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17 June 1985

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17 JUNE 1985

POLITICAL

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

TIME SEEN RUNNING OUT FOR FRANCO-GERMAN INITIATIVES

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 17 May 85 p 6

[Article by Roger de Weck: "Do the Germans Know What They Want? If Kohl and Mitterrand Want to Move Europe Forward They Had Better Hurry"]

[Text] Paris, May--Moods change so quickly and so easily. At the conclusion of the international economic summit in Bonn Francois Mitterrand, delighting in his unique position, held a memorable press conference. Every sentence exuded pride in having steadfastly withstood American pressure and reaffirmed himself as a true European. Just five days after this appearance, however, the French president felt compelled to appear before the press once again. With no advance notice he invited the reporters who had accompanied him to Bonn, plus a few more, to an informal--downright unusual--question and answer session at the Elysee Palace. What news did he have for them?

None. Mitterrand did not want to announce any decisions; he just wanted to create a new atmosphere. In Bonn an elated, self-important politician was basking in the success of the moment. In Paris he was once more the prudent, cautious, forward-looking president. To him the disappointment of the French press over Helmut Kohl's vacillation and the criticism of the "windy" chancellor must have seemed exaggerated. Now Francois Mitterrand was trying to smooth the waves, justify his rather solitary opposition to "Star Wars" and upcoming negotiations on world trade, and above all alleviate concerns about Franco-German relations.

The conservative FIGARO wrote of a "serious setback," and the lead articles in all of the Paris papers followed a similar line. It was no coincidence that the very first question directed at Mitterrand dealt with this difficult give-and-take relationship between Bonn and Paris. In his reply the president very nearly sought sympathy for Kohl's dualistic attitude; later, in connection with another matter, he praised the willingness of the FRG to make sacrifices for European concerns. In short, he was as accommodating as could be. Obviously from the very beginning President Mitterrand did not want to be accused of casting a pall over the special Franco-German relationship.

Although Mitterrand does not accept the phrase "Franco-German axis," his European policy is based on just such a concept now more than ever before. "I do

not expect much of Great Britain anyway," he said seven weeks before the EC summit meeting in Milan at which the reform of the European Communities would be discussed. In his search for a European policy breakthrough he must turn to Helmut Kohl. Both men are still awaiting the big breakthrough such as the one accomplished by Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt with the development of the European Currency System. Mitterrand would like to be able to show a success before the French parliamentary elections in March 1986. Seldom have Franco-German relations therefore played such a direct role in France's internal politics. At the same time the pro European mood now prevailing in this country is impressive.

It would be ill-advised for Chancellor Kohl not to take advantage of this opportunity. He has to deal with a French partner who has proved to be an ardent European, not least of all through his exemplary tenure as chairman of the EC Council during the first half of 1984. Even at the risk of losing a few percent of the vote in the south of France, Mitterrand voted for admitting Spain and Portugal to the EC, a step which could cost any French head of state greatly in terms of domestic political support. The basic principle of the unanimous vote in the decision-making process within the EC Council of Ministers, originally put through by General de Gaulle, has been called into question by Mitterrand. There is no doubt that he is a particularly "European" president. The time is favorable for moving forward with Franco-German agreements on European unity.

Of course, the time is also growing short. Mitterrand will remain a partner with whom one can do business only until the end of this year. After that the election campaign will divert his attention first of all, and then, as of March 1986, he will have his hands full with the domestic political crisis for which France is headed. Who will be in charge in Paris following the elections? Will Mitterrand make it? Will France enter a months-long or even years-long period of domestic and foreign policy paralysis? France's partners do not exactly look forward to having to work simultaneously with a conservative prime minister and a left-leaning president elected to serve until 1988. The opposition and the press are already trying to determine who will probably make up the French delegation to the international economic summit in Tokyo next year--and whether France will be able to take part in it at all ...

Naturally the Franco-German partnership reflects the basic interests of both countries too well for a shift in the power structure or the government to do it any harm. But there will no doubt be time lost following the elections--precious time. If this opportunity is not to be missed before the end of 1985, "Bonn"--and from the French point of view there has for some time been no unity within the Kohl-Genscher-Stoltenberg triumvirate--must be prepared to actively review the French initiatives and if necessary adapt them to their own purposes. Bonn must know what it wants. And Bonn must show its desire.

Up to now European policy discussion has centered on three main points which all originated in Paris. No one can deny that more efficient EC institutions, a better coordinated European research effort (Eureca) and greater monetary cooperation extending even to the introduction of a currency valid for all of Europe (ECU) are valid and important objectives. When the French formulate

these ideas they naturally inject their own interests and political concepts into their initiatives. For this reason many politicians in Bonn are suspicious of them from the start. But instead of present counterproposals they present nothing. Bonn is seldom prepared to contribute its own concepts to the dialogue.

One small example of this involves the plans proposed by France for a Franco-German or European Peace Corps, a joint group of people to provide development assistance. With this plan the French, otherwise unyielding when it involves this question, indicated a willingness to cooperate in Africa and appeared to be in agreement with a long-term German involvement. But instead of readily taking the ball into their own court and exploring all of the advantages and disadvantages of the plan, the German side immediately sensed great danger: Paris wants to provide development aid under the French flag with German money. Nothing more has been heard about a joint Peace Corps plan for months now.

Both countries complement one another in many areas, and this fact could be used to the advantage of all Europe if the now and then somewhat diffuse French initiatives would be given concrete form by the German side. Regarding the currency question, Bonn could try to bargain for the removal of French controls on capital and the institution of a truly independent official currency agency (patterned after the Bundesbank) in exchange for strengthening the ECU, particularly since there has never been a greater convergence of economy policies in the FRG and France than there is today. In the case of Eureka and the plan for a technological Europe, Paris is likewise more than willing to make concessions simply in order to move forward. At the first German objection, the French, who long ago vowed to give up believing in pat solutions, did not pursue their suggestion to found a European research agency.

"When we propose concrete projects, the accusation is that they correspond too closely to our own ideological interpretations. And when we hold on to these initiatives the accusation is that they are too theoretical and vague. What should we do?" These are the nearly despairing questions asked within the highest circles of the Paris government. Of course it would be one-sided to accuse only the Germans of "walking on water" in Europe. Too often equally significant British opposition to French initiatives is overlooked. Kohl and Mitterrand have simply celebrated this partnership long enough, spoken often enough "from the heart," continued to walk on hand in hand and raised expectations long enough that they can hardly continue in this vein after the interlude of the Bonn summit. A little less emotional warmth and a little more coolly thought-out politics are needed. "Cool temperatures encourage activity," said Wilhelm Busch long ago.

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CSO: 3620/358

POLITICAL

CONFLICTING VIEWS ON DENKTAS' REFERENDUM

Negative Vote Not Advantageous

Nicosia 0 AGON in Greek 8 May 85 p 1

Excerpts We neither underestimate the percentage nor the significance of the negative votes of the Denktas plebiscite for the "constitution" of his pseudo-state. But also we shall not hasten to join the celebrations and triumphant boastings that the majority of the Turkish Cypriots disapprove of the Denktas separative actions.

There is not a specific and solid element which could persuade and assure us that the percentage of the Turkish Cypriots which disapproves of the pseudo-constitution did so in order to express their opposition to the establishment and consolidation of a Turkish Cypriot "state". Nor do we have in mind the declaration of a Turkish Cypriot leader--among those who opposed the constitution--that the negative vote meant to renounce the "independence" of the Turkish Cypriots.

On the contrary, it appears that the causes for the negative vote should be sought in internal reasons and they could perhaps have the disapproval of the constitution's servile provisions or even that of Denktas personally.

Since the state was proclaimed with the unanimous consent of all Turkish Cypriot parties, we do not think there are any doubts as to the manner in which the Turkish Cypriots are coping with Denktas' separative actions. Therefore, we cannot say that the negative vote of any percentage of Turkish Cypriots means disapproval of the pseudo-state or opposition of the Turkish Cypriots to their independence and, especially, their positive response to the Greek Cypriot positions

But even if we accept, for the sake of argument, that the percentage of Turkish Cypriots who voted against the pseudo-constitution disapproved of the division of the island and supported its renewal, even in such an improbable case one should not overestimate the role of the Turkish Cypriot masses in shaping the overall Turkish policy in Cyprus.

Even if they want, the Turkish Cypriots cannot be a serious obstacle to Ankara's plans on Cyprus. They cannot, that is, be either a lever of pressure

on Denktas' objectives or an impediment to Ankara's plans. Therefore, we should not close our eyes deliberately--we should not entertain any illusions and, above all, we should not be distracted from the substance and reality; a reality which is tragic:

Dektash has taken one more step towards implementing his plans and the Turks have further promoted their objectives while we are tossing about in a sea of confusion about what we really want and we are trapped in a terrible internal crisis which we escalate mercilessly.

'Loyalty' Seen in Turkish Cypriots

Nicosia 0 FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 9 May 85 p 3

/Excerpts/ The so-called plebiscite the chauvinistic Turkish Cypriot leadership organized has reaffirmed the truthfulness of the Greek saying: "Nothing bad is devoid of good." All these unfavorable reactions by the Turkish Cypriot parties and leaders against the plebiscite and the analysis of the related elements show that if we follow the right policy, which should not arm and strengthen Turkish chauvinism and which should not push the Turkish Cypriot masses into the arms of Denktas, then we can hope for a just solution, a viable solution of the Cypriot problem.

Since we do not exactly know what the population proportion in the northern section of Cyprus and, specifically, what the real number of those imported from Turkey is, we are not in a position to accept the view that the plebiscite would have failed without the colonists. We can say, however, with certainty that regardless of their number, the colonists played a decisive role in favor of the plebiscite.

Yet, the basic fact is that large masses of Turkish Cypriots which under certain conditions can be the overwhelming majority of the people do not accept the divisive policy of its chauvinist leadership; that they are ready for any honorable cooperation with the Greek Cypriots; that they rightly see the way for a solution of the Cyprus solution after which we can start working for our country's overall progress, for its economic progress, which will be a blessing for all its citizens without any religious, race, or other discriminations.

We must have the ability to properly handle our problems as well as the precious ability to foresee the future in either case. A proper policy on our part disarms the Turkish Cypriot chauvinism and strengthens all those healthy forces which desire the welfare of Cyprus and are working toward this end. The love for Cyprus, as a fatherland of all its Greek and Turkish inhabitants, was expressed by all those Turkish Cypriots who did not give a positive vote during the plebiscite.

Justifiably our newspaper headlined the news of the Turkish Cypriot reaction on the plebiscite as a "message of patriotism" because such reactions

against the Denktas policy are an expression of patriotism; they are an expression of love for Cyprus, our common fatherland; a love which is moreover expressed under conditions of a large and noticeable presence of Turkey. These reactions are burdening our leadership with serious duties which must occupy us daily.

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CSO: 3521/253

POLITICAL

AKEL STATEMENT ON ANTI-KIPRIANOU RALLY

NC120941 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 12 May 85 p 1

[Statement issued by the AKEL Political Bureau and published on 11 May]

[Text] People of Cyprus: The Cyprus issue is at an extremely delicate point. The failure of last January's summit created a dangerous deadlock which has been mercilessly exploited by the chauvinist Turkish Cypriot leaders. While the UN secretary general is undertaking tireless and insistent efforts for a new summit, the Turkish Cypriot leaders, with the support of the Ankara regime and the encouragement of U.S. imperialism, are creating new faits accomplis in an effort to bolster the illegal Turkish Cypriot state and the final partition of our island.

President Spiros Kiprianou's responsibility becomes increasingly understandable in face of these negative developments, which further complicate the Cyprus issue and make its solution even more difficult, because it is he who contributed to the summit's failure through his mishandling of the situation.

Meanwhile, with his current position, President Kiprianou has confirmed his obstinate refusal to accept the February 23 resolution and the March 29 decision of the House of Representatives. Despite the fact that Kiprianou has become a minority president, he insistently continues to refuse to accept the principle of collective decisionmaking in handling the Cyprus issue and the internationally accepted democratic principle of the implementation of majority decisions. Only by accepting and implementing this principle, will any meaning be given to the meetings of party leaders and representatives. Only in this way can there be any collective decisionmaking in the handling of the Cyprus issue.

Patriotic people in Cyprus: In the midst of the exceptionally critical conditions through which the Cyprus issue is now passing after the failure of the summit, because of the disruption of democratic cooperation and the fragmentation of the domestic front caused by Kiprianou's aimless actions and his insistence on making unilateral decisions regarding the Cyprus issue and the fate of the people, AKEL's Political Bureau has resolved to declare a pan-Cypriot mass meeting at 2030 on Friday, June 7, at Elevation Square in Nicosia with AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou as the main speaker.

Cypriot people: The primary duty today centers on the struggle to extricate the Cyprus issue from its current and dangerous deadlock, and the struggle for the justification and the salvation of Cyprus.

Through your active presence at the mass meeting you must proclaim your determination for:

- Acceptance of the House of Representatives resolution;
- Collective handling of the Cyprus issue;
- Acceptance of the democratic principle of the implementation of majority decisions;
- Declaration of a presidential election;
- Formation of a government of National Unity;
- Unity on the basis of joint position and joint tactics;
- Support of the Perez de Cuellar initiative;
- Rejection of new faits accomplis;
- Rejection of occupation and partition;
- Withdrawal of Turkish and all foreign troops from Cyprus;
- Demilitarization of Cyprus;
- Rapprochement of Greek and Turkish Cypriots;
- Achievement of a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable, and viable solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the summit agreements and UN resolutions.

Everyone must attend the 7 June mass meeting.

[Signed] The AKEL Political Bureau.

CSO: 3521/250

POLITICAL

ILLEGAL ARMS ALLEGEDLY FROM LEBANON

NC130811 Nicosia O AGON TIS DEVTERAS in Greek 13 May 85 p 1

[Text] A senior AKEL official has revealed that according to information available to his party, the arms referred to in a report prepared by AKEL originated from Lebanon.

This same official noted that all evidence acquired by AKEL in reference to its charges about the illegal importation and distribution of arms was personally given to President Spiros Kiprianou by AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou. These revelations had been disclosed by the senior AKEL official during a recent meeting in Nicosia.

Charges concerning the distribution of illegal arms were also made by DISI in an exclusive statement to this newspaper by Glavkos Kliridhis. In a second statement, the DISI chairman noted that a government official was among those involved in the distribution of arms.

Replying to these charges, the government spokesman stated that there is no reason for concern. The government is prepared to strike at any form of illegality, no matter from where it originates.

CSO: 3521/250

POLITICAL

BRIEFS

UN MEMBER'S ARRIVAL--Paul Wurth, who was recently appointed the third member of the Missing Persons Committee to replace the late Claude Pilloux, has arrived in Cyprus. A UN statement issued in Cyprus notes that his trip is a familiarization tour that will last about a week. Mr Wurth will meet with the Greek and Turkish Cypriot members of the Missing Persons Committee.
[Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 19 May 85]

SETTLERS' FAMILIES--More families of settlers have arrived in the occupied areas and have settled in parts of the Karpas peninsula. According to our reports, 10 families have settled at Rizokarpasso. The settlers arrived recently, and prior to the "elections" in the occupied areas. The view is that they have arrived in order to vote during the referendum. Of course, one should not rule out the arrival of more settlers recently and their settlement in areas other than where there are Greek Cypriots, who would notify the authorities of the republic. Three defectors recently arrived in the free areas; they were held for interrogation by the British bases authorities. [Text] [Nicosia O AGON TIS DHEVTERAS in Greek 20 May 85 p 1]

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POLITICAL

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17 JUNE 1985
DENMARK/GREENLAND

DANES IN GREENLAND MEETING INCREASING HOSTILITY

Skilled Danes Still Needed

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 20-21 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Niels Westberg: "Qallunaaq!"]

[Excerpts] The old word for Dane--"Qallunaaq"--has a manifest undertone of abuse in Nuuk, the capital of the new Greenland. The increasing number of Danes who have been "called in" constitute a problem to the six-year-old home rule: the Danes are necessary--but obstruct the Greenlandization process. The hostility toward the Danes--"the boomerang of colonialism"--is not least difficult to cope with for young Danes in Greenland. Some become racists from it.

We are sitting in the kitchen of the flat of the Danish woman at the fiord of Nuussuaq, a modern satellite town of Nuuk, Godthåb. The Danish woman, the young Greenland woman and myself. We are eating shrimp, and our conversation is factual, desultory, friendly.

The Danish woman then asks:

"What is it now that you call Danes, in Greenlandic?"

The Greenland woman stops shelling shrimps, her body becomes tense and her voice unexpectedly sharp:

"It is none of your business," she says in a low but harsh voice.

There is complete silence in the kitchen for 20 seconds. Then everybody behaves as if the words had not been uttered, and the shelling of shrimps continues. The conversation is resumed.

The word is "qallunaaq," which means "a white man from the south," thus a "Dane." A word which still today--after 6 years of the form of independence within the joint rule made possible by the home rule arrangement of May of 1979--has a manifest undertone of abuse.

And of stultification. The word has the connotation of "White man with a big tummy and an air of astonishment."

And the sharp refusal of the Greenland woman to teach the Dane the word, in their atmosphere of cosiness and friendliness, is an indication of the line drawn: "We put up with the fact that you are still here as we are compelled to do so. But make yourselves as invisible as possible. And above all: Keep away from our national character and our sentiments."

The subject--the hostility toward Danes--is altogether an extremely sensitive, almost explosive, issue in the current Nuuk, the largest urban society of Greenland with close to 11,000 of the island's tiny population of 50,000 inhabitants and the political and administrative center of the home rule government.

Nearly half of the inhabitants of Nuuk are Danes, business people, skilled workers and civil servants of the home-rule government, and the very visible presence of the Danes everywhere in this untidy and neglected town, the population figure of which has increased eleven times since World War II, suggests the idea that Danes and Greenlanders in this very place are bound to have arrived at some form of modus vivendi, for which the scene was laid with the gradual transfer to the home-rule government of the political and administrative tasks.

If asked, Danes who have been living in Greenland for many years, will, indeed, answer that the hostility toward Danes--"the boomerang of colonialism"--is appreciably more noticeable in other towns. In Nuuk, "they are less explicit about it," as stated by somebody else.

However, all of the Danes in Nuuk with whom INFORMATION has discussed the problem have one thing in common, viz. that they do not want to be quoted in the newspaper: the society of Nuuk is too small, they all know one another, and it is not good for oneself to be too outspoken on this issue, it may give rise to problems, etc.

Racism

"Actually, I have become a racist from living here," concedes a young Dane who after 4 years has resigned from his job onboard the Danish inspection vessels, the base of which is at Nuuk.

We are talking with each other one night at the dance restaurant of Hotel Godthåb, and he has allowed me to write what he says but without giving his name.

"Greenlanders simply do not like you because you are Danish. They like for Danes to be here and to help them, but they accept their help as a matter of course, and it is quite clear from their behavior that they do not like you. I have no respect for that attitude--that is why I believe that I have become a racist. Nor do I like the Greenlanders. I came here with the best of intentions, but it is over."

"Let me give you an idea of what I mean," the young man said.

"When somebody has been shipwrecked at sea in his small boat, we go out to save him--in all kinds of weather and often risking our own lives. But do you think that he will at least thank you for it? No. No thanks. It is simply a matter of course, is it not?"

The young man is bitter. If pressed, he will admit that it would be unheard-of for the colonialists to arrive and demand gratitude on the part of the Greenlanders. However, he cannot reconcile himself with the idea that the hostility toward the Danes in home-ruled Greenland today affects "somebody like himself," as he puts it.

What he is saying is that he as a young Dane in his mid-twenties does not want to take the blame for the sins of his forefathers as colonialists. He refuses to undertake the responsibility.

"Caught"

In the midst of this Greenland on its way ahead in several areas, the Danish dominance constitutes "a bottleneck in the Greenlandization process," says Vigdis Stordahl, a social scientist, who this very spring has completed a study on the Greenland home-rule arrangement.

From the start of the home-rule arrangement in 1979 till 1982 the number of called-in Danes increased from 8,536 to 9,279, she states, adding that it is especially the expansion of the administrative and bureaucratic apparatus of the home-rule government which has created the need for highly qualified Danish manpower.

"The bottleneck effect is that the gradual takeover by the home-rule government of one political and administrative area after the other apparently increases the need for called-in expertise--and thus hampers the intended Greenlandization of the key areas of the society.

"I find that this need for highly qualified manpower and the political and moral statements to give priority to Greenland manpower illustrate in an excellent way what we call the built-in conflicts or tensions within the Greenland home-rule arrangement," Stordahl says.

"The home-rule government is dependent upon, indeed, more or less caught in its overdeveloped administrative apparatus," the Norwegian scientist says, drawing attention to the fact that the public sector as a whole, i.e. the state, the municipalities and the home-rule government, today employs nearly two-thirds of all of the salary and wage earners in Greenland. Approximately 12,700 persons, i.e. one third of the entire Greenland population between the ages of 15 and 29 years, receive their incomes from employment within the public sector.

"Hangover"

The Norwegian social scientist who herself is a Lapp and, to a large extent, has studied the Greenland home-rule arrangement in an attempt to compare the problems with those of the Norwegian Lapp policy says that she at Nuuk in the winter and spring of 1985 has experienced if not some kind of "hangover feeling," then at least "an insidious feeling of despair" among Greenland politicians and intellectuals.

"Siumut ["Forward"] has put the home rule system on its feet and thus belied the claim on the part of Atassut ["Mutual Cooperation"] that it was not feasible. The question, however, is whether it is necessary to continue working in the same old manner inasmuch as it has been necessary to appoint Danes to administer the political structure they got with the home-rule system because they did not themselves have the people or the economic or educational basis to fill the administrative apparatus they took over."

Vigdis Stordahl concludes:

Called-in Danish expertise is necessary and will remain so as long as they choose to maintain the form of administrative apparatus that they have today. That also means that Danes will remain in key positions with the possibility of continued Danish dominance as a consequence. However, what people conceived as Greenlandization was first and foremost that the Danish dominance would decrease by Greenlanders taking over the positions of the Danes.

And then it helps but little for politicians to say today that they never meant that Greenland would be able to manage entirely without Danes or for them to refer to the fact that they, after all, live in a mixed society. The fact that people find that the Danish dominance remains too strong in the Greenland society should be taken more seriously than is the case today. Otherwise, I am afraid that the new home-rule administration will merely experience finding itself involved in a self-destructive discussion for or against the Danes-- instead of a discussion on the possibilities and limitations of the power apparatus they were given through the home-rule government."

Faster Pace Toward Self-Reliance

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE WEEKENDAVISEN in Danish 12-18 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Victor Andersen: "Greenland Now Becoming Independent at Record Pace: Flight of Personnel from Ministry of Greenland Affairs"]

[Text] At the transition to home rule of Greenland in 1979, time schedules were fixed for the takeover by Greenland politicians of the areas which had hitherto been administered from Copenhagen. A time schedule was fixed ranging all the way up to the year 2000. That schedule is now being set aside in that the Greenland political leaders feel capable of taking over the tasks long before expected.

There is concern among the personnel of the Ministry of Greenland Affairs at Kultorvet in Copenhagen. The employees fear that the ministry will slip away from them. Some of the most capable people within the ministry are in the process of seeking other jobs already now.

Minister of Greenland Affairs Tom Høyem has said on several occasions that he would probably be the last minister for Greenland affairs, and that he considered it a noble task to make himself superfluous.

However, it is not primarily these statements on the part of the minister which have given rise to nervousness among the employees of the ministry. The cause of their current concern is the concrete development which is taking place within the Greenland home-rule government right now.

At the formation of the home-rule government in the spring of 1979, a time schedule was set for the takeover by the home-rule government of the administrative areas which had hitherto been safeguarded by the Ministry of Greenland Affairs and the Greenland Trade Department (KHH), both located in southern Denmark.

Ravenous Appetite

At first, the transfer of tasks from the south to the north went smoothly. Matters concerning the Church, social affairs, education, assignment of work, etc., were transferred from Danish into Greenland hands almost without difficulty. The main reason was that Danish personnel simply remained in their hitherto positions but now merely received their pay from the home-rule government at Nuuk/Godthåb instead of from the government pay office in Copenhagen.

However, when it became the turn, according to the schedule, for the takeover by Greenland of the Greenland Trade Department, the time schedule was upset. The matter was postponed year after year, although the takeover had been planned to take place in stages. Greenland was thus first to take over fishing, factory operation, sealskin purchases and export. Subsequently, the following areas were to be taken over by the home-rule government: the Atlantic traffic, the internal traffic within Greenland by sea as well as by air, as well as the wholesale and retail trading, i.e. the entire operation of shops in Greenland, involving the obligation to provide all Greenlanders with their daily articles throughout the year, regardless of their remote location.

And after this transfer, which thus happened only 3 months ago, the surprising thing happens that the home-rule government gets a ravenous appetite to take over the rest of the Danish power as soon as at all possible.

Agreement Signed

Within the home-rule government in Godthåb, the sudden desire for a takeover is explained as follows: "We have discovered that it is all interconnected. You cannot separate the purchasing of sealskins from the trading, as little as you can separate the Atlantic traffic and the internal traffic from the export sector. It is all of it a functional entity. We are therefore now hurrying to correct the mistake. Whereas we were scheduled to take over the second half of the Greenland Trade Department only in 1995, the takeover will now take place already as of the next New Year."

Minister of Greenland Affairs Tom Høyem confirms to BERLINGSKE WEEKENDAVISEN that the new deadline for the takeover is a fact. Together with the Greenland "minister of finance," home rule government member Moses Olsen, he has just signed an agreement to that effect and will introduce the required bill in the Folketing in order for it to be passed by the Folketing by the end of the year.

It may be added that the former manager of the Greenland Trade Department, Jens Fynbo, from the start recommended the home rule government to take over the Greenland Trade Department all at the same time. Living in retirement, he is now found to be right.

The other major Danish-run organization concerning Greenland affairs is the Greenland Technical Organization (GTO).

The Greenland Technical Organization is now in charge of practically all building construction in Greenland from airfields and Atlantic quays to housing construction, and it also operates shipyards, etc.

It has so far been uncertain whether the home-rule government did indeed want to take over the Greenland Technical Organization. A committee, headed by the Danish High Commissioner in Greenland, Torben Hede Pedersen, however, has proposed that it be transferred to the home-rule government. And the Greenland politicians now also want for this takeover to be carried through at a furious rate.

In addition, while their appetite is still increasing tremendously, the home-rule government wants to take over the Greenland Fishing and Environmental Research Department. On this point, however, it has encountered a certain amount of resistance on the part of the Danish government.

The accelerated total takeover of the Greenland Trade Department has been clearly stated to the Danish staff. Within the home-rule government, one of the members of the home-rule government, Josef Motzfeldt, has been given the special task of arranging the rapid takeover of the remaining tasks of the Greenland Trade Department. He is assisted by one of the most capable Danish civil servants of the home-rule government, Flemming Oløe, who was formerly director of the Department of Economics.

At a recent meeting in the canteen of the Greenland Trade Department at Aalborg, Josef Motzfeldt (who is remotely related to Greenland's "prime minister," Jonathan Motzfeldt), suggested to all of the employees within the Greenland Trade Department that they continue in their jobs as employees of the home-rule government. He stated on the same occasion that the home-rule government intends to carry on the hitherto price policy of the Greenland Trade Department, according to which an article costs the same for the Greenland consumer, regardless where it has to be taken in the vast area of Greenland.

Ministry Closing

Asked about the alarm within the Ministry of Greenland Affairs at the prospect of the closing down of the ministry, Tom Høyem tells BERLINGSKE WEEKENDAVISEN:

"It is true that this issue agitates the minds of everybody. However, it would be unfortunate for the idea to gain ground that the vast amount of expertise concentrated within the ministry would become superfluous. They should not believe in Greenland that problems disappear by themselves because the ministry is being abolished, and people in Denmark should not believe that the responsibility in this country for much of that which happens in Greenland will disappear together with the ministry. Purely from the point of view of work, there will be enough to look after within the ministry for still quite some time. Dismantlement may require equally much work as the building up of a ministry."

On the takeover of the Greenland Technical Department, Tom Høyem says that the negotiations have not yet been completed. It is thus still an open question whether the home-rule government will take over the very difficult housing sector. The takeover of the other tasks of the Greenland Technical Department will, however, be likely as of 1 January 1987.

On the desire on the part of Greenland to take over the fishing and environmental research activities, Tom Høyem says that the government has no objections to surrendering the fishing research activities. However, with respect to the desire on the part of the home-rule government to take over the environmental affairs administration as well in support of which they claim that it is closely associated with the problems of the fishing industry, the government wants to point out that there is an even stronger correlation between the environment and the oil exploration in East Greenland. And since the conditions regarding this exploration have not yet become clarified between Greenland and Denmark within the so-called joint council, the government prefers for the environmental affairs department to remain under Danish supervision for the time being.

On the further fate of the Ministry of Greenland Affairs, Tom Høyem says that he was formerly under the impression that it would cease to exist by the year 2000. "However, at the time, my basis was that the remainder of the Greenland Trade Department was to be taken over by the home-rule government in 1995 and the Greenland Technical Department perhaps not at all. As things are now, I expect the ministry to close down by the end of this decade."

Danish Example Frightening

Greenland is thus about to become a complete political factor. Does that mean that it will also adopt some of the means that have become well-known Danish policies, such as large-scale foreign borrowing?

The question may be raised because Greenland has previously borrowed from the European Investment Bank and is expected to continue to have borrowing facilities available there. Prime Minister Jonathan Motzfeldt has, moreover, in a recent speech hinted at that facility for borrowing.

The home-rule administration tells BERLINGSKE WEEKENDAVISEN that it is true that the said credit facility is being kept open, but that there are no concrete borrowing plans. If an investment project turns up, the profitability

is assured, the question of borrowing may become topical. However, as it is being said: "The effects of Danish borrowing abroad are enormously frightening. We shall be very cautious borrowers."

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POLITICAL

POLL SHOWS SDP, SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S PARTY WITH MAJORITY

Conservatives Would Lose Seats

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 May 85 pp 1, 10

[Article by Svend Bie]

[Text] The first Gallup poll since the strike intervention shows a decline for the Radical Liberals and a gain for the Social Democrats. Voters are abandoning the small parties. The Christian People's Party and VS [Left-Socialist Party] fell below the cutoff barrier.

The Social Democrats seem to have been the big winners in the contract contest. The Gallup Institute's voter survey for April gave the party 2 percent more votes than it had in the March poll. Compared to the election in January 1984 the Social Democrats went from 56 to 62 seats in Folketing.

At the same time the Radical Liberals did not win votes for their support for the four-party government. The April poll was the poorest the party has seen for several years. The government's cooperating partner received only six seats in contrast to 10 in the election. On the other hand the Socialist People's Party held onto the gains it has built up since the election even though the strike intervention did not add more seats and since the Christian People's Party and the Left-Socialists did not clear the cutoff barrier a "red majority" is assured according to the Gallup poll. If we held an election now the Social Democrats and SF [Socialist People's Party] would have a total of 89 seats.

An election now would end the worries of Arne Bjerregaard of KRF [Christian People's Party] about whether he can continue to support the government from a moral point of view. According to Gallup KRF will not be represented in Folketing, thus eliminating one leaf of the four-leaf clover. The Left-Socialists, who like KRF and SF are holding a national congress this weekend, also fell below the cutoff barrier and the Progressive Party just scraped through with four seats in the Gallup poll.

This is the first Gallup poll taken since the government and the Radical Liberals intervened in the contract dispute. But only the Christian

People's Party declined. The other three government parties did just as well as they did in the previous poll. In comparison to the 1984 election the Conservative Party gained four seats for a total of 46. The Liberals were unchanged at 22 and the Center Democrats, who usually have trouble holding onto voters between elections, retained their eight seats.

The power balance after an election at the moment will depend as much on which of the small parties can inch above the cutoff barrier as on actual voter shifts. As Gallup shows the situation today, 7 percent of the votes are floating around with parties too small to win Folketing representation.

<u>Party</u>	<u>Poll</u>	<u>Election</u>
Social Democrats	62	56
Radical Liberals	6	10
Conservatives	46	43
Socialist People's Party	27	21
Center Democrats	8	8
Christian People's Party	0	5
Liberals	22	22
Left-Socialists	0	5
Progressives	4	4
Free Democrats	0	1

Political Index

Question: "Which party would you vote for if we had a Folketing election tomorrow?" Survey conducted in the period 6-21 April 1985.

<u>Party</u>	<u>10 Jan</u> <u>84</u>	<u>Dec</u> <u>84</u>	<u>Jan</u> <u>85</u>	<u>Feb</u> <u>85</u>	<u>Mar</u> <u>85</u>	<u>Apr</u> <u>85</u>
Social Democrats	31.6%	33.4%	30.7%	32.6%	30.6%	32.8%
Radical Liberals	5.5	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.8	3.4
Conservatives	23.4	24.2	25.6	25.4	25.0	24.2
Single-Tax Party	1.5	--	--	--	--	--
Socialist People's Party	11.5	12.7	13.3	11.6	14.8	14.4
Inter. Socialist Workers	0.1	--	--	--	--	--
Communist Party	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Marxist-Leninist Party	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Center Democrats	4.6	4.4	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.3
Christian People's Party	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.3	--
Liberals	12.1	12.4	12.0	12.0	11.2	11.5
Left-Socialists	2.7	2.1	--	2.4	--	--
Progressives	3.6	2.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.4
Others (parties with less than 2 percent support)	--	2.2	4.4	2.6	3.8	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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'Protest' Against Strike Settlement

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 May 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Theoretical Figures"]

[Text] No one needs to be terror-stricken and no one has reason to rejoice just because the Gallup political index for April shows a shift indicating a potential majority for the Social Democrats and the Socialist People's Party. This did lead the Socialist People's Party to talk optimistically about who should serve in the cabinet of the future socialist government. And if the Christian People's Party had known about the figures when it held its national congress tears would have been shed. But the nation is not run by opinion polls and it does not change anything in reality that one can point to a red majority on paper.

It would certainly have been more surprising if the Gallup poll had not shown these shifts. The poll was conducted in the weeks when the government parties and the Radical Liberals intervened in the contract negotiations. This already seems a long time ago but it must be clear in the memories of most people how the intervention was greeted by a large segment of the population. And an opinion poll conducted at that times would naturally reflect the anger and resentment that were spontaneously and violently expressed by the labor movement and led to a large number of illegal strikes.

As far as political parties are concerned this protest benefited the Social Democrats and the Socialist People's Party. And it was detrimental to the parties whose acts had led to the protests. It is characteristic of the protest that the Radical Liberal Party was hit hard in the polls. Without the Radical Liberals the intervention could not have occurred and it is to their credit that they courageously admitted that the intervention was fully in harmony with their basic position. The fact that the Christian People's Party was hit so hard that it fell below the cutoff barrier should not surprise anyone. The party has long been on the edge of this figure and is vulnerable to any setback.

There was no election in April and there will not be one right away. The Gallup index is not a prediction of how an election in April would have turned out or of how a future election will turn out when one is held. Government supporters do not need to worry and socialist parties should not imagine that a government shift is within reach. On election day the government will not be judged on the basis of a strict economic intervention in the spring of 1985 but on the basis of the total effects of the policy it has pursued for several years. At that time the voters will be taking a stand on more than a 2-percent wage ceiling.

But it is fair to say that against the background of the Gallup index voters should be aware of how little it would take to produce a socialist majority. Therefore people should be careful not to cast their vote on the basis of a momentary whim.

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POLITICAL

SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S PARTY CONGRESS DELAYS SECURITY POLICY STAND

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 May 85 p 10

[Article by Thorkild Dahl and Marion Hannerup]

[Text] A totally disarmed Denmark in a fully armed world is unrealistic in the view of Gert Petersen of the Socialist People's Party.

SF [Socialist People's Party] is in a classic dilemma with regard to defense and security policy. The long-range goal of Danish disarmament must now be weighed against the possibilities of making an immediate contribution to practical politics.

That is what SF executive committee member Jorn Jespersen said yesterday at the national congress in Aalborg as an introduction to the party discussion of defense and security policy that will determine the scope of a future government cooperation with the Social Democrats.

A new security policy program that would have included defense policy as a new feature was supposed to be ready for approval in Aalborg but this has been postponed for a year because broad groups do not want to entirely let go of the slogan from 1959 about disarmament here and now.

SF defense policy spokesman Pelle Voigt told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that he no longer believes in total disarmament here and now but disarmament must occur gradually.

"We must discuss what the military system that remains should look like," said Pelle Voigt.

SF chairman Gert Petersen said: "When we discuss a labor majority with the Social Democrats we demand disarmament which means that we need to know something about it and be ready to participate."

The long-range goal of defense policy demands will continue to be disarmament but a more immediate step on the way to that goal is a Nordic nuclear-free zone that brings Denmark out of NATO's nuclear strategy and removes the basis for reinforcement agreements with NATO allies.

SF chairman Gert Petersen said that like many other people in the party he is dubious about entering a process of discussing defense.

"We are a little schizophrenic in such discussions," Gert Petersen said to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

"A totally disarmed Denmark in an armed world is an unrealistic idea. We must also bear in mind that destabilization is not a false premise," said Gert Petersen, adding that there is a greater tendency in local party groups to see the defense discussion as part of the overall picture.

Jorn Jespersen said that in light of the ultimate goal of total disarmament the discussion should also determine whether it is necessary for SF "to take some chances we have not taken in the past."

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17 JUNE 1985

FINLAND

POLITICAL

MINISTRY OFFICIAL AT OTTAWA RIGHTS CONFERENCE DEFENDS STAND

Human Rights Require Peace

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 10 May 85 p 23

[Article by Matti Verkkola: "Finland in Ottawa: Human Rights Always Another Country's Issue"]

[Text] Ottawa--Finland forcefully emphasized the right of other countries to express their concern about deliberate violations of human rights occurring in another country at the opening session of the verification meeting dealing with the CSCE's human rights document.

Finland also pointed out that even the justified criticism of another state with a vocal protest policy "is not necessarily always of benefit or desirable".

Under State Secretary Klaus Tornudd of Finland, the host of the CSCE, received the honor of delivering the first speech at the Ottawa human rights conference, which got off to a conflicting start on Thursday.

The primary importance of neutral and nonaligned countries in the work of the CSCE was underscored by Finland's opening speech as well as by the selection of Switzerland as chairman for the opening day.

With his speech Under State Secretary Tornudd defined the framework for the debate on human rights questions and examined those sensitive prerequisites and methods of criticism which the proposing country had reason to consider and recall.

"In the international debate on human rights the party being criticized sometimes rejects accusations with the view that it is unsuitable interference in the internal affairs of a country. This is an incorrect view," stated Under State Secretary Tornudd and referred to the UN Charter as well as to the document of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation.

The under state secretary spoke as if from a crystal ball and expressed his views as impartially as possible. He was straightforward and uncompromising in demanding that human rights be respected.

In addition to human rights, Finland also spoke about people's basic rights and the right to life, in connection with which Under State Secretary Tornudd proposed a ban on the death sentence as "a welcome method of respecting the right to life".

Finland urged the other CSCE-countries to follow the examples of the Nordic countries in observing human rights. Tornudd brought attention to the social policy rights of immigrant labor forces and confirmed the ability of the Nordic countries to resolve problems thereby increasing their cooperation and security also.

The under state secretary urged the CSCE-countries to use the negotiating path offered by international organizations "as a general rule" as well as mutual diplomatic negotiations in their denunciation of human rights instead of a vocal and visible "protest diplomacy".

"Peace is the basis for the enjoyment of all human rights. In deliberating security and cooperation among states, we must also remember that significant point of view that the observance of human rights is an important background for international peace, security, and cooperation".

The under state secretary outlined the range of subjects at the meeting by presenting the primary questions which will come before it and which will comprise the basis of an effort to find unanimous conclusions and recommendations:

Which human rights questions are, in fact, to be discussed and whether they should be analyzed more thoroughly?

Is there an order of priority among them?

How do the actions of various countries in human rights questions promote security and cooperation between countries?

How is the attitude of a country toward human rights reflected in its relations with another country?

What are those legally justified means by which a state can interfere in the human rights conditions and certain problems of another country?

Do human rights questions reflect other problems between countries, and should the meeting, therefore, debate other questions in addition to human rights questions?

What kind of conclusions and recommendations can the meeting reach an agreement on in strengthening the observance of human and basic rights and in promoting the development of the CSCE?

Under State Secretary Tornudd stated that human rights values have remained as before so that they should be respected and taken into consideration "regardless of other factors in the international situation".

"If there is tension between two states, they should not for this reason be more critical of each other's human rights conditions," stated Dr. Tornudd and turned the mirror around by stating:

"If especially close and good relations exist between two states, they should not be indifferent to each other's possible human rights violations," he pointed out.

Newspaper Backs Envoy's Stand

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 11 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Finland on Human Rights"]

[Text] Under State Secretary Klaus Tornudd delivered a straightforward and elegant speech on Finland's behalf at the opening of the human rights conference in Ottawa. He also proved as incorrect the suspicions that super power policy tensions on the subject would force Finland to adopt the lowest possible profile at the meeting.

Tornudd emphasized that the observance of human rights and basic rights is by its very nature important in relations between countries. If the officials of any country deliberately violate human rights, other countries have a complete right to draw their own conclusions on this and react accordingly. They can protest, reduce cooperation and relations with such a country, give aid to the victims of such violations, and so on.

The labelling of such actions as unsuitable interference in the internal affairs of another country is an untenable argument, emphasized Tornudd. It has been clearly defined in the UN Charter and in the resolution of the CSCE what noninterference in internal affairs means. Peaceful reactions to a concerned expression of opinion are according to Tornudd certainly justified when human rights have been deliberately violated.

As Tornudd points out, whether such conduct, in fact, promotes a better observance of human rights is yet another question. Frequently, it could be more prudent to try to accomplish improvements through quiet diplomacy or through internationally established channels. Concern for human rights should also not be tied to fluctuations in the international situation nor should they be used to beat the drum more forcefully when relations are tense between the countries concerned.

In the West the human rights debate is primarily directed at political and civil rights, in the East, for its part, it is directed at economic, social, and cultural rights. Tornudd pointed out justifiably that the full enjoyment of certain human rights is impossible if other rights are not fully respected.

In CSCE-countries there is still room for improving people's basic rights, which include, for example, the right to a livelihood and life. The latter mentioned right is overshadowed by capital punishment, which is in effect in the USSR and the United States as well as in some other CSCE-countries and the elimination of which Finland, naturally, supports.

POLITICAL

KKE'S REPORTEDLY TRAPPED BY PASOK

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 15 May 85 p 6

Article by Giannis Agorianitis

Excerpt The way the correlation of political forces has been shaped today (ND and related parties equal to PASOK), the only way out for the Movement to succeed is raiding the two communist parties, picking up, let us say, 300,000 votes of the approximately 900,000 that they had obtained in the 1984 Euro-elections. With such a transfusion PASOK would be able to compensate for the loss of its followers to ND, namely some 150,000, and would fight with it for first place in the 44 percent range. In this case, the two communist parties would fall to the 10 percent range, from the 15 percent it had in the 1984 Euro-elections, while the two big parties would obtain about 88 percent of the electorate.

The above estimates, of course, do not claim to get an award for originality. Moreover, no one doubts that PASOK has done, is doing and will continue to do all it can to lessen the electoral strength of the traditional Left. The peculiar thing is that the leaderships of the two communist parties, with the policy they are following, are doing nothing or almost nothing to prevent PASOK from tearing them to pieces. And the question is why.

Varnalis somewhere describes how the jungle natives catch monkeys. He writes that they place two jars with narrow necks at a spot in the forest. They then put a nut in each jar. The monkey puts his paws into the jars and grabs for the nuts but then cannot remove them because they will not pass through. To free itself it must drop the nuts but it does not do so. Thus, it is caught.

If this description by Varnalis brings to mind the position of the two communist parties in view of the coming elections so much the worse for them and their leaders. PASOK skillfully placed the nuts in the jars. The leaders of the communist parties grabbed them and are holding on to them tightly and now they cannot free themselves.

One of the nuts is the fear that as soon as the communists go out and denounce the "socialism" of Mr Koutsogiorgas they would be criticized for playing the game of the Right (exception: Theodorakis and the 116). In Greece, anything can happen sometimes. But that the leftists, who in the past were in danger of being executed over a signature (many were executed), would reach the point where they would ask

for a certificate of ideological purity from the socialists of PASOK, that is something that no one could have imagined. And many did not expect that after so many mistakes, acknowledged or not, the communists (both the orthodox and restorative, especially the latter) would once again fall flat on their faces for traps laid.

The other nut is the "bugaboo" of the Right, and indeed of the 1950's decade against which PASOK waged a holy war.... Older people remember that on the eve of every election one or two newspapers of the Right would put on their front page photographs of corpses of the December [1944] events to frighten the centrists and to dissuade them from going more to the left. After 30 years PASOK is repeating this "pretty" tactic reminding the leftists of the deportations, prisons, dry islands of exile, social conduct documents..... All of these things were abolished by...PASOK and....they will crop up again when ND comes back to power. The communist parties accept the moral principle of this tactic and do not denounce it (exceptions: Messrs Androulakis and Kotzias).

It is rather obvious that the leadership of both communist parties feel great embarrassment over the fact that their electoral interest and the ensuring of their active presence in the political arena coincide with the possible victory by ND. As far as party members are concerned, something like this would not be that peculiar since quite a few of them are having a difficult time today making a clear distinction between ideological consequences and personal accommodation. One would be able to understand the reason why these party members do not go out searching (the struggle has entitled them to this).

Does the same, however, hold true for the leaderships that have the responsibility for the fate of the socialist movement in the country?

If, indeed, it does not hold true, then they should have declared straightforwardly that even worse than the possibility of ND's winning the elections they consider the ill treatment given today by PASOK to the concept of socialism in Greece. This concept the communist parties supposedly have a responsibility to protect from destructive and malicious imitations (otherwise they have no reason for existence). The danger for Greeks hearing about socialism and then taking precautions about deceit, having in mind the PASOK experience, does exist and the communist movement will disappear if it does not react in time. It is characteristic that the only difference between PASOK and the KKE that Mr Kh. Florakis found to stress during his television interview was Mr Papandreou's inconsistency with regard to the EEC, NATO and the bases. As for everything else, everything was good or almost good. This means that the KKE simply promises a bigger portion of the same --in a socialist vein-- processes, plans, etc.

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POLITICAL

COMMENTS ON KYP PERSONNEL REASSIGNMENTS

Positions Listed

Athens PONDIKI in Greek 19 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Big changes in KYP [Central Intelligence Service] occurred over Easter, but (why?) were kept secret by the "green" government.

1. Major General Vasilis Tsangris was removed from the post of KYP sub-chief. He had retired suddenly last year (the decision of the appropriate Screening Council had provoked much talk) and was recalled to active service at the intervention, reportedly, of Papandreou himself and remained in his position!

A captain at the time the dictatorship was proclaimed, he fled abroad, joined PAK [Panhellenic Liberation Movement] and later, around 1970, took over military responsibility for the organization.

After the return to democracy, he returned to the army and the PASOK government appointed him head of YENED [Armed Forces Information Service] where he remained until the middle of 1982, when, by Papandreou's decision, he was made KYP sub-chief under General Politis.

On Holy Wednesday, he was suddenly removed and appointed head of Khristos Sartzetakis' Military Office,

A new KYP sub-chief has not been appointed yet. The sub-chief's duties are being performed by Brigadier General Mikhalodimitrakis, head of the espionage branch.

2. Of the other changes which occurred, the most important were undoubtedly those involving Colonel Theodorakis and Lieutenant Colonel Fatouris.

The former was head of the counter-espionage branch. The latter was deputy commander in the same branch.

However, these are not the only replacements. There are others! So we ask:

How many, and who, were replaced and, of course, for what reason?

Where did those replaced go? Were they discharged or assigned to other units? How much are the changes affecting the government's plans to restructure KYP,

and at what stage is this restructuring, which the prime minister had announced would be completed soon?

How much of a relation does the Olymbios-Demertzis affair have with the changes?

It is said that the government is "debiting" against KYP that:

1. It did not succeed in uncovering what really were Olymbios' connections here and abroad.
2. It "let" him escape to Europe.
3. It was unable to absolutely "prove" the case as regards Turkey's participation and the role played by a diplomat from the Middle Eastern force....

Our earnest entreaty--tell us something! No more silence around KYP!

More Changes

Athens PONDIKI in Greek 26 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] In an exemplarily correct journalistic manner, MESIMVRINI referred to the publication of a past PONDIKI about the changes in KYP, noting the source and adding a list of (their own) other information, according to which:

1. The KYP chief of staff, Kallias, was promoted to major general and transferred to another service. His position was taken by Brigadier General Mikhalodimitrakis ~~who was replaced by Colonel Kyrtas.~~
2. The director of the espionage branch, Colonel Theodorakis, will be replaced (probably) by Colonel Alexakis.
3. The staff manager, Rambatzikos, was discharged with the rank brigadier general and Colonel Atzalakis took over his position.
4. The commander of the Salonica echelon, Brigadier General Spirigiounis, the deputy commander of communications, Colonel Konstandelos, and the commander of logistics, Colonel Xanthos, were discharged.

Is it so?

9247

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POLITICAL

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS TO ALTHING ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 3 May 85 p 36

[Article: "'Nations of the North Atlantic Have Similar Interests in Fisheries, Marketing and Security Issues,' says Geir Hallgrimsson in a Foreign Policy Speech"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Geir Hallgrimsson spoke yesterday before both houses of the Althing on drafts of Althing resolutions for laws concerning United Nations Law of the Seas issues. He also spoke about his annual foreign affairs report that has been recently delivered to the Althing and which has been previously discussed in detail on the Althing pages of MORGUNBLADID. Foreign Minister Hallgrimsson provided a frank discussion of major foreign policy issues. His discussion removed misunderstanding although it perhaps has given rise to disagreement and dissention.

Super Powers Begin Negotiations Again

Foreign Minister Geir Hallgrimsson said, among other things, in his speech that the most important event with regard to the evolution of international affairs is the decision of the super powers to sit down again at the negotiating table on mutual armaments limitations, negotiations given up by the Soviets in November 1983 account of disagreements on nuclear missiles. The SS-20 missiles of the Soviets now number over 400 with over 1,200 warheads. NATO countries waited four years with their countermeasures.

The foreign minister said that great importance must be assigned, in negotiations with the Soviets, to achieving mutual disarmament without weakening the security of those countries which are based upon democracy, parliamentary democracy and the rights of the people.

Independent Evaluation of Our Defense Interests

Geir Hallgrimsson laid emphasis on the need to obtain intelligence in all areas relating to defense and security matters so that we can make an independent evaluation of our defense interests. The proposal for a special Office of Defense within the Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a step in the right direction.

The most important tasks of the new office will be in the area of carrying out the defense agreement between Iceland and the United States, military and military technological issues relevant to the gathering of intelligence and research, participation in the business of the NATO Military Affairs Committee and likewise providing information and advice to the government and maintaining connections with the Civil Defense Council and the Icelandic Coast Guard.

Ocean Bottom Rights

A clear effort is being made to secure Icelandic rights to the ocean bottom beyond its economic jurisdiction. The situation is now such that Great Britain and Ireland have demarcated their continental shelf in such a way that the Hatton-Rockhall area falls within their continental shelf boundaries. The Faroese Islands and Denmark think that the region is a natural continuation of the Faroese Islands and should fall under their jurisdiction. On the other hand, Dr Manik Talwani, adviser to the Icelandic Government for geophysics, thinks that Great Britain and Ireland are cut off from the region called Rockhall-square and that the depths of the Faroese Sound, south and southeast of the Faroese Islands set limits to their demands for rights in the area. Iceland can, on the other hand, trace its continental shelf to the area, without coming into conflict with the continental shelf portions of other countries. The government thinks it right that the continental shelf of Iceland be demarcated with the aforementioned views in mind and such a demarcation will soon be published. The issue will later be followed up in accordance with international law.

Capelin Fishing

Efforts to achieve an agreement on capelin fishing in the areas of Iceland, Jan Mayen Island and Greenland have continued. The matter was discussed in detail at a meeting of Iceland, Norway and representatives of the Greenland Administration. Little stands in the way of agreement, although it is difficult to tie up all the loose ends.

Iceland-Greenland

The minister laid great emphasis on the cooperation of the nations of the North Atlantic: Norway, Denmark, the Faroese Islands, Iceland, Greenland and Canada, since they all have common interests in the area in fisheries protection, fisheries, marketing and, last but not least, security matters. Hallgrímsson spoke also about Icelandic and Greenland cooperation in the area of communications, fisheries and marketing and about current proposals concerning the arrangement of the cooperation of the Icelandic and Greenland governments.

Ambassador in Japan

The minister also spoke about foreign trade, something of major importance for the Icelandic economy. The importance of Icelandic foreign trade may be judged from the fact that exports of wares and services were 50 percent of

national production last year. The role of Icelandic diplomats in this is growing. Halgrimsson noted in this connection the cooperation with the industrial exports center and likewise the need to establish new embassies-- and mentioned in particular the establishment of an Icelandic embassy in Japan, something that could be of real use in international trade.

Much Discussion

There was much discussion of the report of the Foreign Minister and many participated. The Foreign Minister was asked various questions. The Althing pages of MORGUNGLADID will soon be going into these questions and the answers of the Foreign Minister in detail.

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POLITICAL

SURVEYS OF YOUNG VOTERS INDICATE MOVE TOWARD RIGHT

New Voters Favor Independence Party

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 25 Apr 85 p 44

[Text] The Icelandic public opinion research firm SKAIS has recently concluded an opinion poll for HELGARPOSTINN covering the popularity of the various political parties, particularly emphasizing which ones the 19,000 new voters will favor when they exercise their franchise for the first time under the new electoral laws. The results of the poll, which appeared in yesterday's HELGARPOSTINN, indicate that new voters of 18 years of age and older show definite conservative tendencies, since 47.8 percent of the respondents to the poll said that they would support the Independence Party.

Social Democratic Party also seemed to have a considerable following among the young voters, since 19.6 percent of the respondents to the poll said that they would support the Social Democratic Party. The Social Democratic Alliance received the votes of 13 percent of the respondents, the People's Alliance 8.7 percent, the Progressive Party 4.4 percent, the Women's List 4.4 percent, other candidates 2.1 percent. It was also noteworthy that 29.7 percent of the respondents were undecided as to party affiliation and that those who intended not to vote or to turn in a blank ballot amounted to 16.5 percent. Only 3.3 percent declined to respond.

According to this opinion poll, the Independence Party will end up with 26 MP's, the Social Democrats 14 MP's, the People's Alliance 8 MP's, the Progressive Party 7 MP's, the Social Democratic Alliance 4 MP's and the Women's List 4 MP's.

Student Poll Shows Similar Results

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 25 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] According to an opinion poll conducted by sociology students among other students at the college preparatory high school in Reykjavik under the supervision of the school's sociology teacher, the Independence Party received

the support of 49.35 percent of the students, the Social Democratic Party 13.85 percent, the Social Democratic Alliance 11.45 percent, the People's Alliance 9.95 percent, the Progressive Party 8.35 percent, the Women's List 4.65 percent and the Men's Party 2.4 percent.

The survey involved 165 students, 91 girls and 74 boys. Of the respondents, 57 percent said they were interested in politics; those interested in politics were distributed by sex such that 38.46 of the girls indicated political interest, as contrasted with 77 percent of the boys. Only 7.35 percent of those polled said that they took any active part in politics, although 52.63 percent of those polled thought that they knew enough about Icelandic politics to be able to make informed choices in an election.

Of those polled, 47 percent indicated that their mothers voted for the Independence Party, while 51.2 percent indicated that their fathers voted for the Independence Party. Respondents indicated that 12.38 percent of their mothers voted for the Progressive Party, while 12.95 percent of their fathers voted for the Progressive Party. One hundred percent of the girls who were polled thought that women ought to play an active part in politics; 90.54 percent of the boys were of the same opinion. However, only 38.9 percent of those polled thought that a slate designed particularly for women had a right to exist in the elections, whereas 55.9 percent did not.

Of those polled, 70.8 percent thought that the current chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson, was successful in increasing the Social Democratic Party's following. Only 40 percent said that they supported the current government, while 60 percent said that they opposed it. Sixty-seven percent said that they were opposed to the lowering of the voting age. The sale of alcoholic beer at nationalized liquor stores was favored by 81.45 percent. Iceland's continued membership in NATO and the continued presence of the defense force here in Iceland was supported by 57.1 percent.

Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson achieved first place in the student opinion poll as the politician the students found most admirable; he received 35 votes. David Oddsson was in second place, with 23 votes. Steingrimur Hermannsson came in third with 21 votes. Albert Gudmundsson came in first as the politician that the students found least admirable, to the tune of 38 votes. Hannibalsson was in second place on that list, with 33 votes. Ragnhildur Helgadóttir was tied with Hannibalsson, also receiving 33 votes.

Paper Comments on Youth Polls

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 27 Apr 85 p 32

[Editorial: "High Popularity Among Young People"]

[Text] Whatever else happens, it has been made clear that there will be rural elections held in about a year's time, in May 1986. At that time, the new law will go into effect lowering the voting age to eighteen. This means that six new age brackets will be voting for the first time in the upcoming city and

rural elections. Politicians, therefore, will have the task ahead of them of keeping these young people particularly in mind in the coming months.

On 25 April the results of two opinion polls were cited here in MORGUNBLADID, in which young people in particular were asked about their opinions of the various political parties and which ones they intended to support. One was conducted for HELGARPOSTINN and the other at the college preparatory high school in Reykjavik, under the sponsorship of the sociology department there. Whether we are talking about students in particular, or with young people in general, the results have been the same. The Independence Party has turned out to be in the lead, showing a 49.35 percent support in the high school and 47.8 percent in the poll conducted for HELGARPOSTINN.

These results are worth noting, as well as being consistent with what is happening in our neighbor nations--young people are showing their desires to support those political forces that stand for the freedom of each individual to tackle present and future tasks without the interference of busybody governments. It is of the utmost importance that the Independence Party not fail the trust that the young people have placed in it and its policy of individual freedom.

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POLITICAL

BRIEFS

VOTERS PREFER HANNIBALSSON IN POLL--According to the results of an opinion poll printed in the newest edition of HELGARPOSTINN, the Icelandic voters would prefer as our country's leader Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson, chairman of the Social Democratic Party. Thorsteinn Palsson, chairman of the Independence Party, came in second place, and Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson was third. Eight hundred people were telephoned in the opinion poll, and asked the following question: "Which MP or minister do you think would make the best leader for our country?" The people polled were asked to name one, two, or three names, in order of preference. A total of 385 of the people polled, amounting to 52.7 percent, indicated a preference for a specific politician or politicians; a total of 731 individuals consented to make some response to the poll question. [Text] [Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 7 May 85 p 66] 9584

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POLITICAL

GRO HARLEM BRUNDTLAND ON LO TIES, CAMPAIGN STRATEGY

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 May 85 p 3

[Article by Terje Svabo]

[Text] "There is only one person in this country who is really creating crises and that is the prime minister himself. We are not competing with him in this area." This is how Labor Party leader Gro Harlem Brundtland responds to assertions that the Labor Party has not conducted a constructive opposition policy. She maintains that the Labor Party has consistently presented alternative policies. According to her, no opposition party in the history of Norway has shaped its policies with such seriousness and with such credibility in its analyses, economic framework, and prospects for the future.

In barely 4 months the Norwegian people will go to the polls and, according to recent surveys, the Labor Party is in a poor position to regain power. As a result, some people have asked what the Labor Party has done wrong. Gro Harlem Brundtland had the following response to AFTENPOSTEN when she was asked what the Labor Party had done wrong.

"The important thing is where the Labor Party will be on 9 September. It cannot simply be assumed that the higher you are in the opinion polls in the spring, the greater chance you have to achieve the election results you are seeking. The Labor Party has now spent several months preparing for our national party congress and for the LO (Federation of Trade Unions) Congress. That was a period of internal debate where we concentrated primarily on ourselves and our political program."

Greater LO Support

"The conclusion of the LO Congress marked the end of this phase. Now we are entering an election campaign with greater support and enthusiasm from LO than in many years. LO and the party are united behind our programs. We have not wasted our time, but used it to prepare ourselves for the 4-month mobilization and campaign that lie before us."

Then you do not agree with the critics who say that in recent years the Labor Party has spent much too much time criticizing the government and too little

time discussing the party's own policies?

"No, I do not agree with them. On the contrary, we have spent most of our time working out alternative policies. Never before has an opposition party in Norway shaped its policies with such seriousness and with such credibility in its analyses, economic framework, and prospects for the future."

Alternative

"We have presented our policies as alternatives to those of the government. Our policies have been criticized by our opponents on two counts."

"They say that the Labor Party is trying to outbid its opponents and that our party is painting a bleak picture of the situation. Such complaints come to us primarily from the nonsocialist press and especially from the Conservatives. That is the way things are in politics. We know what we have spent our energy doing. This is easily documented. Just look through my speeches, those of Gunnar Berge, and our reports on all the major issues in parliament. Then you will see that it would be more correct to say that we have systematically presented our alternative policies."

Thus, you reject the idea that the Labor Party has relied too much on dogmatic slogans and on creating crises?

"I cannot find any dogmatic slogans in my speeches at all."

What about creating crises?

"When have we done that?"

Many people believe that the Labor Party, and especially you, have written some articles along those lines.

"Extremely Moderate"

"No, no. That is not true. My writings are extremely moderate. No, if you are talking about that, then you must find some other manuscripts. There is only one person in this country who has really created crises and that is the prime minister himself. We are not competing with him in that area."

"The Labor Party is simply stating that, in many areas, the government's efforts are not good enough and that its economic policies must be altered in such a way that the gap between supply and need does not increase. We must be allowed to say this and we intend to do something about these discrepancies. For this reason, we have said that there must be a strong offensive to create new growth in Norway and to give more to the local municipalities and counties. Thus, we differ strongly with the government, which is unwilling to give the municipalities a helping hand."

Political Disagreement

"We are speaking here of political disagreement. We must be extremely careful in this country not to reach the point where political disagreement is seen as inappropriate. The very nature of democracy is the ability to hold open discussions and set different political priorities."

At the LO Congress you advocated appropriating 20 billion kroner for businesses over the next 4 years. Do you expect to be criticized for advocating an economic policy that will lead to a new round of inflation and increased unemployment in the long term?

"Yes, of course, I am certain that our opponents will make that claim. The decisive factor for us, however, is that we have worked out the foundations of this policy. We have developed our strategy for business together with economists and representatives of trade and industry. We are confident in the foundation on which our policies are based. They will have positive effects and not the results you mentioned in your questions. This foundation is part of a comprehensive policy for increased growth."

You have just under 4 months to become prime minister of Norway once again. How will this come out?

Labor's Message

"Our message is in our party's platform. I would like to stress the following: we pledge to reduce unemployment to the 1981 level of less than 30,000. This means that 150,000 new jobs must be created during the next term of parliament. We will achieve this by creating 120,000 new jobs. The figure will be reduced by an additional 30,000 by reducing the retirement age and shortening the work week to 37.5 hours. The government's long-term program foresees only 80,000 new jobs. A policy of this type is too defensive."

Nursing Homes And Housing

"In addition, the number of new nursing home beds each year will be tripled from 500 to 1,500. The number of new openings at daycare centers each year will be doubled to 10,000. Maternity leave will be increased from 18 to 30 weeks. The retirement age will be reduced to 64 years for people currently working and to 66 years in general. Incomes of retired persons will at least keep pace with those of workers. The privatization of hospitals and health-care will be stopped. Young people under 20 years of age will be guaranteed a job or training. Interest rates will be reduced. Home loans will be increased and mortgage terms increased from 30 to 40 years. Home construction will be increased from 25,000 to 35,000 annually. Young people setting up housekeeping for the first time will receive a special loan of 100,000 kroner."

Conservative Party chairman Erling Norvik has stated that he will be satisfied if the Conservative Party receives one third of the votes. What result will you see as satisfactory?

"We will be satisfied only if we receive enough votes to form a government."

Do you believe the Labor Party will manage that on its own?

"Our entire platform and campaign strategy are aimed at that goal."

It is hardly possible to be more unrealistic than that, is it?

"I believe it is," Gro Harlem Brundtland answered.

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