

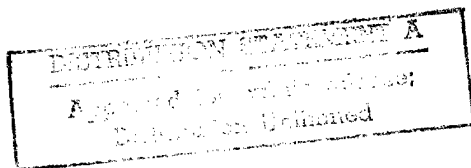
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JPRS 84302

13 September 1983

West Europe Report

No. 2202



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INVESTIGATION CONTINUES IN PLO OFFICIAL'S ASSASSINATION

KYP Participation

Athens ELEVETHEROTYPIA in Greek 23 Aug 83 p 1

/Report by Giannis Kanelakis/

/Excerpt/ Since yesterday the Greek KYP /Central Intelligence Service/ has also been taking part in the investigation for the finding and arrest of the assassins of the 36-year old Palestinian fighter Ahmad Muhammad Siyanir (alias Sukayyir Ma'mud).

Specifically, according to exclusive information of ELEVETHEROTYPIA, the KYP special unit that is engaged in following the activities of Israeli secret services in Greece is now working with Greek security authorities.

As revealed by ELEVETHEROTYPIA yesterday, three special envoys of 'Arafat who had come here on Sunday for that purpose are now at the disposal of the authorities.

The brunt of the investigation is now being centered on a well-known Israeli agent: he is an Arab apostate and is known in Palestinian circles as Abu Nidal.

He is believed to have connections with a group of Greek extremists and he is now being sought.

Police authorities do not rule out the possibility that the two assassins of the Palestinian fighter are Greeks in the "pay" of Abu Nidal.

At any rate, a police official who was questioned yesterday said that "the investigations are being conducted in all directions."

Assassinations

With regard to the apostate Abu Nidal, the following has been made known:

1. He carried out assassinations abroad in the past with targets being both Palestinians and other Arabs, evidently on orders of the "Mossad," the well-known Israeli secret service.
2. Greek authorities attribute at least two cases involving terrorist acts in Greece to Abu Nidal's men.

The first case dates from 22 October 1982 when three individuals, including the sought after Makis Lesperoglou --who succeeded in fleeing abroad-- attempted to steal valuable ore from a goldsmith shop.

The second case dates from 13 April 1983 when two vehicles belonging to the Saudi Arabian Embassy were blown up by a booby-trapped automobile in Psykhiko.

According to information, the Arab apostate, who is considered to be an Israeli agent, has the capability of finding mercenaries who "work" for the Israelis.

At any rate, Greek security authorities have examined many individuals who have connections with Israelis.

As has been made known, 'Arafat's Palestinian envoys have given Greek authorities a list of about 80 Israeli agents a few of whom are Greeks.

Up to the early hours of today nothing concrete has come out despite the intensive manhunt that is now in its fourth day.

Israeli Responsibility Alleged

Athens ELEVTHEROTYPIA in Greek 23 Aug 83 p 3

Excerpts "I want to say thank you very much to the Greek people, the Greek Government and the Greek parties for condemning the criminal act that resulted in the death of the Palestinian fighter Ma'mun Muraysh."

This is the way Shawqi Armali, PLO diplomatic representative, began his talk with newspaper reporters yesterday.

Speaking about Saturday's crime and about his dead associate, Mr Armali said:

"Our associate Ma'mun knew from the very outset of his entry into the movement for which he fought that he would at some point fall fighting for his fatherland.

"Our leadership is altogether certain that Israel organized and executed the assassination of our fighter.

Israel's Provocation

"All of Israel's attempts, as well as those of its agents, to mislead public opinion do not have any great basis of fact.

"Israel's stamp on the assassination is altogether evident.

"Following the organized assassination of our fighter --the fact that they did not leave even the slightest traces shows that it was an organized deed-- Israel is now trying to mislead public opinion by saying that this is a case of inter-Arab disputes or other internal disputes.

The Greek Press

"I would like to refer to a segment of the Greek press that attempted to give the Greek people the impression that the assassination was the result of inter-Palestinian differences.

"I call on this segment of the Greek press to respect Palestinian blood and the struggle of the Palestinian people. And also to verify and to be sure of all news that they prepare to publish.

"By publishing such news and misleading public opinion they are killing our dead for a second time."

Question What exactly is 'Arafat's delegation doing in country now?

Answer This delegation came --as any delegation comes in such a case-- to see the course of the investigations close up.

We officially thank the Greek authorities for their cooperation in this field.

The delegation came only to see and to help Greek authorities if they want to ask them anything on this matter.

We hope that our delegation will help by providing data to Greek authorities.

Question As has been made known, the fellow-combatant had been coming to Greece for several years. Did his business dealings have any connection with the organization?

Answer Indeed, the fighter Ma'mun Muraysh had been coming to Greece for quite a few years.

He did, in fact, have maritime connections and business, but like any Palestinian fighter he did not let his personal work prevent him from fighting for the PLO and to make his sacrifice for his fatherland.

5671

CSO: 3521/427

LACK OF INTELLIGENCE AGENCY TO FOIL TERRORISM REGRETTED

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 28 Jul 83 pp 1, 5

[Commentary: "Escalation of Terrorism"]

[Text] Terrorism--that unhappy "sign of the times" in which we live--continues to escalate, all too often against a background of criminal complacency on the part of those who should engage it in combat without quarter. The attack on the Turkish embassy in Lisbon yesterday constitutes just one more manifestation (among so many others) of this shameful phenomenon whose roots lie in the growing contempt for human life that characterizes our times.

It is no accident that the democracies are the preferred stage chosen by the terrorists for carrying out their loathsome acts. Although it is the least imperfect of systems, democracy is the most fragile and vulnerable of them all, because of one simple fact: assuming freedom to be a universal value, democracy grants it even to those who wish to destroy it.

In Portugal--almost 10 years after the establishment of democracy--one can say that nothing has been done with respect to a defense against terrorism. No one, of course, claims to believe that laws and the police can insulate us from this scourge. What is certain is that without both, we are smoothing the way for terrorist activities.

An inadmissible complex (is that indeed all it is?) has prevented the creation, in our country, of an intelligence service similar to those that exist in all other democratic countries. Whenever the subject is broached we immediately hear references to the PIDE [International and State Defense Police], as if the one had anything to do with the other.

If we go on as heretofore, no one should be surprised if there is a recrudescence of the activities of international terrorism in our country. Inasmuch as these activities have attained frightening proportions in countries where serious efforts are being made to combat them, why would they not make headway in countries where--as here in Portugal--permissiveness is virtually total in regard to this question?

10992

CSO: 3542/186

FINLAND COMPLETING VIETNAM SHIPYARD-CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 17 Aug 83 p 27

[Article: "Finnish Shipyard Project in Vietnam Coming to An End"]

[Text] The Finnish shipyard project in Vietnam that has been under construction for many years is now in its final stages. "The graving dock, which has been under construction in cooperation with the Vietnamese, will be put into operation at the end of the year since work on the project has progressed favorably in recent months after initial difficulties," states the Roads and Water Construction Administration, which is directing the construction work on this project.

Construction at the site has been slowed down by Vietnam's economic difficulties. Indeed, Finland increased its own share of the funding by a full 30 percent over the original allocation. Approximately 180 million markkaa are now being used for this shipyard project from our country's development cooperation fund.

The construction of the shipyard in Pha Rung near the port city of Haiphong began in the summer of 1979. The construction schedule was revised after a full year of work on the project. The shipyard will now be completed several months later than the deadline of the revised schedule.

At this time there are approximately 80 Finns working at the site.

10576

CSO: 3617/168

FINNS COMPLETING THIRD STAGE OF SVETOGORSK PROJECT

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 17 Aug 83 p 27

[Article: "Third Phase of Svetogorsk in Final Stages"]

[Text] Lappeenranta--The continuation of the fourth contract or the third construction phase of the construction work at Svetogorsk is now in its final stages. The projects yet to be completed are the final work on industrial plants and a hotel as well as a kindergarten and the construction of apartment houses. The project should be completed in the middle of next year.

All in all, 13 apartment buildings, of which a portion has already been completed and others are in various stages of construction, will be built in the area. In spite of summer vacations, work at the construction site has continued to progress. At the present time there are approximately 700 Finns employed at Svetogorsk. This number will decrease as the construction project winds down.

Construction Chief Timo Ruoppa, who has been assigned to the Svetogorsk site by the Finn-Stroi Corporation, estimated that there will be opportunities for additional contracts at this construction project begun 11 years ago.

10576

CSO: 3617/168

VISITING SOVIET OFFICIAL CRITICIZES LACK OF MACHINERY SALES

Wants Greater Finnish Effort

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 17 Aug 83 p 27

[Article: "More Emphasis on Compensation Purchases from USSR "]

[Text] Turku--In spite of the significant exchange of commodities between the countries, only 130 million markkaa worth of machinery and equipment are being imported from the Soviet Union to Finland this year.

"This is only 5 percent of our exports to Finland. And it is clearly too little," stated Deputy Director Vladimir Pugin of the Soviet Trade Mission.

The Finns are losing even their last chance in Soviet trade inasmuch as Finnish firms are not able to expand compensation purchases. This was stated several times on Tuesday in speeches delivered at the Turku Trade Fair in connection with the Turku Chamber of Commerce Soviet days.

Pugin recited a list of figures on the expansion of Soviet and West European trade.

He also pointed that the value of the commodity exchange has been estimated to be 5 billion markkaa on the basis of the quotas in this year's commodity exchange schedule.

However, according to him, figures for the first part of the year indicate that the Finns have not, for example, purchased machinery and equipment in the amounts stipulated by the quotas.

"We expect that Finnish firms will demonstrate sufficient activism and will meet the quotas of the schedules with additional purchases in seeking new products to sell," notes Pugin.

The Soviet Union is highly visible at the Turku Trade Fair with its five sections.

Finns Poor Buyers

Pekka Heinonen, chief of the Moscow office of the SYP [United Finnish Bank], warned Finnish firms against dividing themselves into clearly separate castes or into mere exporters, on the one hand, and importers, on the other.

"Inasmuch as such a definite division is accomplished, firms conducting bilateral trade will have a definite advantage in the future in exports to the Soviet Union," estimated Heinonen.

He also emphasizes that purchasing activities demand special skills and knowledge in the Soviet Union. The buyer there is not the same kind of king he is in Western trade.

Firms seeking compensation purchases must on their own initiative attempt to find suitable products and, for example, make direct contacts through the various ministries with the plants manufacturing machinery and equipment.

"Even imports require a definite effort on the part of Finnish firms in the Soviet Union. Even the buyer is not presented everything on a silver platter," instructs Heinonen.

Finnish Officials Reject Charges

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 18 Aug 83 p 24

[Article: "Machinery and Equipment Quota Almost Filled"]

[Text] Finnish foreign trade officials do not completely accept the criticism presented by Deputy Director Vladimir Pugin of the Soviet Trade Mission, according to which Finnish firms are not interested in purchasing new products from the Soviet Union.

In the opinion of Pugin, who spoke at the Turku Trade Fair, Finnish firms should increase imports of Soviet machinery and equipment. Also the Finns are not able to fill their quotas this year with respect to imports of raw materials.

Director Kalervo Hentila of the Ministry of Trade and Industry admits that there have been difficulties with respect to raw materials. "We are not importing natural gas, metals, scrap steel, and pellets in the amounts stipulated by the quotas. This is a result of the fact that there is a recession in Finland and firms have not had room in their warehouses for purchasing these products," he states.

Finnish firms have applied themselves industriously to the purchase of machinery and equipment this year. According to Hentila, the 130-million ruble quota has been almost filled.

The trade policy section of the Foreign Ministry did not find anything surprising in Pugin's speech. The paucity of machinery and equipment imports is a part of the normal liturgy between our countries.

Productive Cooperation

According to the Foreign Ministry, equipment imports will develop in the future by means of productive cooperation. For example, Rautaruukki's specialized railroad car plant will be purchasing machinery from the Soviet Union in amounts worth tens of millions of rubles. Even though the railroad cars will be sold back to the Soviet Union, the equipment purchases will still be recorded as imports to Finland.

In the last couple years the large Finnish firms have begun to give serious attention to compensation purchases from the Soviet Union. Soviet Trade Director Hannu Eskelinen of Wartsila states that the possibility of Soviet purchases is always considered in the procurement of new equipment.

"The problem is sometimes the availability of machinery. The Finnish markets are not quite large enough that Soviet manufacturers would change their series production in accordance with our objectives," states Eskelinen.

"Quality and price are not a problem. On the other hand, delivery dates can sometimes be stretched quite far," states Eskelinen.

Wartsila has been exceptionally active in promoting Soviet imports. In the beginning of August it even purchased from the USSR a 2.6-million markka trawler, which it intends to sell after it has been renovated.

'Depends on Both Sides'

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 18 Aug 83 p 2

[Editorial: "A Balanced Trade Depends on Both Parties"]

[Text] Deputy Director Vladimir Pugin of the Soviet Trade Mission has criticized Finnish firms for the fact that they have not purchased Soviet products, particularly machinery and equipment, in the amounts stipulated by the commodity exchange schedule. The expansion and diversification of compensation purchases is an unconditional prerequisite for ensuring the balanced growth of the bilateral trade between our countries. Now the balance is too dependent on oil and its price.

It is particularly in Finland's interest to find new products to import from the Soviet Union. Indeed, this is an absolutely necessary condition for increasing exports, for which the vast markets of the Soviet Union would otherwise offer unlimited opportunities. Trade with the Soviet Union now provides jobs for nearly 300,000 Finns with its spin-off effects, and exports to the Soviet Union make up almost 10 percent of our total production. Reducing the large balance of the accounts receivable by means of cutting back exports will result in serious consequences in the sensitive employment situation.

The Finnish share of the Soviet Union's total exports to Western industrialized countries is, indeed, quite large or approximately one-tenth, but, nevertheless, its share of the Soviet Union's total production is small. The

Soviet Union's interest in increasing exports of ready-made industrial products, in particular, to Finland is above all the result of its desire to promote the sales of such products in other market economy countries also. Finland has no reason to impede this aspiration, but to support it by doing everything within its power to find such commodities which can be sold here and which the Soviet Union also wants to or can sell.

Over the years, much has undeniably been done to find new products to buy, but not to a sufficient degree. Frequently, the obstacle that we have encountered is that the Soviet Union's own markets have effectively swallowed up those very same products that we would like to buy. There will be better opportunities for finding a willingness to buy and sell as the conscious efforts of the USSR to expand and diversify its production for Western markets also produce results.

For numerous reasons Finnish firms must make certain that we "invent" available export possibilities in good time. Also the Finnish government, for its part, should increase its commercial expertise in the Soviet Union so that even small firms can successfully participate in this trade. Except for the border trade, current trade with the Soviet Union is in the hands of a very few large enterprises. We must take advantage of the positive experiences gained from this border trade.

The weak development of the sales of Soviet ready-made products in Finland is not, however, just the fault of the Finns. The manufacturers of Soviet goods have not yet perceived the requirements of foreign markets to the same degree as the officials responsible for foreign trade. Large and heavy machinery has a slow turnover. A healthy demand in the domestic markets reduces any interest in export markets that are more difficult to manage. Even the presentation of Soviet products to prospective foreign buyers is insufficient, standardization is inadequate, and the supply of spare parts is frequently not managed well enough to satisfy the pampered Western buyer.

Thus there is much to be done on both sides in order to improve the balance of trade and avoid reductions. The results are not instant in spite of good intentions and the best efforts. Also the difficulties arising from differing social systems must be understood on both sides and an attempt should be made to advance while taking them into consideration. The long-term experience gained in this extensive trade between our two countries demonstrates what can be accomplished by increasing cooperation. This question is in the interest of both parties.

USSR, Smaller Firms Sign Pact

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 19 Aug 83 p 28

[Article: "Finnish and Soviet Chambers of Commerce Sign Agreement"]

[Text] An attempt is being made to promote the participation of small and medium-size firms in Soviet trade by an agreement which was signed on Thursday in Helsinki by the Central Chamber of Commerce and the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The ten-point agreement presupposes, among other things, a more effective exchange of information as well as a search for new import goods for the purpose of achieving a balanced trade.

The chambers of commerce of the two countries will also reciprocally send delegations, which from Finland will include representatives of small and medium-size firms.

The first Finnish delegation representing small and medium-size firms from Ostrobothnia will visit the Soviet Union in the fall. The firms were sent a questionnaire in advance regarding the kind of Soviet export goods in which they would have a primary interest.

Next spring the Soviet Chamber of Commerce will arrange an extensive exhibit of its products in Finland.

The agreement was signed by Chairman Y. P. Pitovranov of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry and by Director Sakari Yrjonen of the Finnish Central Chamber of Commerce. The agreement will remain in effect for 2 years, after which it will be revised.

10576

CSO: 3617/169

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASED EXPORTS TO USSR VIEWED

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD in Dutch 13 Aug 83 p 21

[Article by Jan van den Beld: "Russians Becoming More Confident in Dutch Products"]

[Text] For several years now, trade between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union has shown strong growth. While up to now it was the Russians who had seen opportunities to increase their exports to the Netherlands (especially oil products), the latest figures show the outline of an advance for Dutch exporters. Remarkable results are noticeable especially in the technical sectors. Our negative balance of trade with the Soviet Union is beginning to shift in the right direction.

A short while ago, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade A. Manshulo announced in Moscow that the value of trade in goods between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union during the first 6 months of the year had increased by nearly a quarter over the same period last year. It is perhaps due to the centrally planned Soviet economy that the authorities there have figures available so quickly. In any case, our own CBS [Central Bureau for Statistics] needs quite a bit more time to gather statistical data on the development of foreign trade and last week it was able to provide only the results of the first 5 months of this year. They indicate the same trend as the one noted by the Russian deputy minister.

Reports on trade between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union, as they have appeared in the Dutch press in recent years, indicate time and again that the business world here shows a greater than average interest in the Eastern Bloc. The landing of an order in Moscow is not infrequently noted as an event for which the flag should be flown, even if less than a ton is involved. Smaller Dutch companies which succeed in placing an order in the Soviet Union present such a success more triumphantly than when they manage to sell their goods for the same amount in Brazil or Morocco.

Rewarded patience and tenacity are reasons for some pride. Trading with the Soviet Union cannot be dismissed as a trifle. The Russians are not in any hurry when they do business with Westerners, and for the latter it is often a hellish job to find their way through the Soviet bureaucracy. But according

to those in the know, the official Russian trade partners do stick to strict commercial standards.

Negative

When we look at the results of our trade relations with the Soviet Union -- imports and exports --, we get the impression that the Netherlands did not achieve an overwhelming success in recent years. As a matter of fact, these results are increasingly negative, or else positive for the Russian balance of trade. In this respect, the year 1982 stood out rather remarkably. Whereas our country imported 6,866 million guilders worth of goods, the value of our exports to that country amounted to no more than 1,131 million guilders. Thus, a one to six ratio, and this when the 1981 balance, with a one to three ratio, had not looked all that favorable either.

The reason for the exceptionally unbalanced ratio in 1982 can be pointed out at first sight in the Central Bureau for Statistics import and export table. That year, the Soviet Union sold about 1.5 billion guilders worth of crude oil to the Netherlands, and about 5 billion guilders worth of oil products. According to the newspaper PETROLEUM ECONOMIST, in 1982 the Netherlands was for the first time the largest non-communist importer of Soviet oil and oil products. A 20 percent jump compared to 1981. According to the newspaper, we imported 10 million tons of oil products from Russia last year. CBS reported 7.4 million tons. Both sources agree on the report of 2.3 million tons of imported crude oil.

These figures indicate that our balance of trade with the Soviet Union had been knocked out of line by the oil -- more than 90 percent of Russian exports to the Netherlands. Over a 2 year period this oil wave had increased by 70 percent. Dutch business and industry did not find a quick response to this and the Russians were somewhat late in getting the idea that, with the 5,735 million guilders in surplus on their balance with the Netherlands, they could possibly spend something in our country. Deputy Minister Manshulo recognized this imbalance when he announced the latest trade figures and he promised improvement.

Rather late as a matter of fact, because the Netherlands barely got a foot in the door 2 years ago when compensatory orders for the Siberian natural gas pipeline were the center of interest. Expectations in this respect ran into billions of guilders. A contract for the granting of credit, guaranteed by a Dutch bank consortium, had been concluded. It is possible that the Dutch side had made the wrong offer in the area of compensation, specifically the construction of part of the pipe. The Russians wanted to do that work completely by themselves, and the Netherlands waited in vain for further compensatory orders. Ultimately, a couple of hundred million guilders came out of the bag for a number of companies. A disappointing experience which was part of the reason why, during negotiations on the purchase of Siberian gas, the originally proposed amount of 4 billion cubic meters per year was halved and later on the whole purchase proposal was rejected.

Consulate

Some time ago, when he was asked in parliament how other countries managed to secure compensatory orders, Minister Terlouw (Ministry of Economic Affairs) said that other West European countries had better relations with the Soviet Union. It is hard to say what role was played in these less good relations by the fact that the Russians' request to open a consulate in Rotterdam was in vain. However, Dutch businesses did not allow themselves to become discouraged by such frictions and they made a real effort to get on solid ground in the Soviet Union. In early 1982 an official at the Dutch embassy in Moscow noted that the number of Dutch businesses represented at fairs and symposia in the Soviet Union was steadily increasing. Perhaps it is justified to conclude from the most recent trade figures that these efforts are beginning to bear fruit.

If we exclude oil and oil products from consideration for a moment, then Russian exports to the Netherlands are not particularly impressive. What remains then is only 400 million guilders, half of which is to be found in the categories of wood, aluminum and aluminum pannels and private cars. Chemical raw materials and products together form another hefty item, and as final item there is a quotation for more than 18 million guilders in gold (all of this according to CBS data for 1982). Imports from the Soviet Union include 64 categories (according to the international classification); however, Dutch exports to the Soviet Union are divided into 108 categories. Hence, we have more to offer to the Russians than they have to offer us.

Listed according to value, last year cattle feed headed the list: 367 million guilders, or 32 percent of our exports to the Soviet Union. Various categories of food for humans together amounted to 136 million guilders, and the sectors of machinery, appliances and instruments together amounted to nearly 100 million guilders. This represents half of our exports (1982) to the Soviet Union. The other half includes chemicals, metals, soap, threads and fabrics, about 13 million guilders in clothing, 2 million guilders in printed matter and 1 million guilders in musical instruments and records.

According to a newspaper report, Deputy Minister Manshulo noted that Dutch-Russian trade (imports and exports) during the first half of 1983 amounted to 1.2 billion rubles, as against 970 million rubles during the first half of 1982. If we use the artificial ruble exchange rate of 3.70 guilders for the conversion, then his figures agree remarkably with the CBS data for the first 5 months of the year. For that period, the CBS reported 2,722 million guilders in imports from the Soviet Union and 807 million guilders in exports to the Soviet Union. A trade figure of 3.5 billion guilders over a 5 month period amounts to 4.2 billion guilders over 6 months, and that is virtually the same as the conversion of 1.2 billion rubles into guilders.

More Favorable

On closer examination, the CBS figures provide a few interesting data. If it is not too risky to project the 5 month figures into an annual figure, then it may be predicted that our trade balance with the Soviet Union will be quite a bit more favorable this year than in 1982. Deputy Minister Manshulo stated

that Dutch exports to his country are beginning to be attractive. The CBS figures up to and including May confirm this.

In 5 months more cattle feed had been sold to the Soviet Union than over the whole year 1982. The figures in a number of technical sectors are even more impressive. Over a period of 5 months, 12 million guilders worth of machinery for the food industry was exported to Russia as against 1.8 million guilders in all of 1982 (6.5 times as much). The export figures for both agricultural machinery and excavators were multiplied by six. Exports of "metal goods" over the 5 month period were eight times as much as in 1982; for machine tools, the figure was even nine times as much, and for electrical machinery four times as much. About 20 categories in the metal and chemical sectors, which brought 100 million guilders in the Soviet Union last year, had already netted 124 million guilders up to and including May. If this trend continues, the yearly figure could end up in the neighborhood of 300 million guilders.

Priorities

Is such a prognosis useful? Is it possible, based on the as yet scarce figures, to conclude that Dutch business is getting a firm foot in the Soviet Union? Both the EVD [Export Promotion and Information Service of the Ministry of Economic Affairs] and the NCH [Dutch Center for the Promotion of Trade] have the impression that the lengthy and intensive pushing of Dutch products at fairs in the Soviet Union is beginning to bear fruit. According to R. Vriezen of the EVD, this year's favorable export figures have little or no relationship to the sparse compensatory orders allocated to Dutch industry. They relate in part to a number of current priorities in the Soviet Union, specifically agriculture, the agricultural industry and the food sector. The EVD action program is very much directed toward this.

Vriezen also finds it somewhat risky to be making predictions about Dutch trade with the Soviet Union based on the export figures. In that country they use budgetary systems which impose limits on investments and purchases. Tightness of currency can also play a role here. A plus sign, according to Vriezen, is the fact that in the Soviet Union they are very much attached to traditional suppliers who enjoy their confidence. The Netherlands has not yet achieved this position, but it may possibly be on the way to conquering it. If this is indeed the case, then Dutch exporters would have some long term guarantees. They would do well to hook into this with long term plans.

8463
CSO: 3614/132

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY HARD HIT BY RECESSION

Madrid EL ALCAZAR in Spanish 16 Aug 83 p 17

[Text] The 1982 orders for Spanish shipyards were the lowest in the past 20 years, both for the domestic market and abroad, according to data from the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Last year new orders for the Spanish shipyards totaled about 128,911 TRB [tons of gross registration] and 231,267 TRBC [tons of compensated gross registration] which represent reductions of 80 percent and 60 percent, respectively, compared to 1981.

As a result of the recession in the Spanish shipbuilding industry, national participation in the world market has been cut in half in a year, going down to 2.03 percent in 1982.

Production of the Spanish shipyards during the past year showed a decrease of 3 percent in TRB and an increase of 16 percent in TRBC.

In spite of the fact that the use of the shipyards was cut in half in 1982, the value of exports in this sector increased by more than 150 percent from \$230 million in 1981 to \$599 million in 1982.

The ships launched last year were mainly general cargo ships and nonmerchant ships which accounted for more than 70 percent of the orders.

Production for the foreign market was divided equally among grain ships, oil tankers, general cargo and nonmerchant ships.

Invoices for ship repairs, mainly for foreign ships, increased about 17 percent to more than 27 billion pesetas.

Employment in the sector went down 3 percent in 1982 due to early retirements and forced resignations. Total employment in the sector reached 34,000 workers at the beginning of the year.

According to data from Construnaves, the evolution of Spanish shipyards in the past 10 years has been as follows:

Value of Ships for Spanish Fleet (in millions of current pesetas)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Merchant Fleet</u>	<u>Fishing Fleet</u>	<u>Auxiliary Services</u>	<u>Total</u>
1973	14,514	3,684	906	19,104
1974	16,678	9,269	675	26,104
1975	21,298	8,179	1,317	30,794
1976	26,282	9,364	1,443	37,089
1977	55,054	3,588	3,267	61,909
1978	52,322	1,705	1,355	55,382
1979	43,972	1,918	1,528	47,418
1980	51,348	2,812	428	54,588
1981	55,558	1,495	2,198	59,251
1982	40,912	2,732	4,068	47,712

Value of Ships Exported (in millions of dollars)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>
1973	250
1974	338
1975	443
1976	336
1977	319
1978	269
1979	422
1980	237
1981	230
1982	599

SLMM Denounces Merchant Marine Situation

Antonio Lezeartua and Juan Murueta, leaders of the SLMM [Free Merchant Marine Union], told EFE that the present Merchant Marine fleet "is not in Spain's best interests." The members of the SLMM Secretariat said they were disillusioned with the socialist government's policy. They stated: "It does not comply with the international agreements that it has signed concerning ship inspection and has not visited any ships. When we want to make a request to verify whether conditions are met, we must pay a bond of 750,000 pesetas. This leaves the crews defenseless."

Lezeartua and Murueta denounced the high number of accidents that have occurred repeatedly recently, among other aspects of the current situation of the Merchant Marine. They said: "Since 1979, the Spanish Merchant Marine has had a rate of ship loss three times higher than the rest of the world." Another aspect that concerns the union is the piracy of foreign capital enterprises. "They use a ship for 2 years and do not pay for stopovers, fuel, equipment or credits. When the Industrial Credit Bank asks them to return the money 3 years later, they abandon the ship." They are also concerned about the recession in the shipbuilding industry.

7717

CSO: 3548/484

BROAD SCOPE OF LABOR PROBLEMS SURVEYED

Madrid DIARIO 16 in Spanish 16 Aug 83 p 9

[Article by Jose A. Sanchez: "Red-Hot Labor Situation"]

[Excerpt] The "reentry" in September looks difficult. Administration officials and union leaders have gone on vacation and have left key sectors of the labor policy pending. Despite recent statements by the vice minister of labor that it will not be a warm autumn, everything seems to indicate the opposite. One example is the latest confrontations between the government and the union confederations. The points of friction include the 40-hour work week which management does not seem willing to apply in the terms the unions want, the temporary hiring law and the staff reductions that the enterprises in the public sector must confront.

Madrid--The labor situation has become red hot. The topic of a "warm autumn" is almost a reality now. The decree on the 40-hour work week, the future temporary hiring law, the plans to reduce the staffs of the public enterprises and the intention announced by the minister of labor to lower Social Security pensions reveal a conflictive labor scene in Spanish enterprises this fall.

The confrontation between the government and the union confederations including the UGT [General Union of Workers] is already irreversible. There was no calm even in August when union representatives and administration officials took time off to restore their strength for autumn.

Minister of Labor Joaquin Almunia's statements on 8 August concerning some of the measures included in the Social Security reform--concretely the reduction of pensions--was the last straw for confrontations between the government and the two large union confederations. Later there was a denial by the vice minister of labor concerning this possibility.

Without any question, the most controversial topic that the unions, management and administration will have to resolve which will cause greater tension because of industrial reconversion will be the bill that the government is preparing to make the labor market flexible.

Joaquin Almunia who fought from the opposition the timid attempts by the UCD [Democratic Center Union] to make hiring flexible has gone too far now, according to the leaders of the CCOO [Workers Commissions] and the UGT. They have already threatened the socialist government with demonstrations if the bill continues. According to the unions, this bill "hurts the workers, endangering employment stability."

Work Week

We can add to this controversial law the many conflicts arising in the Spanish enterprises as a result of the management's refusal to apply the 40-hour work week and the growing fears of the workers of the public sector of seeing themselves out on the street soon. Therefore, it is easy to predict that the labor situation for the "reentry" in September could not be more disheartening.

Confrontations

Jose Maria Zufiaur, a prominent member of the UGT executive board, stated some days ago that his union is completely against the temporary employment bill drawn up by the Ministry of Labor "since it defends temporary jobs over fixed jobs and is contrary to the election program of the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party]." This same UGT leader revealed that this decree will mean "destabilization in the labor market since this type of contract does not help create jobs."

At the same time that he made these comments, he warned that the UGT would oppose this bill when it is debated and will carry out the necessary measures to prevent its approval. This is not just a threat.

Nicolas Redondo recently made very harsh statements against Minister Almunia whom he accused of "bias and connivance" with the CEOE [Spanish Confederation of Business Organizations] and "absolute lack of union sensitivity" concerning application of the new 40-hour work week.

The difference between the two majority union confederations and the socialist government lies in the fact that while the Ministry of Labor says that this reduction will not affect those workers who have an agreement based on an annual calculation of less than 1,884 hours in continuous workdays or 1,912 in separate workdays, the UGT feels that anyone who works more than 1,860 hours should be benefitted by the reduction.

For its part, the CCOO executive board and the UGT fight together in many enterprises against the joint interpretations of the CEOE and administration in the application of the work week.

Disqualifications

The UGT has convoked the CEOE and the communist union for 29 August with the sole objective of trying to reach a solution for all the labor sectors to avoid confrontations.

The men of the CCOO have gone farther than the UGT in disqualifying the government position in this field. "The government, or at least part of it, with this decree and with the instructions for the application of the work week, places itself unconditionally at the side of the CEOE, giving in to the demands of management and forgetting its election program."

Of course, everything will not end with harsh words and intensive disqualifications through communiques. The CCOO and the UGT have already threatened to take out the war hatchet.

Paradoxically, one of the PSOE's most advanced election commitments to labor--of which it has boasted on more than one occasion--has now become a cause for controversy and confrontation between the union organizations and the government.

Facing this situation, the statements by the vice minister of labor, Segismundo Crespo, seem to have little credibility. He revealed some days ago that "responsibility and intensive negotiation will replace the traditional warm autumn. It will be very active but not convulsive since there are no reasons to make this autumn an especially conflictive time."

CCOO

Even if only to maintain their image, the unions have no other resort than to use past methods. At least the CCOO will do this, especially if we consider that the confrontations within the PCE [Spanish Communist Party] will have repercussions on this union organization.

A conflict between two totally different sectors--that is, Carrillo's followers and government people--has naturally divided the CCOO leaders.

7717

CSO: 3548/484

PEACE MOVEMENT PLANS FALL RALLY, DEMANDS DEBATE ON TV, RADIO

Special Train During UN Week

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The Appeal of the One Hundred collective that recently met in Paris at 15 Avenue Victor Hugo "reaffirmed its complete satisfaction over the unquestionable success of the peace festival held in Vincennes on 19 June 1983." The collective particularly described the mass participation by youth in the 19 June gathering "as promising for the future of the peace movement in our country." A series of decisions were taken for the last quarter of 1983. A letter was also addressed to Michele Cotta, president of the Audiovisual High Authority, to protest "the tendentious manner with which national radio and television reported the 19 June demonstration" and to request an interview on this matter.

The collective decided above all to call on the people "to participate on a large scale in the week for peace and disarmament that was decided on by the United Nations (the UN Week for Disarmament will take place on 24-31 October 1983). The collective is preparing a presentation by special train in dozens of large French cities, a special train that will show the activities of the Appel of the One Hundred since its inception and that will provide an opportunity, at each stop, for large rallies to which all the people will be invited."

The Appeal of the One Hundred calls upon all "to popularize the appeal proclaimed in Vincennes on 19 June, especially in firms where the attainment of new rights should permit workers to engage in broad debates on peace and disarmament."

The collective of the One Hundred stresses the significance of "preparing from right now the great initiatives scheduled in 1984 for a meeting of artists and intellectuals from France, Europe and the world, with the objective of obtaining the signatures of 100,000 French intellectuals, calling on their colleagues throughout the world to take part in this big gathering.

"Since large amounts of financial means are required for the success of these initiatives, the Appeal of the One Hundred collective once again calls upon the departmental delegates and all organizations that support the Appeal of

the One Hundred to show initiative (sales of 19 June materials, collections, etc.) thus permitting it to successfully organize the assembly of millions of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen in the fight for peace and disarmament.

"The collective was very pleased with the many initiatives decided on for September and October by departmental, local and company committees of the One Hundred. It calls on all the committees of all departments to be inspired by these examples."

The Appeal of the One Hundred collective and departmental delegates met on 20 July to take the necessary steps to implement these decisions.

Letter to Audiovisual 'High Authority'

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The following is the letter addressed to Michele Cotta, president of the Audiovisual High Authority, by the "Appeal of the One Hundred Collective." The letter is signed by Mrs Suzanne Prou, Prof Leon Schwartzberg and Georges Seguy:

"...The tremendous success of the peace festival henceforth puts France in the ranks of those nations whose actions for disarmament counts.

"Although, overall, the information media noted the success of this rally, certain commentaries strived to misrepresent the significance of this demonstration.

"On the occasion of such an event French radio and television could have fully played their role by opening an open debate where different opinions could have been expressed on peace and disarmament that concerns the lives of millions of human beings. This would have permitted both radio listeners and television viewers to form an opinion with full knowledge of the facts.

"Except for France-Culture and Antenna-2, the other radio stations and television channels gave us a categorical refusal without furnishing us with good explanations.

"Besides, the commentaries that had been made with regard to the festival, especially over France-Inter, were of such a bias as to be acceptable with difficulty by journalists attached to a public service.

"We respectfully request you to exercise your authority vis-a-vis the directors of the radio and television networks to prevent such events from occurring in the future and so that our movement, which represents a broad spectrum of French opinion, might express itself in the respect of democracy and pluralism."

The letter concludes with a request for an interview.

JOXE, CHEVENEMENT, SANGUINETTI: PEACE, STRATEGIC ISSUES JOURNAL

Paris LIBERATION in French 5 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] The Interdisciplinary Research Center for Peace and Strategic Studies (CIRPES), founded by Alain Joxe, has published the first issue of its "Strategic Studies Journal." Pierre Joxe, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Antoine Sanguinetti and Yves Lancien (RPR) attended the publication.

The Interdisciplinary Research Center for Peace and Strategic Studies can be proud of an unaccustomed success. Indeed, it knew that on the occasion of the publication of the first issue of its STRATEGIC STUDIES JOURNAL, it could be sure of the interested and ecumenical presence of Pierre Joxe, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Yves Lancien (in charge of defense questions for Rally for the Republic [RPR]), General de Bordas (president of the Foundation for National Defense Studies), General Buis, Admiral Sanguinett, Jean-Louis Gergorin (head of the Center for Analyses and Forecasts on the Quai d'Orsay), Alain Ruellan (general manager of the Bureau of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research (ORSTOM)), and Jean Maranne of the French Communist Party (PCF)...

Established in 1982 with the support of the Ministry of Research and directed by Alain Joxe, CIRPES fills a void which was becoming disturbing. Indeed, France had no independent scientific research center concerned with war and peace. With debates on strategy increasingly paralyzed by conflicting propaganda or completely nonexistent outside a small circle of specialists, it was imperative to establish a place where security problems could be freely discussed. Without having to submit to all sorts of pressures.

"The aim of CIRPES," Alain Joxe declares, "is to permit us to continue speaking of France's strategic autonomy. In a world where everything is becoming internationalized, it is more and more difficult to define this autonomy; the more reason to initiate the widest and most serious debate possible."

The first issue of the CIRPES JOURNAL, entitled "The New Doctrine of American War and the Security of Europe," is a good example of this freedom of tone and of the Center's ability to carry out high quality research in

defense. Instead of the usual compilation and translation of Pentagon strategic analyses adapted for the French public, the JOURNAL, under the pen of Janet Finkelstein, makes a meticulous and critical study of the most recent American military ideas developed by the Reagan team during the past year.

What conclusions can be drawn from the "globalization" of war potentialities and American military doctrines? Is not Europe's security threatened by the "devaluation" of the old continent in the Pentagon's new strategy? Questions which are more pertinent and that are infrequently asked in discussions on Euromissiles or the extension of the NATO intervention zone. Specialists such as Walter Schutze, secretary of the Committee for the Study of Franco-German Relations, and Jean Klein of the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI), show the changes the new White House policies impose on European military staffs.

CIRPES, with its five permanent and ten part-time researchers (and about twenty outside contributors), has already planned the publication of other JOURNALS on the "Southern Flank" of NATO, the Afghanistan and Beirut wars, the Soviet arms industry and Central America. The Center also publishes a bi-monthly bulletin, PEACE AND CONFLICTS, whose short articles seek to pull out the most important "trends" in strategic systems. Another project: an annual publication on the balance of forces in the world. The Ministry of Research has thus formed in Paris the embryo of a strategic institute like those of London or Stockholm.

Among the most interesting CIRPES projects: the development, on computer, of an index of significant hearings of the U.S. Congress (committee debates on security policy from the two congressional houses). These hearings are veritable bibles for any serious defense researchers.

American congressmen understand that the arms industries, the Pentagon and the White House employ the most well-worn propaganda tricks to obtain funds for defense. But inside the closed atmosphere of congressional committees they do not tolerate it when those in charge of military or intelligence services tell them nonsense. The hearings are masterpieces of finicky examination to which generals, the heads of the CIA and the DIA, and the military experts are subjected... It was during a recent hearing of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that one learned, for example, that all the American and Soviet arms control specialists estimated that the American proposals at the Geneva strategic arms talks were totally unacceptable to the Kremlin. In 1978, it was learned from the CIA director himself that the average Soviet tank was so bad that it "would fall apart" after going 150 kilometers! And that its design was so irrational that one could have believed that it was made to be driven by "left-handed dwarfs."

An index of hearings cannot be found even in the U.S. CIRPES' idea, then, is a big first, and probably the most valuable contribution to the construction of a truly French "working tool"--one that is absolutely necessary to understand and even develop an independent defense policy.

12354
CSO: 3519/574

GREMETZ ON PEACE MOVEMENT, DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

Paris CAHIERS DU COMMUNISME in French Jun 83 pp 4-11

[Article by Maxime Gremetz: "Peace, Disarmament, Social Progress, Development: They Are on the Move in France and in the World"]

[Text] As the date set by NATO for the deployment of new missiles on European soil draws ever nearer, the broadly based movement of opposition continues to grow. It is a movement of opposition to a step that would provoke a new escalation in the arms race: an escalation that could become uncontrollable and threaten the very existence of mankind.

When the initial expressions of concern were heard in 1979, they were greeted by not a few "prophets" who described them as a mere "flash in the pan" that would quickly be extinguished. What a lack of discernment!

On the contrary, every day that passes brings us one--or even more than one--indication that peace and disarmament have truly become a major concern of the peoples of the entire world. To cite only the most recent of these indications, a great many initiatives and positions were taken in this regard during the month of May alone.

On 3 May the American Catholic bishops published a pastoral letter endorsing the arms freeze, following a lengthy debate during which there had obviously been no dearth of pressures of all kinds.

On 6 May it was the Swiss bishops who proclaimed themselves "opposed to any resort to atomic weapons." In the FRG, following the Easter marches involving a total of 750,000 participants, the German bishops took their stand against the arms race.

On 7 May 10,000 young people assembled in the heart of London to proclaim their commitment to nuclear disarmament.

On 8 May the "Mothers for Peace" demonstrated in Washington. On that same day, 97 countries taking part in the annual conference of the World Health Organization adopted a resolution to the effect that nuclear weapons are "the greatest immediate threat to the health and well-being of the human race."

On 15 May in Athens 40,000 joined in a march "against the American bases and against the Pershing and Cruise missiles," while a march got under way from Tokyo to Nagasaki.

It was learned on 7 May, at a meeting held in Rovenki in the Ukraine, that 17 million young Soviets had signed a petition in favor of peace and disarmament.

On Sunday 23 May in the GDR, hundreds of thousands demonstrated in behalf of the same cause.

During the same period, the congress of the Socialist International stated in a resolution--with respect to the Geneva negotiations--that "if more time is needed to achieve definitive results, the Soviet Union and the United States should as soon as possible sign a provisional agreement stipulating mutual, balanced commitments without the slightest action of a destabilizing nature."

One must also speak of the positions taken by the British Laborites--and also (and this is a new development) by the alliance of British liberals and social democrats--in favor of "the postponement of all decisions regarding the deployment of Cruise missiles while awaiting the outcome of the negotiations in Geneva."

We should also speak of the SPD plan to introduce in the Bundestag a motion calling for a nuclear arms freeze--and of the appeal by Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada, who denounced "the attitude of the White House" and called "absurd" the concept that the United States could win an atomic war against the USSR.

Moreover, how can we fail to appreciate the full measure of the concern expressed on the same subject by the Seventh Summit Conference of the nonaligned countries, held in New Delhi? At the conference Indira Gandhi pointed out that "the Nonaligned Movement is the most important pacifist movement that history has known" and cited the reasons: "Without peace," she declared, "all our dreams of development are doomed to go up in smoke. It has been demonstrated," she continued, "that the total of all military expenses of our planet is 20 times the total of all public aid to development...."

This enumeration--covering an extremely brief period and therefore incomplete--merely testifies all the more eloquently to the major historical significance (emphasized by Georges Marchais at the most recent meeting of the PCF Central Committee) of this worldwide movement, which is characterized by a depth and diversity that are without precedent.

The evolution of this movement--in its original, multiple forms--reflects the growing commitment of men and women, of young people, throughout the world--on the basis of their particular national conditions--to this great cause of humanity. Each of them, in his or her own way, is voicing at one and the same time a shared fear of the danger and a shared hope that the action of the peoples of the world will bring about peace and disarmament.

During a meeting with diplomatic correspondents, a journalist asked me this question: "We are allies of the United States, but it is hard to see--on the basis of your analysis--what there is that brings us together." The answer

is simple: among other things, one extremely important factor unites us to the American people, namely, the same desire to halt the arms race and reduce military expenditures in order to allocate those sums to social progress.

Is it not impressive to see 80 percent of the people of the United States call for such a reduction--to determine that the immense majority of the American people are taking a stand in favor of a nuclear arms freeze between the USSR and the United States, on the basis that an equilibrium exists between the two countries?

Without any doubt, the superarmament plans announced by Mr Reagan--occurring in conjunction with the new Soviet proposals that open the way to an agreement (emphasizing precisely thereby the Soviet desire for peace)--make it more obvious to the American people (whose opinion in this regard is shared by Herr Schmidt) that the American administration is not negotiating seriously.

This perception is borne out in its turn by the growing breadth and strength of the movement for peace and disarmament in the United States. This aspiration, this demand, has assumed such proportions that President Reagan's political friends have recently called his plans into question. The fact that the House of Representatives--whose Democratic majority was joined by some Republicans--passed a nuclear freeze motion and rejected the requested increase in arms expenditure constitutes a prime element for reflection. Moreover, the fact that the Senate itself--where the president's Republicans are in the majority--adopted on 21 May a budget substantially reducing the military outlays requested by the White House is a stinging disavowal that demonstrates the power of public opinion.

In the United States as in the FRG, in the Netherlands as in Japan, and indeed in all countries, the voice and action of the peoples of the world are having an increasing impact.

Does this not offer great encouragement to all those who in France want our country to be in step with this formidable movement? The men and women who--amid the diversity of their opinions and their motivations--got together over a year ago to launch what would become the "Appeal of the Hundred" have made it possible to close to some extent the gap that existed as of June 1982 between the dimensions of the movement in France and those that prevailed in the other countries. In 1983 these men and women are determined that the voice of France--the voice of our people--shall be heard as loudly as that of the other peoples. This is both possible and desirable; indeed, it is indispensable, in consideration of our history--of that great tradition (immortalized by Jean Jaures) of a humanist France devoted to peace and brotherhood--and also in consideration of what the other peoples expect of France.

Our country is obviously in a special situation. Because it is no longer a member of the integrated military command of NATO (and has ruled out any possibility of returning), and inasmuch as it has its own nuclear deterrent force, France would in no case accept foreign missiles. We will not entrust such matters to anyone other than ourselves when it is a question of our

sovereignty, our independence and our security. This is not inconsistent with our country's membership in the Atlantic Alliance, nor with our commitment to assume the obligations which that membership entails. This unusual situation cannot, however, lead to the conclusion that the installation of new missiles in Europe is something that does not concern our country and our people.

Everyone is well aware that the installation of all-new missiles would represent a new stage in the nuclear escalation, with all the dangers that this would entail for the human race and in particular for our European continent. To accept such a hypothesis would be to accept a considerable danger for the security of all nations, of all peoples.

It is therefore no accident that a large majority of our people are taking a stand for peace and disarmament or that--among the principal concerns of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen--the "fear for peace" takes first place, alongside unemployment. This is confirmed by the fact that 81 percent of the French people are calling for a reduction in arms expenditures, in order to devote these funds to the furtherance of social progress.

There are still other considerations, however. Our special situation gives us an even greater moral and political responsibility; it motivates us to strive resolutely in behalf of any and all progress toward disarmament.

It is on this basis that the movement has been strengthened, diversified and broadened.

If we turn again to the most recent period, we see that broadly based "assemblies for disarmament" were held on 7 May in the Paris region on the initiative of the Peace Movement, with approximately 1,500 leading figures of very diverse fields in attendance; still others were held in a number of departments. An assembly of young people took place in Bordeaux on 15 May. The "Hundred" then issued a new appeal to mobilize for a "peace festival," scheduled for this coming 19 June, saying that they hoped "to be able to meet you there in even greater numbers than a year ago." We subsequently witnessed a swarm of very diverse initiatives, in which young people played a major role: petitions, evening debates, exhibitions and so forth.

This is obviously not to the liking of some. The same individuals who have railed against the German "pacifists" do not hesitate to brand as "moles" (FIGARO, 20 May) those who have become activists in our country. The people who prefer Hitler's Nazis to the young German pacifist marchers of today rage against anyone who dares call into question the warlike plans of their American masters. No slander or lie, however, can conceal the fact--the reality--that the ideas formulated by the "Hundred" represent the basic sentiments of our people.

"We must save what it is possible to save, by putting an end to the arms race." A total of \$650 billion is devoted to this insane race every year throughout the world. Is it not high time to call a halt, and accordingly to cease the installation of any more new devices, which--as we all know--will give rise to others?

"Negotiate with determination--negotiate in the East and in the West--for the security of the nations of the world and so that disarmament may at last become reality." This is the appeal made by the "Hundred." Is it not similar to the wish voiced recently by the bishop of Beauvais, who recommended that "the Church preach in behalf of a mutual, progressive and controlled disarmament," saying that to this end it would be necessary to "negotiate boldly"?

The world without wars and without weapons that we desire is, unfortunately, still far in the future. This is one more reason for not losing any time in advancing resolutely toward the goal of a balanced reduction in armaments that will ensure the security of all nations. It is, moreover, the orientation chosen jointly by the French socialists and communists in their agreement of June 1981: "The two parties will--with due respect for France's alliances--support our country's international action in behalf of peace and progressive disarmament with a view to achieving the simultaneous dissolution of the military blocs while ensuring the equilibrium of the forces in Europe and in the world and guaranteeing the security of each country. It is in this spirit that the two parties call for the speedy initiation of international negotiations looking toward the limitation, and reduction, of armaments in Europe."

These negotiations are in progress. Everyone is able to judge for himself who is creating the obstacles, and who is redoubling the pressures to install--at any cost--new nuclear missiles in Europe before the end of the year.

Together with all the European peoples--with all the labor, social, political and religious forces--we are determined to unite in saying, ever louder, even more strongly: "An agreement must be reached in Geneva." In an era of the most highly perfected satellites, it is possible to determine very precisely all the forces at the disposal of each side; the negotiators are well aware of this, and their meetings will gain--in this connection--by taking place with complete openness. If the peoples and governments articulate their demand for a positive result, it is certain that we will be able to achieve it.

"We must give for life what is being squandered for death, because it is possible--without weapons--to combat poverty and hunger throughout the world." This is another demand voiced by the "Hundred." Just one statistic serves to highlight this urgent necessity: the fact that only 1 year's worth of the world's outlay for armaments would wipe out the total debt of the developing countries--\$650 billion.

Should hundreds of millions of men, women and children who are hungry be allowed to suffer, or should they be assisted in their efforts to live in consonance with the resources, and the technological and scientific achievements, at the disposal of our planet in this final period of the 20th century? The answer should come easily.

Everyone can have his own opinion as to the causes that have led to such a situation. This is the case among the "Hundred"--now thousands--who are expressing the opinion of millions of us; among those who have decided here

and now to become active at their side; and also--without a doubt--among those men and women who are still holding back.

The cause of peace and disarmament, however, deserves profound reflection on our part. Every one of us has a stake in that cause, and time is pressing. If action is delayed the race toward death will resume, although everything indicates that this time--if everyone makes himself heard--reason can carry the day.

France is not directly affected by the Geneva negotiations. In its unique position "France does not intend to enter into the discussion concerning the question of taking its own forces into consideration," the president of the republic quite properly recalled, adding however that "it is emphasizing the importance of the negotiations." These two affirmations smooth the way to conclusion of an agreement in Geneva.

To do everything possible so that our country will play an active and dynamic role in behalf of the conclusion of that agreement--to do everything possible so that our country will bring its full weight (and it is considerable) to bear in this regard--this is the desire of the men and women who are involved in this great movement.

At the same time, everyone is well aware that each additional voice, each additional participant, in this vast demonstration of goodwill in support of the platform drawn up by the "Hundred" will have considerable impact in France, in Europe and throughout the world. Who can deny that many eyes are upon us? Yes, the size of the response to the Peace Festival--the size of the demonstration on 19 June--will have a strong impact on the course of events. Decidedly yes: as the signers of the appeal say, "Today now belongs to the millions."

Pursuant to the platform adopted by the 250,000 participants at the 20 June 1982 rally in Paris, the communists are taking part in this task, which represents the struggle for the survival of mankind. They are resolutely committed to this action, and will spare no effort to make their contribution to the success of this great encounter.

To go to the people, to bring them together, to unite them in action for peace and disarmament--this is the course we have set. To decide--in concert with the people--on the forms of expression, and measures, to adopt in order to ensure the most massive, most broadly based, and most diverse participation: this is the profound, the concrete, meaning of the commitment of the communists.

10992

CSO: 3519/580

CDA'S WEIJERS ON COALITION, FUTURE OF CDA

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS MAGAZINE in Dutch 23 Jul 83 p 10-11

/Interview with CDA /Christian Democratic Appeal/ Chamber Member Steef Weijers by Frank Lafort: "Our Party Has Too Many Wheeler-Dealers;" words between slantlines are italicized/

/Text/ The relationship between the CDA and the VVD /People's Party for Freedom and Democracy/ parties in the Second Chamber is bad, claims CDA Chamber Member Steef Weijers. He thinks that it would be healthy for the CDA to move to the opposition benches.

It is becoming very quiet in the Binnenhof at The Hague. VVD party leader E. H. T. M. Nijpels is still on his honeymoon, and the CDA party leader B. de Vries left on vacation last week with his family. After the exhausting budget talks of the past few weeks in the Council of Ministers, many ministers in the Lubbers/Van Aardenne Cabinet have signed a provisional version and are packing their bags. They do not have to be back until mid-August, when the Council of Ministers will fill in the details of the 1984 budget. A number of Chamber members need time to line up some things politically for themselves. One of these wary national representatives is the CDA Chamber member, Steef Weijers, former member of Committee A, which in late 1982 during the Scholten Inquiry helped create the Coalition Agreement between the VVD and CDA. Weijers is also chair of a CDA committee on welfare and employment and a permanent Chamber committee on government workers. These two areas, government personnel and benefit entitlements, are the prime targets of billions in cuts in the 1984 budget. This largescale adjustment of 11.8 billion guilders will weigh heavily on the future of the CDA-VVD coalition. After 9 months of governing together with the self-assured liberals, one thing has become especially clear to Steef Weijers: when the two party chairmen, De Vries and Nijpels, return to The Hague, they must put their heads together and talk about the cooperation between the governing parties; otherwise, the coalition is in trouble. Says Weijers: "If these talks don't bear fruit, /the coalition won't last until 1986/. The present relationship between the CDA and VVD parties in the Second Chamber is, frankly, bad. There are too few mutual contacts and too little openness. Christian Democrats and Liberals are continuously trying to score off each other in the Second Chamber. This is very bad for the basis of (future) government policy. /This is a bloodless coalition./ The two governing parties lack any sense of shared fate. Gone is the attitude that existed at the end of 1982 when

the coalition was formed. The Christian Democrats and Liberals cooperated in a fair and open manner in Committee A. We made a merger so as not to quote from our individual party platforms, thus depriving the opposition of the opportunity of saying later that the Liberals got their way on this point and the CDA got its way on that point. This is also the major reason that mutual formulations were desired in the Coalition Agreement. The single goal was that the CDA and VVD would defend a common program in the Second Chamber.

"Now the attitude in the coalition is: Everybody for himself, and God for us all. This changed character is expressed, for instance, in the media uproar stirred up by the VVD. Last week furnished a telling example with the Liberals' common cry for an independent income policy for government workers. This in spite of the fact that government workers and welfare recipients are linked in income matters like Siamese twins according to the terms of the Coalition Agreement. But what's more alarming is that the CDA also wants to use the media approach developed by the VVD."

Lafort: "What is the CDA strategy?"

Weijers: "We were forced to accept this coalition. Confronted with the huge social and economic problems, the PvdA simply ran away in 1982. In these hard times, it is difficult to reach a genuine retrenchment policy together with the Social Democrats. It runs counter to their principles. To ask a Social Democrat to cut back is like asking a Christian to give up baptismal water. Social Democrats know only two holidays: their anniversary and the day of a new budget year when they get tax money to donate to the public sector. This is why we voted for the CDA-VVD Cabinet."

Lafort: "For a CDA-VVD Cabinet that won't last until 1986, you say?"

Weijers: "Political logic says that a cabinet must serve out its term. But the tensions inside the CDA and the coalition increase the chances of the coalition's undoing. I am told by many CDA Chamber members that they are fed up with governing together with the VVD. The contacts between the two parties are minimal, a fact which makes an 'accident' all the more probable. But before a coalition gets bumptious, we have to consider a number of things."

Lafort: "What, for instance?"

Weijers: "Can Lubbers still play the role of leader? He is one of our best people, and we can hardly do without him. More important, however, is the fact that this cabinet is laying the basis for the socioeconomic recovery of the Netherlands. Once the socioeconomic problems recede into the background, the VVD and PvdA will more easily reach agreement on the problems that are less fundamental. The CDA is now preparing a bed for the Liberals and Social Democrats. This is certain if the CDA stays in its shell and is faced in the next elections with a severe loss of seats in the Second Chamber. If we don't launch a CDA offensive, we'll get what we deserve. PvdA party leader Den Uyl is already setting the stage for it; for him the CDA and VVD are six of one and a half dozen of the other. No matter what we do, then, we will probably end up in the opposition after the next, possibly early elections."

Lafort: Lafort: "You make it sound like a relief."

Weijers: "Being in the opposition would have a purifying effect on the CDA. Then we would get rid of the office seekers and sponges--every party has them. Politicians are vain and want to make a big show in politics. Some politicians are motivated solely by such ideas. This is fatal for politics. Just as in the Labor Party, there are some members of the CDA Party who are unable to wage opposition. They are not accustomed to it. This is all the more true since there are more government workers in our party than in the PvdA."

Lafort: "What can be done to change this attitude of CDA officialdom?"

Weijers: "It's a matter of a natural selection process. The people in the CDA aren't dumb. Many changes will be made in the new nominations for the Second Chamber. Heads will be rolling. For example, there are now too many (former) members of the administration on the list of candidates. That's not good. There will be new elections for the Parliament in a little while. It's good for a member of government to be kept in the waiting room for a little while, just as it is for a member of the Chamber."

Lafort: "What qualities do you think are necessary for the future generation of CDA politicians?"

Weijers: "He or she must be able to function in the opposition. One must be aware of what is going on among common people and not listen only to the interest groups. Likewise, future CDA politicians must be able to give Christian Democratic philosophy a new dimension. They must be people who see and feel that some things have to be done jointly. Of the first Christians it was said: 'Behold how they love one another.' Today, one could point to the CDA Party and say: 'Look how they're trying to get the jump on each other, giving each other anything but encouragement.'

"I learned in the union movement that there can be great differences of opinion on essential matters as long as a common front is presented to the outside world. Now some people in the CDA are trying to get their way by going to the news media straight away if they think they're unable to get their way in the party. The CDA is on the right track with the so-called days for reflection such as the recently organized meeting on nuclear armaments. It was really upsetting to see one or another of the CDA wheeler-dealers go right to the press with a rundown on how many party members think this and how many think that. The way of thinking and acting that underlies our relations with one another in the party is not good. It's too bad that we need to talk about party discipline. It's a sure sign that something is wrong."

Lafort: "What is wrong in the CDA Party of today?"

Weijers: "People don't work together as a group to make a long-term policy possible. There are simply too many wheeler-dealers in our party. By that, I mean people who put their own narrow interests first. For this reason, an opposition role might have a cleansing effect. Then you're fighting against a government administration that is by definition better equipped."

Lafort: "Is there a role for Premier Lubbers here?"

Weijers: "That is the main dilemma. He is acting too much in the capacity of prime minister and too little as the CDA leader. Lubbers' duties demand his complete energies. As the leading CDA candidate, he would have to have a stronger profile."

Lafort: "Lubbers is the leader of a coalition cabinet. If he had a stronger presence as the new front-running candidate of the CDA, there would be tensions among his ministers, wouldn't there?"

Weijers: "Well, eh.... As premier, Lubbers enjoys more goodwill among his own people than he did as party leader."

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CSO: 3614/126

FORMER ENVOY FROM FINLAND MAX JACOBSON VIEWS PALME RULE

Helsinki SUOMEN KUVALEHTI in Finnish 13 May 83 pp 7-10

[Article by Max Jacobson: "Olof Palme's Prescription for the Swedish Disease"]

[Text] Will Sweden overcome its economic difficulties under the leadership of Olof Palme? Or is Palme just trying to secure his own power? Max Jacobson, who recently talked with the prime minister in Stockholm, gives answers to these questions in the following article.

Olof Palme is 56 years old, and he no longer seems to be the boyish student politician as I recall him from his first term as prime minister. The wrinkles in his face have deepened, the profile of a predatory bird has become more accentuated. The external appearance matches the mental one: Palme is a hawk, at least when it is a question of ideology. Consensus is a word which does not taste good in his mouth. When he steps up on the podium, he likes to slash out to wound. But when he is met face to face, he is an intelligent debater who penetrates beyond the daily politics into the social problems.

I asked him if he agrees on the opinion recently presented by a Swedish sociologist, according to which the front organizations have gained such a power that the politicians have to "reconquer the political power."

Palme made a disparaging gesture with his hand: That applies to the time of non-socialist governments! He admitted that one has to negotiate with the front organizations and strive for mutual understanding. But ultimately, the government has to decide what is necessary to benefit the country. "It is true that from time to time even the kings had to promote the interests of ordinary people, leaving aside nobility and civil servants."

"Politik ar att vilja" (Politics Is a Matter of Will), the title of Palme's book published about ten years ago, can be considered as his slogan. Even the opponents admit that Sweden now has a government that governs.

Despite their narrow majority, the Social Democrats are able to rule since the non-socialist opposition is not united. It seems that Palme's strategy is to isolate the largest opposition party, the Moderate Coalition, in order to be able to create cooperation, but hardly a joint government, with the Center Party and the National Party. Thus, the power-political pattern in Sweden would be similar to the one in Finland.

I asked Palme what his prescription for the cure of "the Swedish disease" is.

He rejected the idea according to which "the Swedish disease" is a result from the fact that the public sector has expanded too much. The amount of public services is not too high, he says. In the future there will be even more need for them. The problem is how to finance them. In consequence, the national income has to be increased so that society would, once again, be able to finance the necessary services. A new upturn can be materialized only by reinforcing the industrial competitiveness. According to Palme, Sweden's industry was left to deteriorate in the 1970's. Now Sweden has to be "reindustrialized."

When Palme speaks about industry, he refers to major corporations. He has invited 15 leading industrialists for negotiations at Harpsund, prime minister's summer residence. The gesture reminds me of "the spirit of Harpsund" created by his predecessor Tage Erlander in the 1960's. This meant close cooperation between the Social Democratic government and the industrial sector. The success of the Swedish industry on the international markets created at that time "the premium" which financed the expansion of the public sector in Sweden. Palme believes that the same prescription will work also in the 1980's.

His first measure to revitalize the industrial competitiveness was last fall's significant devaluation, the external depreciation of the Swedish krona by 16 percent. When the devaluation of 10 percent performed by the previous government is also taken into consideration, the Swedish industry has gained a significant advantage in the competition on the threshold of an international upturn. As a matter of fact, it has already been able to expand its market shares. Exports have clearly increased.

At the same time, the devaluation means an instant depreciation in the real value of salaries. The real income level of the employees has dropped more than 4 percent. Even Finland has beaten Sweden in the income competition if net income after taxes is used as a criterion for comparison. According to income statistics, the net income level of a male industrial worker was 19.93 marks in Finland and 19.55 marks in Sweden in the last quarter of last year. The difference will get even bigger because of the wages settlements in the spring. In Sweden they were, in general, reached on a lower level than in Finland. Palme succeeded in making the labor unions give up their demands for compensations to their members because of the devaluation. The government, in turn, has softened the impacts of the reduction in income level by means of a social benefit package.

Palme's government has also declared a large-scale campaign to fight against inflation. Its goal is to push inflation down to 4 percent in 1984. The government announces that it will reject all compensation demands exceeding this figure, except for the pensions. It is trying to break both employers' and employees' inflation expectations in this way.

According to Palme, employees must be compensated with other than material benefits in this situation. In our discussions he referred, in this connection, to the recent wages settlement within the U.S. steel industry in which the employees accepted a reduction in real wages and cuts in vacation and some other benefits, so that the industry could make the necessary investments to secure employment. Correspondingly, we in Sweden should be able to prove to the employees that the industrial profits do not end up in the pockets of capitalists. On the contrary, they are used to develop industry and to create employment. Therefore, the representatives of employees should get more influence in the economic matters.

As a matter of fact, the government has just realized a profit sharing system, according to which 20 percent of the profits paid as dividends is cut and then transferred to pension funds to finance investments. On the non-socialist side, this is considered as the first step towards the foundation of employee funds. The fund proposition is certainly coming up, but Palme is ready to discuss its structure also with the business sector.

Palme's friendly attitude towards the industrial sector has gained him friends in the circles which, prior to last elections, did everything they could to prevent him from coming to power. However, there is still enough those who doubt. They ask if the renaissance of the Swedish industry can be realized mainly with the power of the already established major corporations unless also new and innovative entrepreneurship is being encouraged. Are Palme's growth expectations not overmeasured? In the 1960's, it was possible to vigorously expand services by constantly raising the tax level. Now the tax level is already 55 percent, and the state's and the communities' share of the gross national product is reaching 70 percent.

So far none of the measures taken by Palme's government affects this fundamental problem of "the Swedish disease." The structural budget deficit in 1983/84 is 95 billion kronor, in other words, 32 percent of the final budget. The national debt has reached 400 billion kronor, which is 60 percent of the gross national product. (Finland's national debt is 30.2 billion marks, in other words, 12.9 percent of the gross national product. However, we have to keep in mind that only 20 percent of Sweden's national debt is foreign debt, while the foreign share of Finland's debt is 60 percent.) Sweden's interest costs will reach 56.5 billion kronor during the coming budget year--one fifth of the final budget!

Apparently, the government is still fighting over cuts in public expenditure. Some Social Democratic leaders count on the beginning upswing and believe that, by means of that, they will manage by making relatively slight reductions. This would mean further borrowing, in other words, postponing the solution to the problem.

In fact, in Sweden the income distribution is being performed on two levels:

- When a full inflation compensation is granted to those retired, but not to other groups, the position of the passive population is being reinforced at the expense of the active population.
- When the public expenditure is constantly financed by increasing borrowing, the bill will be transferred to the following generation to be paid by it.

This cannot go on much longer. But what is the time frame for political decisions? Naturally, it is the election term, and in Sweden the election term is only three years. By promoting the interests of retired people and those employed within the public sector, Palme will secure the continuation of his power in the elections of 1985. It is true that there are 1.3 million retired people and approximately as many people are employed by the public sector, in other words, totalling around half of the people entitled to vote. The future generation does not have the right to vote.

12190

CSO: 3617/131

OVERVIEW OF PARTY OPERATIONS ON LOCAL LEVEL

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 3 Aug 83 p 7

[Interviews with party leaders in Balıkesir Province by Fatih Gullapoglu; date not given]

[Text] Balıkesir -- "I have 1 million liras in the bank and another million on the way. As soon as we got the money from the Kastelli swindle, we put it in the bank," so says MDP [Nationalist Democracy Party] Balıkesir provincial chairman, attorney Mustafa Corapcioglu, whom I interviewed at his office. The 54-year-old Corapcioglu got into politics in the DP in 1954. He continued to be active in politics at the provincial level until 12 September 1980. Leading off in answer to the question "Why the MDP?" by saying, "We do not want to go back to the conditions of 12 September 1980," Corapcioglu gave the following answer when asked, "What percentage of the vote do you think your party will get in Balıkesir?"

"All parties play to win. It would be wrong to consider a case won before the trial was over, but I think our party has the best chance. And I believe we will get more than 50 percent of the total vote cast for all parties."

His voice rising in enthusiasm, Corapcioglu said, "The right cannot be split here."

Corapcioglu said they were touring the province district by district, barely finding time to eat most days, and when he added that he had lost about 20 pounds during this time, provincial board member and former national deputy from 1973 to 1977 Kemal Alver interrupted to say:

"But we are not running to lose weight. Anyhow, we don't have to spend the money to go to the PanAmerican Games to lose weight."

There is a lot of coming and going in Corapcioglu's office. People are coming in to report on the districts and find themselves exchanging views with Corapcioglu. I was just ready to take off when Mustafa Corapcioglu said, "You forgot to ask something," and added:

"You should have asked if I was going to run for national deputy. The answer I would give is this: No, I am not going to run for national deputy this time. I believe I can be of more use to my party and my country by working at the provincial level at this time."

After listening to Corpacioglu's answer to the question he posed himself, I went over to the medical office of Dr Mithat Tavli, an xray specialist who has been charged with the task of DYP [Correct Way Party] provincial chairman. Our interview with Dr Tavli was not interrupted as there was no one in the office except the nurse and the telephone did not even ring. Mithat Tavli, 59, got his start in politics in 1975. He has been politically active as a member of the municipal board and at the provincial leadership level. He was once deputy mayor. When asked "Why the DYP?" Tavli replied, "I was expected to join one of the rightist parties in any case. We said 'yes' to the first one that presented itself." Prefacing his comment by "If we get into the elections," Tavli went on to say, "We will get as many votes as the other parties. If we do not make the elections, we will direct our efforts to the future."

The office of attorney Necat Tuncsiper is like a bee hive. ANAP [Motherland Party] provincial chairman, Tuncsiper is conducting the campaign out of his own office. His team has an average age of around 35 and most of them were politically active prior to 12 September. At first reluctant to talk, Tuncsiper relaxed after his office began to fill with local administrators and he saw that "we did not intend to do anything bad." "Let me say frankly that we will elect four national deputies from Balikesir in these elections," he said.

Tuncsiper has some interesting approaches to things. He says, "The left-right concept is all relative. One thing that proves this is that a gentleman who once served in parliament as national deputy from an opposing party has joined the MDP."

I told Tuncsiper about the MDP leaders losing all that weight from running. He answered:

"We do not have to run too much. We are having a great response to our party. So I'm not losing weight!"

I could not locate the HP [Populist Party] provincial party chairman in Bursa or SODEP [Social Democrat Party] Provincial Chairman Mehmet Tiritoglu in Balikesir. We talked with [Balikesir] HP Provincial Chairman Davut Abacigil in the office at his wholesale store. Davut Abacigil is brand new to the job. "I wasn't thinking about taking a position anywhere. But it got to the point that I took the job in the HP after all," he said, adding that he is a close friend of the SODEP provincial chairman. "If I call Mehmet, he comes; if he calls me, I go," he says. Abacigil contends that SODEP and the HP have the same political base in Balikesir and, for this reason, the two parties ought to combine.

I talk with a famous lawyer and former politician from Balikesir. His approach is the same; he says the SODEP and HP provincial chairmen have the same base and thinks the two parties ought to combine. It seems, according to this former politician, that such an initiative is going to be made for the first time in Turkey by Balikesir and that the proposal will be taken to Ankara.

According to the assessments of journalists in Balikesir, the SODEP and HP provincial chairmen actually have a "separate base." One former newsman says, "The Gulf moderates support the HP," thus categorizing one segment of the political spectrum in Balikesir.

TURKMEN PRESS CONFERENCE ON TERROR, IRAN, EEC

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 2 Aug 83 pp 1, 11

[Report on Turkmen press conference 1 August 1983, place not given]

[Text] Ankara (CUMHURİYET Bureau) -- On his return from London, Foreign Minister Iltar Turkmen held a press conference yesterday in which he discussed Armenian terrorism extensively and said there was "no room for misguided pessimism" and that "certain major developments have been observed" lately. Turkmen described these developments as "Armenian propaganda's loss of credibility in world public opinion and the growing number of nations reacting sternly to Armenian terrorism and taking effective measures."

Another important aspect of Turkmen's press conference yesterday was his clarification of Ankara's attitude vis-a-vis the operation by Iranian troops to seize Kirkuk and the announcements by Iranian leaders that the Turkish-Iraqi oil pipeline may be bombed. Turkmen stressed the necessity that Iran "not launch an action contrary to Turkey's interests."

Turkmen first said in answer to a question that different statements had appeared in the press attributed to Iranian authorities but they had no information themselves. On the other hand, the implied message Turkmen sent to Iran in making the announcement was: "Beware such an action."

"Clearly neither Iraq nor Iran should undertake any action contrary to Turkey's interests and not Turkey's alone, but regional interests," said Turkmen.

One reporter asked whether Ankara had informed Tehran via diplomatic channels of this stance vis-a-vis the rather serious situation that the attack would provoke. Turkmen, implying that Iran had been informed of Turkey's attitude, said, "Both sides know that this is generally our attitude."

As regards Turkey's making an initiative towards ending the war, whether within the Islamic Conference or individually, Turkmen said, "Turkey is not considering such an initiative at this stage," explaining the rationale that "an individual initiative requires careful timing." Turkmen explained that no action was apparent in the Islamic Conference.

London Contacts

At the beginning of the press conference, Turkmen said in reference to his London visit, "Britain is following developments in Turkey with great objectivity and understanding. They are pleased by developments in Turkey. Britain believes as we do that it is necessary for democracy to develop in Turkey within the framework of stability that Turkey needs."

Turkmen explained that in his London contacts, which included Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, many topics had been discussed from international terrorism to Turkish-EEC relations and said that "substantive developments" had occurred in the area of defense industry cooperation. He did not say in what areas of the defense industry Turkey and Britain had undertaken cooperation. He did say, however, that Britain will allow Turkey medium-term guaranteed export credits.

"Our Views Conveyed to United States"

In answer to questions, Foreign Minister Turkmen stated that the views of the Turkish government had been conveyed to the United States as regards a reference to Turkey in the new bases agreement initialed between the United States and Greece and said he did "not think it appropriate to comment on these talks." Asked, "What is expected from the United States in this regard?" his answer was a smile.

Armenian Problem to Go before UN?

All questions in the remaining portion of Turkmen's press conference had to do with Armenian terrorism and developments related to it. Some of the questions and answers may be summarized as follows:

[Question] It is said that certain nations sympathetic to the Armenian fanatics may place the problem before the United Nations. What would be Ankara's reaction if this were done?

[Answer] I do not think any state would take on the responsibility of doing this. Bringing this kind of problem before the United Nations and making this kind of application would create an extremely risky precedent for all nations. If UN members start presenting the demands of terrorists, it would mean the end of the United Nations.

Armenian Congress Outcome

[Question] Switzerland permitted the Second World Armenian Congress to be held in Lausanne and ignored the fact that terrorism was to be debated as policy and that the target was the territorial integrity of Turkey. What will Turkey do about this?

[Answer] We had cautioned Switzerland beforehand that it should deny permission for this congress. Switzerland, however, said that "unfortunately" its laws did not permit this.

One must not exaggerate this conference. All this meeting showed was how interwoven Armenian terrorism and Armenian propaganda are, and holding it at the time of the bombing at Orly and the killing of our administrative attache in Brussels destroyed the prestige the congress was hoping for.

Their disagreements, quarrels and wrangling over who owns the land they want have made it perfectly clear just how groundless the Armenian claims are.

Seventy people can always get together and hold a congress. But everyone can see that political aims cannot be achieved through such meetings and the bulletins they publish.

Talks with Soviets

[Question] You said in London that the leaders of the Soviet Armenian Republic support the Armenian propaganda. Would you expand on these comments?

[Answer] As regards Armenian terrorism, there were some contacts earlier with the Soviet Union on this matter. The Soviet Union expressed to us in a general way the view that it is opposed to international terrorism. As for the participation in general of the Soviet Armenian Republic authorities in Armenian propaganda, it is a fact.

Are Soviets behind ASALA

[Question] An Istanbul newspaper wrote that the Soviet Union was behind ASALA [Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia] and that Andropov is of Armenian extraction. How true is the report that the Soviets are supporting Armenian terrorism?

[Answer] We do not intend to accuse any government in this regard. We continually assess the information available. We are in contact with all governments. It is our opinion that it would serve no purpose to argue such matters in the press.

[Question] What is the situation following the raid on our Lisbon embassy?

[Answer] An envoy has been sent to Lisbon. His report is due soon. Diplomatic contacts with the Portuguese government are in progress. Moreover, I wanted to go to Portugal en route home from London. We made all the arrangements, but the Portuguese authorities thought this would be risky. Naturally, we must respect this approach.

An Important Announcement

[Question] You announced in London that you would be making known to the world an important document on the Armenian problem. What would this be?

[Answer] We will show that a document which the Armenians have been exploiting is false. The text of a circular to the outlying provinces by Talat Pasha on the conduct of the massacre is being used as the basis of the Armenian thesis. The seal and signature on this document are false. It contains spelling errors. We will make an announcement in this regard in October. The work is in progress.

ARMY III CORPS REORGANIZATION, DEPLOYMENT TO NORTH

Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Jean Valbay]

[Text] Lille--Announced 6 weeks ago in Lille by the prime minister during a local meeting of the Institute of Advanced National Defense Studies, the restructuring of the French Army is taking shape.

The new organization will be operational beginning in 1984. This means prompt action since this is a large-scale operation involving the displacement of numerous regiments and the departure of several thousand men from the garrisons of eastern to northern France.

At the heart of this restructuring, in fact, is the integration into the 2d military region, headquartered in Lille, of the Army III Corps which will be placed under the command of (Army) General Bizard who has headed the 2d military region since 1 July 1983.

The armored units will play a bigger role since three regiments of the 2d Armored Division will be garrisoned in the region. Besides these regiments, the Army III Corps will include the 8th Infantry Division whose command post is in Amiens, a "training" division, and possibly the 10th Division stationed up until now in Champagne.

This operation will also involve movements of four new regiments equipped with tactical nuclear weapons to Laon, Couvron, Compiègne, and Evreux. There they will replace units which have been disbanded or transferred outside the region.

Thus, the 2d Infantry Division, whose command post is in Rouen, will be dissolved and reorganized only during wartime, but its elements will not disappear. The 7th Light Infantry Regiment of Arras will join the 8th Infantry Division while the 43d Infantry Regiment of Lille will become an interservice regiment. The 39th Infantry Regiment of Rouen will become the VAB [Armored Attack Vehicles] infantry regiment of the 2d Armored Division which will henceforth have three heavy tank regiments (AMX 30's) instead of two, two heavy artillery instead of one, and one VAB regiment.

Compiègne will receive the 2d Communications Regiment in place of the 51st Infantry Regiment, which is disbanded. The 517th Transport Regiment will leave Couvron for Vernon which will lose its naval artillery regiment, the latter being sent to beef up the 10th Arm Division in Verdun. In exchange, Vernon will receive the 2d Dragoons Regiment with AMX 30 tanks now located at Haguenau. The 5th Army Engineers Regiment will move from Angers to Evreux. However, the essential elements of the Army III Corps whose commands will be consolidated at Lille will not all be stationed in the 2d military region.

Thus, an anti-aircraft artillery regiment will be based at Hyeres and the 19th Anti-aircraft Artillery Regiment, equipped with multiple rocket-launchers, will be based at Draguignan.

Anti-Atomic Bunker

The establishment of a broad command at Lille--that of the Army III Corps now based at Saint-Germain-en-Laye--gives this garrison a new dimension and calls for the construction of ground installations.

Thus, plans have already been drawn up for a new command facility, a veritable operational center, which will stretch over an area of 8,000 square meters in the old section of Lille. Of this area 2,000 square meters will be in an underground bunker and will be shielded from thermonuclear radiation. It is scheduled for completion by 1987. The cost of the project is 65 million francs.

All the real estate operations involved in the relocation to Lille of a larger number of military personnel will be made possible by compensated exchanges between the army and the city. The projects to be contracted to firms in northern France over a 4-year period are estimated at 132 million francs.

This means that the reorganization of the Army will be beneficial for the city of Lille and the region from which the prime minister hails even if the Rapid Action Helicopter Force, whose deployment at Lille was announced 2 months ago by the minister of defense, Charles Hernu, will not be stationed there because of a lack of construction funds.

Rather, the helicopters will use the former American or Canadian base in eastern France, reactivated for this purpose. This may be a compensatory gesture to a region which will lose several of its garrisons.

2662

CSO: 3519/566

AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF CAPILLON ON BUDGET CUTS

Paris LES ECHOS in French 6 Jul 83 p 9

[Article by Airy Routier: "Despite Delays in Putting the Mirage 2000 into Operation, Bernard Capillon, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Is Not Complaining"]

[Excerpt] Single Aircraft to Replace Transall

In regard to the low-altitude radar detection planes--made necessary by the higher performance of Soviet aircraft, Bernard Capillon reviews the various systems without giving any indication as to preference, but points out that the need to make a choice is more urgent than otherwise thought. This considerable expenditure must be decided on relatively soon in order to be included in the 1986 budget.

The French Air Force's position is clearer on the issue of the necessary successor to the Transall, a versatile transport plane for troops and supplies. This successor will also be necessary by 1995 when the first-generation Transalls will be taken out of service. One alternative is to produce two planes (one large and one small) with different functions; for long-distance transport missions, on the one hand, and for paratroops and close-range tactical transport in the European theater, on the other. The other alternative is to produce a multi-purpose aircraft that can perform almost any mission and shortcomings at the extremes could be met by use of civil aircraft or by limited purchases abroad.

In light of France's resources, Bernard Capillon has chosen the second solution; a 70-80 ton plane (the Transall weighs 50 tons), in a category in which international cooperation poses the fewest problems.

However, the Air Force will also need a small version which could be a modification of the short-range ATR-42 if the manufacturers (Aerospatiale and Aeritalia) will tailor it to military needs (with freight and jettisonable doors).

Programed Personnel Reduction

Asked about budgetary restrictions' effects on Air Force operations (106,000 men, 450 combat aircraft, and a budget of 28 billion francs), Gen Bernard Capillon avoided dramatizing the issue: "We must stick to the priorities: the nuclear one, a stable number of aircraft, and operational coherence (men, communications, weapons, etc) of the whole." Despite the programed personnel reduction (5,500 military personnel and 175 civilians over 5 years), these priorities will be maintained. "However, we have already gone a long way and if there have to be additional reductions we will have to cancel some things."

Bernard Capillon regrets the delays in putting the Mirage 2000 into operation, because "we never devote enough time to converting a squadron," but states: "The objectives of the program law include most of what we wanted. Now come implementation."

9920
CSO: 3519/572

BRIEFS

AEROSPATIALE AS 15 TT MISSILE SUCCESSFUL--The Aerospatiale missile AS 15 TT, a light anti-ship search and attack weapon, has been successfully fired from a helicopter at the company's Mediterranean testing center at Levant Island. After firing, the missile hit the center of its target, a coastal patrol boat of about 300 tons located 10 kilometers from the launch helicopter, an Aerospatiale Dauphin. The missile, which has a low trajectory and a range of 15 kilometers, is designed for naval helicopters, but is also recommended for coastal battery use and is adaptable for small surface vessels. In addition to the missile, the entire weapon system includes radar, the Agrio 15 by Thomson-CSF, which performs both the sea search and guidance functions. The AS 15 TT, being particularly effective in naval combat in close and/or narrow sea conditions, complements the Exocet AM 39 air-sea missile both of which may be mounted on a helicopter to provide a mixed armament. [Text] [Paris LES ECHOS in French 6 Jul 83 p 9] 9920

CSO: 3519/572

ND CHARGES 'INDISCIPLINE' IN ARMED FORCES

Athens I VRADYNI in Greek 18 Aug 83 p 5

/Report by Titos Athanasiadis and Tasos Stamatopoulos/

/Text/ The disturbing incidents of indiscipline that have shown up among recruits in training centers will, if continued, diminish the combat effectiveness of our armed forces.

The above charges were made yesterday by Mr I. Varvitsiotis, ND parliamentary representative during the discussion and voting on the bill that deals with training issues of ground forces cadres. The comments came as a result of the speeches delivered by KKE Deputies K. Kappou and Maria Damanaki who described the bill as "a cold-war type" and that it does not legislate parliamentary control "on the impenetrableness of the military."

Sounding the "danger bell" to Deputy Minister of National Defense Drosogiannis, Mr Varvitsiotis stressed that "every trace of discipline in training centers has disappeared" and that "recruits threaten their superiors with denouncing them to the newspapers."

The ND parliamentary representative added that the regulations and the organizational structure that will be enacted should stress discipline. Because in this way the preparedness of the army will always be up to excellent standards as we had handed it over on 18 October 1981.

Deputy Minister of National Defense Io. Drosogiannis: The incidents of indiscipline are not of special importance. I can reassure parliament that the armed forces are better now than when we got them.....

Io. Varvitsiotis: I doubt that Mr Minister. We did not have any hooded soldiers, nor did we have proclamations that insulted even the deputy minister of national defense himself, nor did we have leaks of secret documents, nor soldiers who lowered the Greek flag as was the case in Alexandroupolis. We did not have cases of theft of weapons and ammunition.

As stressed by Mr Pan. Panourias, ND rapporteur, his party will vote for the bill but asked that improvements be made in various articles.

Io. Drosogiannis: Improvements will be made wherever they are needed.

The bill was voted down by the KKE.

ARMY EQUIPMENT, WEAPONS, FUTURE COURSE DETAILED

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 29 Jul 83 pp VII, X-XIII

[Text] Before 25 April 1974, even though there was a "war within the gates" that was mobilizing European conscripts and native African troops, the shadow of the Armed Forces and their equipment attracted little public attention. Whether rightly or wrongly, the fact that official communiques from the three fronts had taken on the form of dry reports on "police operations" and the evidence that relatively few lives were being lost in the various combat zones (fewer, for example, than were lost due to road accidents during the same period) were circumstances giving Portugal itself a nonmilitary and civilian air, with few people knowing much about military workings and armament.

Since 25 April, the praetorian temptation and the tangle of successive "public order" operations placed in front of everyone's eyes the physical and palpable reality of Chaimite armored cars, G3 rifles, recoilless rifles, and so on. Having been part of our daily life during the PREC [expansion unknown], that abundantly displayed armament was intended originally for a specific task. The voluntarism of the revolutionary process may have altered its missions, but the civilian remains of the period have once again been questioning the quantity, quality, and suitability of the materiel at the army's disposal. It might be worthwhile, therefore, to take a brief look at that world.

1. Number and Quality of Weapons

a) Cavalry: We will begin these dry lists with the heaviest element: the armored cavalry, which has a practical school in Santarem, regiments in the North, South, and Center, and an important base in Santa Margarida (headquarters of the Independent Mixed Brigade [BMI], which is assigned to NATO duties). It can be said that light and medium tanks--which are that arm's basic component--are still in the process in being replaced and redefined. With a great number of U.S.-made armored vehicles left over from the 1960's (M-47's, M-24's, M-4's, and so on)--all of them produced during World War II or during the years of the Korean War--the problem of tank modernization has arisen.

The first unit to be reoutfitted in this sector is the BMI, which has already received about 30 M-48A5 medium tanks, produced in the United States but modernized in the FRG. The M-48 is not really a modern model (it is now found only in the reserves of the U.S. and West German armies, although several

countries allied with the West are equipped with it), but the changes made by the West Germans (especially the addition of a 105mm gun with a good rate of fire and penetrating capability) have reasonably increased the vehicle's sophistication.

The other units are still equipped with an older model, the M-4 Patton 1, which has an obsolete 90mm gun and three machineguns (one an antiaircraft gun on the roof). According to some U.S. publications ("Arsenal of Democracy" and others), Portugal had received about 1,000 of those tanks before 25 April 1974. The special nature of the struggle in Africa (which called for light vehicles and antiguerrilla operations) and the fact that Portugal did not have an immediate enemy on its continental frontiers at the time meant that many Pattons wound up under tarpaulin in the reserve (in Beirolas, Santa Margarida, and so on).

About 100 tanks of that type are said to be operational today, and there are also some completely obsolete models that are gradually being "cannibalized" or sold for scrap iron.

The armored reconnaissance vehicle is another important component of modern cavalry. This vehicle accompanies ground actions, supports the infantry, reconnoiters hostile terrain, and has its own means of defense and attack. Until 25 April 1974, Portugal's equipment was mainly of French origin, and it was used intensively overseas. Still operational today are the Panhard AML-60 armored vehicles, which are armed with two coaxial MAG machineguns and a 60mm mortar capable of curved or flat fire. There are a few dozen units of that model, as well as some Ferret armored vehicles of British make which were supplied a few years ago and now equip several army units (as well as the Air Police and others). Like the Panhards, they are wheeled armored vehicles armed with a light machinegun and smoke grenades. Older vehicles, such as Panhard EBR's (with a 75mm gun), Daimlers, Humbers, and Foxes, can still be seen in some units, but they are in the process of being phased out because of their obsolescence.

Used by both the cavalry and the infantry is the armored personnel carrier [APC], which can carry out some offensive missions if outfitted with the necessary equipment. In our army, the main nucleus of vehicles consists of the familiar Chaimite, an improved Portuguese version of the American V-100 Commando.¹ We have large numbers of these (over 300, according to some sources). This APC has several versions: there is an antiaircraft version (with a twin-tube or quadruple gun), one with a 90mm gun, another with rocket launchers and recoilless rifles, and still other models with antitank missiles or simply with FN MAG machineguns. The Chaimite vehicle is amphibious and can carry a maximum of 12 infantrymen. It is one of the most versatile vehicles of its kind, and the role it plays has recently begun to be filled by the M-113, which is assigned chiefly to the BMI.

The M-113, a tracked armored vehicle with amphibious capability and NBC protection, was supplied by the United States and is still one of the APC's most used by armed forces throughout the world. Carrying seven fully battle-equipped soldiers, it can be fitted with extremely diverse types of armament, and in

Portugal it has already been equipped with recoilless rifles, TOW missile launchers, or Browning machineguns. The batch of about 100 vehicles delivered to Portugal since 1978 has been supplemented with the M-106A1 model, which specializes in carrying a 107mm mortar with a crew of six men and 88 mortar bombs.

Older vehicles are the Panhard ETT's and the M3A1 halftracks (which are now equipped with four anti-aircraft machineguns). These are gradually being abandoned.

b) Artillery

A sector where several deficiencies were noted but which is now being modernized is the artillery. This arm's practical school is located in Torres Novas, and the various regiments scattered around the mainland and the islands perform the duties of light, heavy, anti-aircraft, coastal, and anti-tank artillery units. (Units in the other arms are also equipped with anti-aircraft and anti-tank artillery to protect the regiments against ground and air forces.)

The M-7 self-propelled howitzers, produced in Canada and supplied by Great Britain, became popular during the anarchic period of the operetta-like RALIS [Artillery Regiment of Lisbon]. They are old weapons and consist of a 105mm gun mounted on an M-3 Stuart chassis. The approximately 30 that we have are being replaced by more modern vehicles such as the M-109's being supplied by NATO.

These motorized M-109's carry a 155mm gun, have aluminum armor, and can operate in a chemical warfare zone. They are in common use in modern Western armies from the United States to Great Britain. The few dozen we have received so far have been intended almost exclusively for the BMI.

In the field of self-propelled artillery, we still have many dozens of old M-44's with 155mm howitzers. Supplied by the FRG, they were produced in the United States.

Although Great Britain is now re-equipping the Portuguese artillery with modern towed 105mm pieces, the bulk of our field artillery still consists of old models of U.S. origin. Examples are the M101A1 (105mm), the M114A1 (155mm), and even the M1A1 or "Long Tom," a veteran of World War II. In all, we probably have about 100 pieces of these models in operational condition.

Anti-aircraft artillery seems to be in a process of modernization with the gradual introduction of twin-tube Bofors pieces, but the main nucleus is still to be found in the old M-1's (40mm) and the M-55 unit, with its four .50-caliber machineguns that can fire 555 rounds per minute per gun. Crotale medium-range anti-aircraft missiles (christened "Cobra," they were at one time in the possession of RALIS) were received from France shortly after 25 April 1974--they had been ordered in anticipation of air incursions in Portuguese Guinea's airspace. Their fate is obscure, but it is believed that they were sold to Libya, which reportedly did not know how to use them. On the other hand, there must be a few Russian SA-7 (Strella) missiles--captured from terrorist groups in Africa--

somewhere in the army's stores. During the events of 25 November 1975, the military leftwing even claimed that those short-range, hand-held rockets were in the hands of organizations such as LUAR [League for Unity and Revolutionary Action]. At that point, the mountain gave birth to a mouse.²

The coastal artillery, located in a few forts controlling the approaches to Lisbon's harbor, has large-caliber pieces that are old and little used. Anti-tank capability is provided by recoilless rifles from the United States, especially the M40A1 (106mm) and the older M20 (75mm).

Those weapons can be mounted on tripods, jeeps, or armored vehicles. They are also used by infantry regiments and elite units such as the commandos.

c) Infantry

Medium and heavy mortars (some produced in Portugal), bazookas (especially the U.S.-made M20 model), guided antitank weapons (LAW and TOW, which have now been introduced in several units), and grenade-rocket launchers (many of them RPG-7's captured in Africa) are also common weapons in the infantry.³

The infantry, which has a practical school in Mafra, specializes in the use of light weapons, almost all of them produced in Portugal under license. Among them are the G3 automatic rifle, which is still one of the best assault rifles in the world, the HK-21 machinegun, and the old FBP submachinegun (of Portuguese design). More modern models used in special units or about to be put into general use are the FN MAG machinegun, the UZI submachinegun, the AR-10 automatic rifle (7.62mm), and possibly a recent Israeli marvel, the Galil rifle.

Venerable models still in use in some units and for training purposes are Bren machineguns, the excellent German MG-42's (NATO model), and others.

There is great variety, especially if we include the tons of weapons from all over that were captured during the overseas war. And we must also mention military pistols: Walther 9mm's, Berettas, and Brownings.

d) Engineering

Noncombat technical equipment is handled by the Engineering Branch, which cooperated during the African campaigns in regional development, the building of communications networks, housing construction, and bridge and dam construction in addition to supporting the progress of the troops on land with its bulldozers and other mechanical equipment.

Today we find it assigned to important tasks in the area of civilian protection, and it is giving thought to the help it can render in developing the mainland's interior and the islands.

Deployment of Units

After the winter of 1961, during which the opposition to the political regime of the time began supporting the military effort in Africa, the number of

conscripts rose to about 100,000, and operations commands in Angola, Mozambique, and Portuguese Guinea had considerable manpower at their disposal. They had units (battalions and companies) of infantry, cavalry, engineers, and services. As in the home country, the establishment of a new barracks also served to boost the administrative, commercial, industrial, and social importance of the area in question.

Even today, after the return to the shores of Portugal, inhabitants of the interior attach great importance to keeping the local barracks, which contributes a degree of life to the area. But this problem is necessarily bound up with another problem--discussed elsewhere in this supplement--that concerns the nature and objectives of the army's restructuring as part of the general reformulation of the missions of the Armed Forces.

The most important unit on the mainland and the islands is the regiment, which generally consists of over 1,000 men. In some areas it is divided into smaller units known as battalions, and the regiments located in cities or at important strategic points may have detachments in other localities within their areas of responsibility.

The Artillery Arm has a practical school in Vendas Novas and regiments in Lisbon (light, antiaircraft, and coastal artillery), Porto (heavy artillery), Coimbra, Penafiel, and Santa Margarida, as well as coastal batteries on the mainland and the islands.

The cavalry has a practical school in Santarem and regiments [copy missing].

...CENTREL, belong to a collection (the list here is far from exhaustive) of products and materiel which make up for some of what the Portuguese Army lacks and which have succeeded in finding a niche on the international market. From light weapons to mortars and grenade launchers, from armored cars and trucks to electronic and communications equipment, and from ammunition to uniforms, there is a domestic production sector that has always been far from receiving the public recognition it deserves.

Needs and Prospects

This review of the army's "technical" side having been completed, it needs to be mentioned that any development in that area naturally depends on the general orientation established for the machinery of national defense, on strategic options, and on the government's political will--in short, it depends on the direction taken by Portuguese life.

Since the land army has no vast geographical area to cover and no external frontiers to defend, one might wonder whether it should not surrender its slice of the budget in favor of the air force and the navy, which are much more effective deterrent forces in a situation like the present one and also capable of guaranteeing control of our airspace and territorial waters as well as the strategic polygon comprising the mainland and the islands.

An attempt to answer that question is made elsewhere, but it can be said that the resolution of that issue does not prejudice the establishment of a few specific principles for the technical modernization of the army.

The reduction in manpower in some branches (artillery and infantry) might be compensated for by providing them with more sophisticated means. Providing the artillery with a few dozen more self-propelled howitzers (which could be set up within the framework of an armored or motorized division and the BMI) and the infantry and the armored troops with antitank guns and rockets (of the TOW type or the latest-generation missiles, such as the U.S. Dragon), and modernizing the tank corps (so that it would have about 100 modernized M-48's incorporating laser vision by the end of the 1980's) would seem to be good approaches to take.

The presence of a powerful continental neighbor, which has been friendly in modern times but which must be taken into account in strategic equations, would justify the acquisition of sizable antitank resources, and this, incidentally, is perfectly in line with NATO doctrine concerning the prospects of defense against a massive armored offensive aimed at Central Europe.

Strengthening a weak sector such as antiaircraft artillery (by purchasing modern rapid-firing self-propelled or self-propellable pieces) and trying to acquire a few surface-to-air rockets--at least to protect important centers from high-flying aircraft--are some other ideas already being suggested by military common sense.

The stimulation of national industry or cooperation with other countries to design more modern types of light weapons and armor is certainly a solution that would be more beneficial in the long run than procuring that materiel abroad.

As far as the specialization and sophistication of conscripts are concerned, there has been talk of establishing mixed regiments whose components would include armored cavalry, artillery, tanks, and rockets. It remains to be seen whether there is more value in the current structure, which is designed along conventional and heavy lines. The current structure was well justified when we had a world to defend, but today it is being criticized for resembling the "public order" armies in the Third World or South America. But that problem, which goes somewhat beyond the more specifically technical-descriptive content of this article, is also dealt with elsewhere in this supplement.

It is not a matter of isolating the infantryman, cavalryman, or artilleryman from the strategist, but simply of recognizing that they are different. The various arms are not efficient if there is a moral crisis within the army, but they must be known, first of all to help in reconstruction and second because, as Machiavelli said, they are the very nature of the fighter.

Portaro GV Described

In the world of materiel from the most diverse sources that is on display at the Portuguese Army Exhibit, the military version of the Portaro GV jeep deserves special mention.

Now being exhibited for the first time, the Portaro GV is a three-quarter-ton logistic vehicle that can be adapted for various functions ranging from command car, missile launcher, armored car, recoilless rifle, mobile communications post, and ambulance to rapid reconnaissance vehicle.

Designed and developed by Portuguese technicians and built entirely in Portugal according to NATO standards, the Portaro GV is intended basically for the armed forces, and its export to Switzerland is already anticipated.

The Portaro is available with the following engines: Daihatsu 2530cc or 2675cc, GM-Opel 2.3D, and Volvo B19/B12 and B/23. It develops 50 kw at 3,600 rpm and torque of 157 N-m at 2,200 rpm and has a compression ratio of 21:1. The fuel is gas oil or gasoline, with a tank capacity of 90 liters and estimated fuel consumption of 10 liters per 100 kilometers.

Drive is provided by a gearbox with 4+4 synchronized speeds, with 5+5 speeds as an option. The reduction gear has a ratio of 1300-2407, while that of the differential is 3727, with 4714 as an option. Independent front suspension with coil springs and double-acting shock absorbers and rigid-axle rear suspension with leaf springs and double-acting shock absorbers round out the chief characteristics of the Portaro GVM, which has a wheelbase of 2,350mm, a ground clearance of 220mm, a 45-degree angle of approach, a 40-degree angle of departure, and lateral stability to 30 degrees. It can operate in water to a depth of 500mm.

Reflection

The spear pointed at the frontier--today it takes the form of a black-mouthed howitzer--is one way in which the army asserts its preparedness to prevent anyone from penetrating the boundaries of a fatherland which is defined by language but which is also land hallowed by the blood of ancestors. Such phenomena as "Iberianism" are only disturbing phantoms, assuming that weaknesses to justify their logic and scope even exist. Guaranteeing a mechanism of defense that has no doubts about its mission to safeguard national independence is one way of demonstrating capability in building the future in this land and with these people. Eventually it will be seen that, compared to a problem involving Portugal itself and its permanence in the darkness, the whole issue of replacing the heads of the military services, and in particular all the hullabaloo surrounding the departure of Garcia dos Santos, is something minor, ephemeral, and of no importance to our collective future.

It is not the departure or continuing presence of the current army chief of staff that is going to exorcise all the internal demons or eliminate the "fifth columns" of doubt, selfishness and discouragement that are undermining the entire effort of the generations of fighters.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Cadillac Gage Company, which built the Commando for the U.S. Armed Forces, accuses Portuguese circles of having copied the plans for its armored car. The fact is that the various countries to which Bravia has exported the Chaimite have been confirming the better quality of the Portuguese product, which has some improvements over Cadillac Gage's original model. Portugal has probably sold over 500 Chaimite armored cars in their V150/V200 version to countries in Latin America and the Middle East.
2. Official reports concerning the leftwing movement of 25 November, as well as books published by observers and interpreters of those events, attribute to former Minister of Labor Costa Martins the statement that the air force would see its planes shot down by SA-7 missiles. But the Fiat G91's continued to take off from Cortegaca, and it was Costa Martins who had to desert to an African socialist paradise.
3. We should also emphasize the existence of the military panoply of SS-11 antitank missiles--first-generation French rockets--whose existence has never been openly admitted in Portugal but which are used by some infantry units and which have been mounted on armored cars such as the Chaimite and the Panhard AML.

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11798
CSO: 3542/190

PANAVIA SEES CHANCES FOR MORE TORNADO SALES

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 15 Aug 83 p 9

[Article by Gerhard Wagner: "The Gap in Orders After 1987 Is to Be Plugged With Expensive Exports"]

[Text] Munich, Saturday/Sunday, Aug 13/14 1983--The European Tornado fighter aircraft is still in its peak production run. For 2 years now 110 aircraft of this type--42 of them in the FRG--have been produced annually in accordance with the wishes of the British and Italian armed forces. This production rate, which in 1982 generated a turnover of DM 5.3 billion for the combined operating company Panavia Aircraft GmbH, Munich, will be approximately maintained until 1988.

After 1988 the so-called replacement parts business, which has more than twice the volume of the actual aircraft production, will play an increasingly dominating role, because there are 25,000--in part very expensive--replacement parts per Tornado. At present 10 percent of the turnover comes from the parts area, special equipment and repairs, but until the start of production of fighter aircraft for the 1990's gaps could occur in the utilization of capacity. These could be filled by an additional demand for Tornado aircraft by the three air forces, and also through exports to other nations belonging to the Western alliance. So far only two parties interested in the Tornado are in sight: Greece in the near future and Japan at a somewhat later date.

Up to now a total of 245 Tornados have been delivered, 97 of them to the FRG, 119 to Great Britain and 29 to Italy. So far, two complete British squadrons have been equipped with Tornados and recently also two Federal German squadrons with 40 aircraft each, as well as one Italian squadron. The Tornado aircraft have a total of 35,000 airborne hours without an accident, a record for a newly introduced military aircraft, stressed a Panavia spokesman. Another 809 aircraft are to be delivered; 385 for the British air force, 324 for the German and 100 for the Italian air force.

By the end of September Greece is to make its decision regarding which fighter aircraft to purchase. The Greeks are re-equipping their air force. The debate concerns the purchase of 60 to 100 aircraft. The chances of the Tornado are very favorable, no doubt.

Panavia Figures It Has a Good Chance

Panavia figures it's chances are good primarily for the reason that at 18 to 20 million dollars per aircraft the Tornado as a two-engine aircraft is somewhat cheaper in cost than for example the F18. Furthermore, it is the only ground attack aircraft which can operate blindly in any weather and is capable of attacking targets point for point with quite good accuracy, the Panavia people maintain.

But selling military aircraft to a country such as Greece is no simple task. Financing can probably only be undertaken in the context of an extensive industrial compensation program. It is, after all, a matter of an order volume of DM 2 to 4 billion per unit. This compensation program could take place in four categories: 1. Participation by the Greek Hellenic Aerospace Industries in building the Greek Tornado aircraft as Panavia's partner; 2. Participation by the Greek aeronautical industry in other military aircraft projects, for example in building a trainer aircraft; 3. Participation by the Greeks in a civilian aeronautical sector; 4. Finally, a potential, broadly based European-Greek economic cooperation ranging from solar energy systems, promotion of tourism, mining of resources in the ground, in numerous industrial areas, all the way to aid for intensification of Greek fish farming.

Closer Ties With Greece Desired

In view of the fact that fighter aircraft can perhaps be sold only in connection with fish farming technology or solar energy systems, one may justifiably ask: Is that any kind of business? Not to mention arranging credits by the banks of the three Panavia countries. Now that is almost as obvious as the corresponding guarantees by the governments of the three countries. In other words: If possible, every Greek drachma spent on a Tornado aircraft should flow back to Greece.

In this way Greece could be tied even more strongly to the EEC and NATO. The Greeks may possibly want to have a mix in the re-equipment of their inventory of military aircraft and purchase two different types of planes: But Panavia Aircraft and consequently the German aircraft industry would benefit even from the sale of 40 to 50 Tornados.

The Japanese also want to re-equip their air force. The question then arises: Tornado or a U.S. fighter aircraft? Since the change of equipment must presumably occur relatively rapidly, the Japanese, who are very economy-minded regarding their defense budget, are hardly likely to rush headlong into the adventure of a costly domestic development. But the chips are not likely to fall before 1986 in Japan. One thing is certain, the Japanese are difficult customers, and this is not likely to take place without extensive Japanese participation in the production. The outcome may even be purely licensed production, in which Panavia and its 500 industrial program partners will function as subcontractors. The Americans have long demanded greater Japanese involvement in the Western defense policy. But this is not very popular with the Japanese voters.

By March 1984 the German Air Force could already have compiled its catalog of demands for the fighter aircraft of the 1990's, the program which is to follow the decrease in Tornado-building. But who is to build these fighter aircraft? Four possibilities are conceivable: 1. The present Tornado setup: Great Britain, the FRG and Italy, and thus Panavia GmbH as the operating company; 2. A German-French aircraft; 3. The Tornado configuration plus France, which would perhaps be most favorable due to the large number of units, that is to say an expanded Panavia; 4. A German-U.S. or even European-U.S. configuration. This is not viewed as likely, although the Americans will certainly do everything in order to keep a foot in the West European aircraft market.

No One is Safe From Surprises

However, such a European-U.S. marriage, which could only play a minor role for the FRG aircraft builders, cannot at this time find much approval with the German aircraft industry. In any case, since the decision about the configuration which is to build the fighter aircraft of the 1990's will be highly political, one is not quite safe from surprises. Until then the Panavia partners will have to make do halfway with the Tornado program, even by way of costly exports.

11949

CSO: 3620/437

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN EXPO FOR OCTOBER IN BORDEAUX

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French Jan 83 p 48

[Article: "North-South Commercial and Technical Conferences on the Sea"]

[Text] This 11-15 October in Bordeaux the sixth Oceanexpo (International Ports and Naval and Maritime Equipment Show) will take place side by side with the second Oceantropics, world exhibition and conference on operations, activities, projects, production and products of the developing countries, particularly concerned with the seas, waterways, rivers, lakes and lagoons.*

Whereas Oceanexpo gathers together companies and organizations from industrialized countries, Oceantropics, created in 1980, allows developing countries to present their operations, activities and projects as well as their needs for the future. Oceantropics thus allows these countries, which nearly all have access to the sea or to lakes and rivers, to communicate their economic potential in concrete terms to investors, businessmen and industrialists from developed countries.

Moreover, Oceanexpo is chiefly involved in naval construction, the construction and fitting out of ports, fishing, the prevention and struggle against marine pollution, and of course offshore drilling.

At the fourth conference in 1980, 223 exhibitors from 38 countries (21 developing and 17 industrialized countries) presented themselves to 9,136 visitors of 90 different nationalities. At Oceanexpo 1983, exhibitors will come from the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, the USSR. Others are expected. At Oceantropics right now announcements can be made about the stalls where the agents, sought out by the exhibitors next to Oceanexpo, are to be found. They will come from Saudi Arabia, Bahrein, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Haiti, Jamaica, Mauritania, Madagascar, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Tanzania and Togo.

* The organizer of this event and of these conferences is TECHNOEXPO S.A. 8, rue de la Michodiere, 75002 Paris. Tel. 742.92.56/742.36.70.

The extent of the conferences will draw many specialists, current or potential clients for the exhibitors. These conferences are prepared in collaboration with:

- the ministry of the Sea
- the ministry of Research and Industry
- the ministry for the Environment
- the ministry of Defense
- the Ivorian ministry of the Navy
- the EEC
- the International Maritime Organization (UNO)
- the Franco-Arab Chamber of Commerce
- the Institute of Shipping Economics (Bremen, FRG)
- the Nautical Institute (Great Britain)
- The NCOE [National Center for Ocean Exploitation]

The following topics will be dealt with:

- ports and port installations
- maritime transport and naval construction
- the new international maritime situation, and the new sea limits
- the new Convention on maritime law
- the new developments in naval training and the transfer of techniques
- marine robotics
- maritime navigation and security
- the surveillance and protection of the 200 nautical mile zone
- the environment

These will be followed by round-table conferences to which industrialists will be invited. Their topics will be:

- steamship line transportation

--maritime bulk transportation

--the exclusive economic zone; new perspectives and new challenges

--the international deep sea zone: multinational zones in the north, and
Third World National zones

--new developments in maritime training

9824

CSO: 3519/584

GENERAL

PORTUGAL

FARO AIRPORT LACKS RADAR EQUIPMENT

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 28 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] The Faro international airport does not possess radar equipment, despite the fact that statistics show it to be the second busiest airport in Portugal, an official of the control tower disclosed today to ANOP [Portuguese News Agency].

The same source declared that government officials have argued that the Faro airport is situated in an area of "continuous good visibility" and that radar is not necessary there.

He added, however, that this notion "is refuted by all the technical personnel who work here, and who believe radar is absolutely essential"--an opinion, he said, which is reinforced "not only by the figures for current traffic but also by the projections for future development."

Moreover--the controller added--the Faro airport "provides assistance not only to flights destined for Algarve but also to all other flights that pass over the area."

He said that because of the good weather that prevails in the region, the airport has been stricken from the priority lists governing the provision of radio aids for airport infrastructures.

The controllers at Faro airport specify--as basic aerial navigation equipment that should be installed--approach lights and an IIS [expansion unknown] system for precision landings.

Another "accessory" basic to the development and efficiency of the airport--according to the controllers--involves the taxi strips for the aircraft.

Because the airport has only two such strips--whose entrances are at the ends of the runway--other "parallel strips" are needed for the rapid removal of aircraft after landing, thereby clearing the runway.

10992

CSO: 3542/186

END