASA aircraft can do this easily. This aircraft has been through all the tests successfully. Why should we buy more expensive aircraft? We are not after luxury. Do not be misled by the propaganda of the other firms."

First ASR-227 Missile Produced, 2000 Km Range
NC1804081290 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish
12 Apr 90 p 8

[Report by Tuncer Bahcivan: "The First Turkish Missile Is Ready"]

[Excerpts] The first Turkish missile, the ASR-227, manufactured by the Defense Research and Development Institute, has been tested successfully. The institute, which is affiliated with the Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Institute, is now waiting for instructions from the general staff's office to start producing the missile. [passage omitted]

The range and destructive capability of the prototype ASR-227 missile, which uses solid fuel, is adjustable. Modern technology has been used in the production of the first Turkish missile, and it is capable of hitting targets at a distance of 2,000 km if necessary. [passage omitted]

Ammunition Exports to Far, Middle East Planned
TA1304144790 Ankara ANATOLIA in English
1347 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Ankara (A.A)—The state owned Machinery and Chemical Industry Corporation (MKE) is planning to export 20 million dollars worth of ammunition to Tunisia and Malaysia in the near future. MKE officials say the ammunition to be sold to Tunisia and Malaysia includes rockets.

Far East and Middle Eastern countries top the list of countries to which MKE exports ammunition.

Aimed toward a more dynamic and outward looking organization focusing on productivity and profitability,

MKE, under the leadership of its new general manager, Adnan Ignebekcioglu, is currently undergoing a number of rapid changes.

These changes stem from an initiative to decentralize MKE's non-defense-related interests and give them more say in decision making with an eye to profitability. This in turn, it is hoped, will allow MKE to concentrate on becoming a purely defense-orientated industry holding company.

In January this year a number of non-defense-related subsidiaries started operating independently. These were producing batteries, shotgun cartridges, steel, electrical equipment, woodwork, and various items of machinery.

'Sea Wolf 1' Naval Exercises End in Golcuk
TA1304134990 Ankara ANATOLIA in English
1315 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Golcuk (A.A)—"Sea Wolf 1," the planned naval exercises organised by the Turkish Navy, ended Thursday [12 April] evening.

In the final phase of the eleven-day exercises conducted in both Turkish and international waters in the Black Sea, maritime transport between two regions and the defense of such transport routes were tested. During the exercises Airforce planes bombarded mobile targets with air fire.

A number of the warships taking part in the exercises were supplied with fuel while moving as they passed through the Bosphorus Strait. All the warships taking part in the exercises returned to Golcuk Naval Base in the Sea of Marmara on Thursday evening.

UNITED KINGDOM

U.S. Envoy Asked To Visit Proposed Radar Site
LD1304105190 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 1036 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Report by Brendan Berry]

[Text] America's ambassador to Britain has been asked to step into the row surrounding plans to build a massive radar station in west Wales. Welsh nationalists are inviting Mr Henry Cato to make a fact-finding tour of the area to gauge the strength of public opposition for himself.

Defence chiefs, in a joint British-US venture, want to construct a powerful installation on the coast near St David's, Dyfed, to track enemy missiles far out in the Atlantic. But local residents who have formed an action group are angry at that the complex, costing Britain a reported 15.5 million pounds sterling, might involve a mile-wide series of 100 ft pylons in an area of outstanding natural beauty.

In a letter to Mr Cato, Plaid Cymru [Welsh Nationalist Party] President Dr Dafydd Elis Thomas MP said he feared the US was unaware that St David's, named after the patron saint of Wales, was a shrine to Welsh Celtic and Christian tradition. "Building a military installation next to St David's would be the equivalent for your government of planting a radar station between the Jefferson and Lincoln memorials," he said. "This would be as intolerable to the American people as building this proposed station is to the people of Wales and I request you to come and see for yourself what we feel about it."

Residents claim the radar will ruin the environment and could pose a radiation hazard.

Company Says Iraqis Ordered 'Aiming Device'

LD1704180190 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 1705 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Report by Grania Langdon-Down]

[Excerpt] A company involved in the alleged "supergun" investigation said today the Iraqis asked it to make a component which could have been used as a "position or aiming" device.

Walter Somers, of Halesowen, near Birmingham, said it received the urgent order a week before customs officers impounded eight sections of steel piping at Teesport, Middlesbrough, which investigators said made up a 40-metre gun barrel. The firm, a subsidiary of Eagle Trust, said the order came through in the first week of April and it raised its concern about it with the Department of Trade and Industry on April 9.

Eagle Trust Chairman David James said: "Re-evaluated in the light of subsequent events and publicity there was concern that the component described in the order might be used as a positioning or aiming device." The DTI tonight declined to comment on the firm's disclosures.

They came as customs investigators continued a complicated paper chase in their inquiries into the alleged Iraqi gun barrel. A customs spokesman said: "Inquiries have now resumed after the Easter break. They will be based on paperwork which can be difficult to unravel and such inquiries are often long and complicated."

Customs are convinced the pipes could be used as the barrel for a large artillery gun. Their task is to see whether there was any intent to breach the export of prohibited goods control act, which carries a jail sentence or fine. Investigators first checked the teesport goods—manufactured by Sheffield Forgemasters and due to be exported as pipes for the petrochemical industry—on April 9 as part of Operation Bertha.

Documents were last week seized from the Sheffield company and Walter Somers, which had also manufactured pipes for Iraq.

The West Midlands firm said it was aware ballistics expert Dr Gerald Bull and his company space research

corporation acted as agents for various Iraqi orders and were the source of technical data and drawings related to them. Dr Bull was murdered outside his Brussels flat on March 22. [passage omitted]

Government Insists Tubes Part of Iraqi Gun

LD1804164290 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 1521 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Report by Alison Little, PRESS ASSOCIATION parliamentary staff]

[Text] Eight steel tubes seized on their way to Iraq by customs officers at Teesport, were intended to build a giant gun Trade Secretary Nicholas Ridley told the Commons today.

"The government is entirely satisfied that these tubes form part of a gun", he said in a statement.

Mr Ridley, who faced close questioning, said the government recently became aware of an Iraqi project to build a long-range gun based on designs developed by the recently-murdered Dr Gerald Bull.

But he reassured the house that parts already exported to Iraq from the UK could not form a full-sized gun.

Mr Ridley said that while customs inquiries were continuing "into possible criminal offences", it was not possible to go into further details of the case.

Shadow Trade Secretary Gordon Brown said this "embarrassing episode" had made the government the "object of ridicule", and that the government had been "deceived and duped on a grand scale".

He added: "This government allowed through an order which could have made it possible for Iraq to operate a weapon whose use could affect regional, and even world stability."

The trade and industry department [DTI] had been guilty of "slackness and complacency of almost criminal dimensions", because it could have investigated the matter far earlier.

Mr Ridley said in his statement: "On Tuesday April 10, customs officers at Teesport detained eight large steel tubes destined for Iraq which they considered might require an export licence under the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1989.

"Subsequently customs obtained related documents from firms believed to be involved. Experts from the Ministry of Defence later inspected the tubes and documents and advised that all the indications were that the tubes were components of a large-calibre armament, albeit of a scale outside anything previously experienced.

"The tubes were therefore seized and customs are making inquiries to see if any individuals or firms within the UK have committed customs offences.

"In the summer of 1988, the DTI was approached by two of the companies now known to be connected with the manufacture of these components.

"In June 1988 Walter Somers asked if licences were needed for the export of metal tubes to Space Research Corporation in Belgium.

"In July, Sheffield Forgemasters asked if licences were needed for the export of tubes to Iraq for use in the polymerisation of polythylene and Walter Somers in August made a further inquiry related to that contract.

"On the information available at that time, it was decided that the export licences were not needed for these goods."

Mr Ridley assured the house: "Until a few days ago, my department had no knowledge that the goods were designed to form part of a gun.

"If my department had known that purpose then, they would of course have advised that the licences were necessary and they would not have been granted.

"The government recently became aware in general terms of an Iraqi project to develop a long range gun based on designs developed by the late Dr Gerald Bull.

"The goods that were seized at Teesport, and related documents, are consistent with what is known of Dr Bull's development.

"The government is entirely satisfied that these tubes form part of a gun and that the customs action was correct."

The trade secretary congratulated customs for stopping the export of "these parts of the gun".

He said: "I understand that it will not be possible to build a complete full-sized gun from parts that have been supplied from the UK.

"I hope that the house will understand that, while customs inquiries are continuing into possible criminal offences, it is not possible to go further into the details of this case."

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