

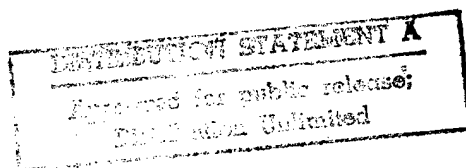
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JPRS-TAC-85-034

21 September 1985

Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL



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21 September 1985

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW ON U.S. 'PERSISTENT STRUGGLE TO DRAG' TURKEY INTO SDI

LD201821 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1730 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Reports arousing very justifiable concern within broad segments of public opinion are appearing with increasing frequency in the Turkish press. What we are referring to is the overall favorable reaction by official circles in Ankara to the U.S. appeal to all NATO countries; namely, the appeal to participate in the implementation of the Star Wars program.

Thus, for example, Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk emphasized in a statement to CUMHURIYET that Turkey will contribute to this plan. As is known, things did not remain limited to such statements. A special working group was formed, comprising representatives from the Turkish General Staff, the National Defense Ministry, and the Foreign Ministry. This group held regular meetings and analyzed Turkey's activities within the Star Wars program from the military, political, and technological viewpoints. Nor was this the end of it. Plans are now being made to establish a government agency [words indistinct] scientists and technical experts. The Turkish press emphasizes that that agency will oversee work connected with the Star Wars program, including work on the new generation of computers and laser installations being planned in the United States and Western European countries.

In this connection, MILLIYET draws attention to a statement made by an unnamed Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman. That person expresses regret that Turkey's contribution to the program in question will not be great. Do admit, dear listeners, that it is difficult to share that Turkish diplomat's views. Any type of participation in the American Star Wars program may yield unpredictably dangerous consequences for both the United States, which has contrived this program, and for any other country that agrees to participate in this program in one way or another. International peace-loving public opinion is clearly pointing out that the Star Wars planned by Washington constitutes a very great danger for all the world's peoples and, particularly for those who toe the Pentagon's line. Thus, speaking at a recent meeting organized by the union of the superior school

for civil servants, a Turkish scientist, [Haluk Gerger], pointed out this fact and made the following observation: If Turkey agrees to participate in the Star Wars, existing legal principles will be contravened and [word indistinct] political tension will increase. Haluk Gerger upheld the view that this program will create colossal problems in any case and that humanity will be harmed by this.

There is another fact that must not be forgotten. Participation in the militarization of space will increase Turkey's dependence upon American imperialism in an inevitable manner. According to GUNES, the American Administration is engaging even now in opportunism in connection with the need to modernize the Turkish Armed Forces by striving to obtain additional concessions from Turkey. The American Administration is also seeking advantages for the vessels of the U.S. Sixth Fleet regarding the visitation at Turkish ports in the Mediterranean as well as for Turkey's consent for the deployment of new-types of surveillance equipment, specifically radar installation and monitoring stations, in Turkey's eastern regions.

In a nutshell, the American strategists are engaged in a persistent struggle to drag the Turkish people into completely alien plans, into Washington's hegemonist plans. The penalty for Washington's extreme adventurism is to be paid for by the people of the whole world.

In a CUMHURİYET article, journalist Mehmet Kemal explains how horrific this will be. According to him, our 5 billion-year-old planet, with its three-million-year-old mankind, vegetation, technical discoveries, and other various discoveries, will go down the drain into history, and no one knows into what kind of history.

CSO: 5200/2748

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

DISSIDENT VIEWS FRANCE'S SDI-EUREKA POLICY

Paris RENCONTRES COMMUNISTES HEBDO in French 20 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Eddy Kenig]

[Text] Signs of a warming up of relations with the East are not lacking these days: the gas agreement with the USSR, Laurent Fabius's trip to the GDR and Gorbachev's projected visit to Paris. Interpreting in his own way the resumption of contact at a higher level "with Russia," Couve de Murville, speaking at the National Assembly, attributed it to the departure of the communist ministers. If one believes this, then it was their presence that forced the government to an excess of leaning toward the Atlantic alliance--which will no longer be necessary.

One cannot totally exclude the fact that during the formation of the first government to include communist participation, it appeared timely to emphasize by several actions, France's fidelity to its alliances. However, this factor turned out to be only very marginal, and it is hardly serious to attribute to it today the change in the temperature of our relations with the USSR.

It appeared essentially to be the direct result of a correlation of forces on the national level.

While the strategic balance appeared to him to be broken in Europe, to the advantage of the USSR, by the placement of the SS 20's, a direct threat to our security, French policy could not directly confront the Soviet strategy. It therefore aligned itself on the side of the USA in the matter of the Pershing missiles. Although, on closer examination, the refusal to consider the French nuclear arsenal in calculating the balance in Europe was not particularly "Atlantic."

Today, while the reestablishment of the balance on our continent has begun, French policy is temporarily free of this problem. Moreover, it is the so-called American "Strategic Defense Initiative" project which has come to be the center of concern. French reticence with regard to the SDI arises from the ignorance in which the Americans leave their allies as to those who have and those who are about to have, and also from the risk of an armaments race in space, putting directly in question the validity of the balance of terror which is the basis for our strategy of dissuasion. France's refusal to

participate, this being the case, in the American program, the fact of making a rival European peace proposal called "Eureka," is arousing a growing interest on the part of the Soviets, who are emerging from the recent period of withdrawal. It is enough to open the way to useful contacts. Besides, contrary to the resulting appearance of early reactions to the SDI, the French position is not at all isolated in Europe, with the exception--one of consequence, however--of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The acknowledgment of these recent developments makes it clear enough that it is decidedly not possible to insert French foreign policy into the scheme of "Atlanticism." Historically this implies a subordination to the objectives and methods of the USA. We are far from that. What presently prevails is rather the persistent search for and implementation of an independent policy for France in terms of its own interests within the framework of the alliances it has. The example of support for Nicaragua after the boycott decreed by the Reagan administration is a result of the same spirit.

By receiving at the Elysee Palace the president of that small country threatened by US imperialism, the president of the republic carried out a political act which created, of itself and by the support it has found in several countries of America, an obstacle to interventionism. Certain critics felt that more should have been done. The Right accuses the government of aligning itself with Moscow. Perhaps it should be pointed out that a political act for which France has the effective means doubtless has more clout than any extremist gestures. The fact remains that, based on its own concerns and in spite of the reservations it might have about the Sandinists' domestic policy, France has taken a clearly anti-imperialist position in the matter.

Other examples could be found of the same thing, as in cases where France has taken an action parallel to that of the United States. It is precisely the right of an independent foreign policy not to please the same people all the time.

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CS0: 5200/2716

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

FRG MILITARY EXPERT URGES EUROPEAN ACCEPTANCE OF SDI

Bonn CHRIST UND WELT in German 10 Aug 85 p 6

[Article by Gen Gerd Schmueckle (Ret), former NATO Deputy Chief of Staff: "By Means of SDI, Defense Can Once Again Become Less Costly"]

[Text] The European criticism of Reagan's plans for a missile defense system continues to be heard. At the same time, a new definition of European security urgently needs to be formulated as a touchstone for SDI. The Eureka program does not offer a serious alternative.

The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) of the president of the United States is intended to transform "the policy of mutually assured destruction" into a "policy of mutually assured defense capability." This technique of intercepting long-range missiles is intended to strengthen America's defense in such a way as to preclude a nuclear offensive. SDI is intended to revitalize Clausewitz' thesis that defense is the stronger form of combat, and to free the population, as much as this is possible, from its present hostage role. This is the basic idea. But it has met with criticism.

- One criticism claims that SDI does not serve defense purposes. Rather, according to this criticism, President Reagan is attempting to create for America a first-strike capacity, which could be used to blackmail or to crush the East.
- A second criticism states that SDI would not be able to provide one hundred percent protection, that it would be too expensive and would bring about a renewed arms race. Because of SDI the East would be forced to expand its arsenal of offensive missiles until it was strong enough to penetrate the American SDI shield.
- A third criticism believes that SDI would take away too much scientific potential and money from more important tasks—such as preservation of the environment, development aid and the elimination of world hunger.
- A fourth criticism maintains that SDI would destabilize the relationship between East and West, would uncouple Western Europe from America, would downgrade the importance of British and French strategic nuclear forces, would make it possible for a war to be limited to Europe, would provide America with a position of invulnerability, while Western Europe remained unprotected.

- A fifth criticism sees in SDI the destruction of the process of arms control. It sees the Soviets being driven from the negotiating table, never to return: an event of incalculable harm to mankind.

All of the various critics agree on one point: SDI cannot work. With this argument, they largely undercut their own reservations, for that which can never be realized cannot be regarded as cause for alarm. It is odd that Gorbachev, too, demands that the USA give up SDI while proclaiming in the same breath that long-range missiles cannot be intercepted. He coolly ignores the fact that his scientists and engineers have been working even longer than have the Americans on an antimissile defense system.

Some aspects of the criticism must be taken seriously, while others rest on false premises. For example, those in favor of SDI have never claimed that missiles can be intercepted with 100 percent accuracy; it is rather a question of making it possible to intercept enough missiles so that an offensive missile armament would surpass the economic capacity of each side. The goal has been clear from the beginning: the defensive shield must be less costly than the nuclear offensive capability.

Amazing conversions have taken place in the Federal Republic of Germany within the SDI debate. Those who have, up to now, been the most outspoken opponents of a policy of "mutually assured destruction" now suddenly appear as the grail keepers of this policy. What they yesterday regarded as crimes against humanity is today considered essential for the maintenance of peace. At the moment, this is even true. For only when results of SDI show that the present policy of deterrence could be replaced by a better security system, will a switch be meaningful.

Another conversion can be found in the case of those critics who previously-and with absolute justification-regarded with scorn those security experts who, in their considerations, always took as a point of departure the worst, and not the most likely, of all scenarios. Now these same critics stylize this "worst case" as the only possible crisis, and measure against it SDI's chances.

A third conversion has been experienced by those experts who previously-and again, with complete justification-had maintained that military and civilian research and development was inseparable in many different areas. Now they demand that military projects-like SDI-should no longer be used to set the pace for civilian technological progress. According to this view, the one must be uncoupled from the other, and the sooner this happens, the better.

One of the many criticisms, however, must be taken seriously, i.e. that SDI would absorb too much scientific and financial capacity. At the moment, America alone is assuming the risk. This actually should be welcomed by those Europeans who view themselves as being in constant competition with America. For what could be more fortunate than to see a competitor on the world market make such a serious economic mistake? But is this supposition true in the first place?

SDI is supposed to bring about the third thrust, in terms of innovation, that America has experienced over the past fifty years. The first thrust focused on the Manhattan project, which in political, technological, economic and military terms ushered in the atomic age. The second thrust revolved around the Apollo

project, which opened up the possibilities of the space age. In both of these areas of innovation, European scientists, engineers and managers were active in areas of critical importance. They pushed the projects ahead, a fact which has not been forgotten in America. For this reason, in the case of SDI, the Americans are not so much looking for funding from Europe, but rather for creativity, originality and a futurist perspective.

The Europeans and the Japanese were invited to begin immediate participation in SDI. At first, the Americans were probably thinking in terms of a research project in which the entire free world would cooperate—a fascinating political idea and one which would also have impressed the Soviets. But the Europeans reacted with coyness, much as if the Americans had made an indecent proposal. A lot of time was wasted. Vague assurances of support from Germany—always coupled with reservations—alternated with the tricky statement that if participation were possible, it would have to be agreed to by all of the European countries.

Of course, the Americans did not invite us out of pure altruism. Via European participation, they hoped to save time and also dollars. Some of what they wanted to plan had possibly already been studied in European laboratories. Or so they thought. And in any case, Japan had already invested more intelligence in computer technology than had either America or Europe. What were and are the Americans really interested in?

Their program is simple and it also makes sense: if the security goals of SDI should fail to be realized, all of the effort involved in the project would nonetheless pay off in a third burst of technological innovation. This would involve, for example, sensors that are important in robotics and in techniques of measurement, control and regulation. It involves transporters for space and factories in space. It involves fifth generation computers and lasers, the uses of which cannot yet be foreseen. A broad palette of research objectives would lead to technologies that today still sound fantastic.

Two years after the Europeans were invited to participate in SDI, they are still reacting with shocked surprise. French president Mitterrand, who regarded SDI as too vague, proposed a European research program that was formulated in even vaguer terms and which contained substantially nothing new: Eureka. But—in the view of German politicians—this was a pure-blooded, civilian program. The European heads of state gave their approval, in any case, and some even appeared enthusiastic. Eureka, they claimed, would lead us to the highest peaks of future American and Japanese futurist technology.

Fundamentally, Eureka and SDI have similar objectives, the only difference being that the US—acting without the hypocrisy of the Europeans—candidly links its program to a vision of security policy. But at the same time, the American supporters of SDI are extremely cautious concerning the project's military prognoses. They say that they do not know whether or not they will succeed in being able to intercept long-range missiles, but in any case they would certainly expect to develop technologies which would carry America into the 21st century.

Now the British have expressed their willingness to participate in SDI. There have long been rumors on all sides that this step would be taken. In view of the relationship that exists between the United States and Great Britain, the

fact that the British foreign minister was initially opposed to the idea was never really to be taken at face value. The British are politically too experienced to reject a project that had the support of the American president. Now they want to begin work on SDI at the official level-as research partners. This should remove the German demand that cooperation in SDI should take place, if at all, only in an all-Europe context. This demand, after all, was probably actually intended as a rejection of the proposal-couched in polite terms.

At the same time, it was clear that the more progress SDI made in America, the less readiness there would be there to share results with the Europeans. Who likes to see his invitation to dinner refused, with the would-be guest nonetheless showing up when places are taken at table? Nor does anyone-especially not the American president-like to hear that his invitation may possibly be accepted, but only if certain preconditions are met.

One of the German reservations stated that the ABM treaty should not be allowed to be endangered because of SDI. And yet this treaty can be legally abrogated at any time, should anything occur which endangered the highest national interest of one or the other of the parties. Notice of abrogation must be given six months in advance. In view of this clause in the treaty, German reservations cannot be taken with extreme seriousness.

On the other hand, it is significant that this treaty warns against overly hasty actions. A notification of abrogation, coming from either the East or the West, would presumably have grave political consequences. For this reason, this possibility should only be considered after a demonstrably better security system has been reached between East and West and a new treaty is ready for formulation.

Let us just assume that one day the USA and the USSR could be made largely invulnerable to long-range missiles-a legitimate thought process. This would imply a radical change in the security policy situation in Europe. This should be given some consideration at the present time. It is no longer enough to resort to such slogans as: one should "not make of the heavens an antechamber to hell." Nor to the ridiculous warning that world powers should not be permitted to make themselves invulnerable, out of consideration for their allies.

To be sure, Washington maintains that it will take the situation in Western Europe into consideration in its SDI program. But this does not suffice to allay all concern. After all, if Western Europe allows its security policy to slumber, it could one day find itself in a position of total dependence on America, in terms of security. This stage has not yet been reached, however. For the Americans are-and probably will be for quite some time-completely occupied with the defensive shield which is intended to protect their own country. The Europeans themselves must come up with some way of adapting in time to a possible transformation within the security system of the West.

In the first place, the Europeans must ask themselves if they also affirm for themselves the idea of establishing the technical prerequisites for a "policy of mutually assured defense capability." In reality, the American SDI at the moment resembles a man who is protecting his head, but not his body. The US is concentrating on the interception of long-range missiles-which is

completely understandable from that country's point of view. It may still be possible for individual European scientists or companies to participate in this research program. Yet we should take care not to export too much of our scientific capacity to America. We will need this capacity here at home.

It is clear that the Europeans should develop their own vision of security. Just as they engaged themselves militarily at the lower end of deterrence, a similar process would have to occur in the case of a European SDI. With the help of state of the art techniques, those weapons in Europe which are most suited to offensive purposes would be dulled: the tank for the armies, the combat aircraft for the air forces, the submarine for the navies--and a large percentage of the missiles. In the work of research, the European and American SDI would meet at a point at which it would be possible to intercept intermediate-range ballistic missiles. Thus--all in all--it would actually be the case of a Western SDI with its work divided between the US and Europe. Defense would universally have to become the stronger and more economical form of combat.

It is likely that, given this type of security system, more success could be reached in terms of arms control than has been the case up to now. For the sword could be made smaller--and the more impermeable the shield, the smaller the sword could become--without endangering too greatly the security of East or West. The structures of the strategic forces would have to be resilient enough to adapt to these new circumstances. All of this requires time, scientific know-how, money and, above all, the political will to deal seriously with it.

Of course there will be as much resistance against a European SDI as there has been against the American SDI--not only on the part of opponents of defense, but also by the lobbies of those branches of the military whose importance would thereby be sharply reduced. But this opposition can be dealt with, if only the political will is strong enough. And indeed, such a program would trim overly ambitious notions of European capabilities down to a more realistic size. It is a well-known fact that it is easy to dream, even when the necessary funds are lacking.

As Europeans, however, we must remain realistic. Even the interception of intermediate-range ballistic missiles will exceed our capabilities, and it is likely that in terms of research we will be able to concentrate our efforts in only one of the three phases which are involved in the interception of such missiles. The situation is somewhat different in the conventional sphere: here we could provide many techniques and achieve quick successes.

Politically, the endlessly drawn-out European debates would be replaced by active cooperation with America--a comprehensive program for the continued and improved keeping of the peace. Results of Eureka--to the extent that they are relevant to security policy--would be fed into this program, if only to save money and to avoid the duplication of scientific effort.

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CSO: 5200/2756

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

DIE WELT INTERVIEWS FRG CHANCELLOR ON SDI, EUREKA

DW140946 Bonn DIE WELT in German 14 Aug 85 p 4

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Kohl by DIE WELT in Bonn; date not given]

[Excerpt] WELT: Discussions in Bonn on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative and Eureka have apparently not led to full clarity. Do the Strategic Defense Initiative and Eureka complement each other, or do they constitute two different foreign-political options? Views in this respect obviously differ in the FRG and among the allies.

Kohl: Those who have noted the Federal Government's statements and see what we are actually doing, can have no doubt about our position. In the government statement issued in March and in my government statement issued in April, we said clearly that we consider U.S. research on the Strategic Defense Initiative as being justified. For 2 decades, the Soviet Union has pursued similar research. As early as in February 1967, Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin pointed out that a defense system which prevents an attack is not a new system which will further escalate the arms race. An antimissile system was not aimed at killing people but at saving human life, he said. President Reagan has nothing else in mind. In addition, the Federal Government has always said that such research in the United States and the Soviet Union must lead to cooperative solutions. This must be negotiated in Geneva.

At the same time, the Federal Government has declared its readiness to examine possibilities of cooperation in research. It has stated clear conditions in this respect. Early in September, a mixed delegation of government representatives and industrialists will go to Washington to study the conditions of such cooperation. Based on the results, the Federal Government will then decide what it is going to do. We will not allow ourselves to be pressured by time.

This also holds true for Eureka. The Federal Government's immediate reaction was positive to this French proposal, and within 3 days it started talks with the French Government. The European Council backed this project in Milano. Meanwhile, an initial meeting of the participating states took place in Paris. The next meeting will be held in Hannover in November. The point now is defining the technical projects that we want to start in Europe together. We have always said that Eureka must be compatible with the Strategic Defense Initiative. Therefore, they are not two different foreign policy options. If the Europeans intensify cooperation and in this way improve and expand their technological standard, this will also improve their position toward the United States. Then discussions on a technological two-way street between the United States and Europe will be less theoretical than it is today and they will be more oriented at reality.

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

KOHL DISCUSSES FRG'S ROLE IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS

AU121901 Vienna Television Service in German 1915 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Kohl by Vienna Television reporters Paul Schulmeister and Markus Peter in St Gilgen am Wolfgangsee, Salzburg; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Peter] Now, after Geneva the USSR has certainly made some moves, but it seems to me that in Geneva it did not do that. Observers think that this happened because in Geneva there is too much on the table, particularly the Strategic Defense Initiative. Is the Strategic Defense Initiative disarmament negotiations, or is it a positive factor?

[Schulmeister] The Strategic Defense Initiative of the U.S. President.

[Kohl] I do not think so. First of all, it was only normal that the problems were put on the table. However, it was not normal to expect too much. One cannot expect that such extremely difficult problems--only think of the problem of verification of the disarmament measures--can be solved overnight. Therefore, the meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan will be a very interesting opportunity to assess the chances. The second issue is the Strategic Defense Initiative.

[Schulmeister] The Strategic Defense Initiative, that is the plans of the U.S. Government to promote a research program, perhaps to develop a defense system in space against missiles.

[Kohl] Yes, and this is exactly what the Soviets are also doing, and it is only part of the old Soviet propaganda trick that now the other side is accused, like the old saying goes "stop thief!"--this will now be brought into the discussion as well. I believe that it even increases the chances for reaching positive results.

[Peter] It seems that the FRG is going to participate in this military research program. Next month a group of experts will travel to Washington. Do you think that there will be a basic agreement between the United States and the FRG by the end of this year?

[Kohl] First we have to say that not only the FRG is participating, but many European countries, and participation is not primarily by governments but by

individual companies. If I look at who has already been to Washington, I count five or six countries that are interested in this project. We also have various questions that have not yet been discussed. Now the main issue is not after concluding the research stage that necessary steps are then taken, but that we are dealing with the research stages. It is in our utmost concern that this not be a one-way street: that research results from German companies not go to America and the enormous field of civilian application, which in these gigantic investments is always of importance--for many it is even the main issue, something we must not forget--is then only beneficial to the Americans while those who produced or invented these things are excluded. This is what I mean by saying it must not be a one-way street. I think that by the end of the year we will know if there will be such some type of state agreement not only between the FRG and the United States but for Great Britain, and for one or the other country in Europe.

[Schulmeister] Are there not also risks concerning security policy, for instance that if the Strategic Defense Initiative ever becomes reality then the Americans will have a protective shield for themselves, but the Europeans, who after all have to live with the threat of Soviet missiles, will have no such shield, if there is no European defense initiative?

[Kohl] Well, it is said that European security will be separate--this is the slogan you described--I do not believe that. First, much has been said about the Strategic Defense Initiative being pure fantasy, and the more the discussion on what is now called the "architecture" of the program continues, the more careful the forecasts have become as to how the United States will be able to create an umbrella for itself, which guarantees absolute safety; this is definitely not possible. If it is now said that there might be security of 50, 60 or at most 70 percent--these are the figures now given--concerning the defense against such missile attacks, then there is still an enormous risk left. Then by necessity there remains the need to maintain the defense strategy that we have in NATO--the strategy of deterrence--and thus also maintain the conventional part of defense. For us in the FRG very clear consequences result from all these discussions. I have to tell everyone who says yes to a reduction of nuclear weapons--I do that too, and it is highly desirable that the nuclear threshold is pushed upwards--that at the same time he has to know this means conventional forces are more than ever needed in view of the enormous difference in forces between the Warsaw Pact and the West, that is, NATO.

In concrete terms this means for the FRG, which after the Americans has by far the largest contingent in NATO with roughly 500,000 troops, that we have to meet our obligations and for me personally it means that in view of the low birthrate of the past 2 decades I will this year propose in the German Bundestag the extension of the obligatory military service from 15 to 18 months and that this bill then be quickly passed. This is one of the consequences of the security policy, which we have to accept in spite of our, I think justified, hope that we will be able to make progress in Geneva or somewhere else, in Vienna, in disarmament negotiations.

[Schulmeister] Specifically, would a European defense initiative as a counterpart to the Strategic Defense Initiative make sense, in your opinion?

[Kohl] If we were to do something like that it would make sense only if it were tied into the U.S. efforts, if it were put into context with NATO deliberations.

CSO: 5200/2744

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES SDI

AU141230 Vienna Television Service in German 1815 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Charles Hernu by ORF Paris correspondent Thomas Fuhrmann; from "Foreign Reports" feature program, videotaped in French, with German translation superimposed--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Hernu] First of all, one should not believe that it is possible simply to set up a overnight a cupola or an umbrella that will protect the United States. Even the specialists in the United States are not in agreement about that. None of them speaks of a 100 percent protection but of 80-90 percent. Hence we understand why the French, German, and other industrialists are asking questions, and why they feel that things are still somewhat vague. The French Government, which belongs to the Atlantic alliance but is no longer a member of NATO, the military structure of the alliance, does not want to let itself be dragged into a kind of economic NATO superstructure. We must protect our scientists, our intellectual capacities, as must the other countries of Europe. That is why our attitude toward the Strategic Defense Initiative is very cautious, and we have not come up with a positive answer to it.

This does not prevent France, however, from pursuing studies and research of its own, nor does it prevent us from developing reconnaissance satellites together with other European countries, especially with the FRG. I would even say that if others were not to take part in this, we would have to be able to do so alone in order to maintain our position in the world in the years 2000-2010. But, since it is impossible to finance everything at once, it would be necessary to make a selection. But this decision is due neither this year, nor next, but in subsequent years it will certainly be necessary to make allowance for this in the state budgets.

[Fuhrmann] Is the main reason behind your rejection of the Strategic Defense Initiative not the fear that France's own nuclear weapons potential might lose its deterrence and sooner or later become obsolete?

[Hernu] No, no! First, our American friends are further developing their nuclear deterrence. Second, as long as there is nothing else -- presumably not before the years 2000-2005 -- the French nuclear deterrent is not obsolete. On the contrary, it will even have to be increased. The nations that have to begin disarmament are certainly those that threaten world peace the most, that are the most heavily armed, that is, the Soviet Union and the United States. By the way, I was incomplete just now when I spoke of the U.S. space defense weapon plans; you will have noticed that there is hardly any talk about the Soviet strategic space defense weapon plans, nevertheless, they do exist. For at least 15 years the Soviets have studied this, and certainly have obtained results.

Now, if the Americans and the Soviets are working on this, is it not essential for the Europeans to get together to come up with something similar of their own? There is no Europe -- there is the EEC, there is a European Parliament -- but a democratic Europe with a defense and security system of its own would also have a government that makes decisions. There cannot be any European army without a European government. There would even have to be a European head of state who could make military decisions. Are we embarking on this road? Hardly. Hence European security today is ensured by the Atlantic alliance, by France, which as a member of this alliance possesses its own, independent deterrent, and by bilateral and multilateral treaties. These are the facts. So, let us not talk of European defense -- there is no such thing.

Is this something to be aimed at? Yes. Is it necessary to create European security? Yes.

Since this concept of European defense does not exist, it is necessary to work to establish it. But if it now demanded that France's nuclear deterrent would also have to protect the FRG--and, why not, to protect Belgium, Great Britain, and other countries--then it is necessary to be very careful. Let us ask ourselves: Do we have the military means for this? Moreover, if one talks too much along these lines, does one not encourage the United States to detach itself from Europe? Perhaps it will become necessary some day to end the two-bloc system--I have hoped for that since the beginning of my political work--but I know that if one were to do this brutally today, under the presently prevailing conditions, then this would be a cause of conflict.

The European states are not yet mature enough to detach themselves from the Atlantic alliance--even though this remains a long-term aim for European independence. Politics is the art of what is realistically possible.

[Fuhrmann] Asked about the Eureka European technology initiative that was launched by France, Defense Minister Hernu says that bridges between civilian and military research cannot be excluded.

[Hernu] It is obvious that scientists, engineers and researchers are working both on military and civilian research projects, and it is evident that technologies used by Eureka will perhaps also be used for military research. There is no harm in that. What is important is that the aims are different. Eureka is important as a countermove to the Strategic Defense Initiative for yet another reason: Industries and scientists working for the civilian Eureka will be less tempted to emigrate to the United States and to work there on the military Strategic Defense Initiative program; Europe needs its research scientists.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

ADMINISTRATION CONTEMPLATES BENEFITS OF SDI, EUREKA

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Jul 85 pp 24, 25

[Article by Carlos Gomez: "Our American Friend's Technological Challenge"]

[Text] Madrid--Spanish Participation in Strategic Programs

At a closed-door meeting held at Buitrago, Prime Minister Gonzalez has issued instructions for the immediate articulation of a coordinated strategy on the real possibilities of participation by our country in the technological revolution launched by Ronald Reagan with his SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative], and by Francois Mitterrand with its European replica, the Eureka project. Incorporation into these two projects has thus become, de facto, one of the Government's priorities, and this despite the fact that such participation will absorb major financial resources and will not, in the near term, resolve the problems of unemployment and lagging economic growth.

Difficulties of Incorporating Spain into Eureka and 'Star Wars'

According to official sources, the Government is convinced that Eureka and "Star Wars," even assuming they achieve only part of the ambitious goals they have set for themselves, are going to change the world radically during the coming decade, and that remaining at the fringes of these projects is the surest course to being absorbed by the Third World. The Government is also aware that joining these projects also does not itself guarantee Spain access to the technologies of the year 2000. Spanish participation to date in multinational technological developments, in projects far less ambitious and sophisticated than Eureka and SDI, has traditionally boiled down to subcontracting to our country's enterprises--with a resulting economic spinoff that only in rare cases sufficed to compensate our financial contribution to the projects--only the most rudimentary of the products (sheet metal, assembly of components, cabling and wiring assemblies, etc).

The technological level of Spanish firms is going to make impossible our participation in a large part of the SDI and Eureka programs, according to sources in the Ministry of Industry, and access to other programs will necessarily have to be via cooperation and grouping among firms operating in the same sector, and via the signing of agreements with similar firms in

other countries, such as Italy and Belgium or with multinationals at the cutting edge of technologies. Unless we take this approach, according to these sources, the quid pro quo for our financial contributions to both projects may again be zero from the standpoint of technology and again be circumscribed to the sale of specified quantities of oranges, shoes and hotel sites, or to the assembly of metal chassis and frames.

The Two Options

The U.S. president's plan, designated the SDI, but known as "Star Wars," has a clearly military purpose (the creation of a space shield that will prevent the accessing of U.S. territory by USSR nuclear missiles), but will also have as yet unsuspected impacts on technologies for civilian uses. The plan is so concrete and ambitious that, even for some U.S. researchers, it borders on science fiction and exceeds the real possibilities of present technology.

Tens of thousands of scientists and researchers throughout the world, with a special budget of \$26 billion (4,500,000 million pesetas), will be trying in the coming years to manufacture new materials to replace steel and aluminum, optic fibers that will render obsolete present-day facilities for the transmission of data and information, computers that will be capable of performing 1 billion operations per second and of generating artificial intelligence.

The dimensions of the Reagan plan exceed by far the financial, scientific, industrial and human possibilities of the United States itself. Hence the invitation extended to the Western world to join it. Many European and Japanese enterprises have already responded affirmatively to the juicy contracts that flow from these programs, and thousands of scientists throughout the world are already weighing the possibility of transferring their domiciles and laboratories to the United States. The money and the facilities being put to the service of "Star Wars" threaten the rest of the world with prostration, if not regression, stemming from the generalized flight of its brains and its technicians to the United States.

This danger, aside from military considerations (which may even be secondary), has instigated French President Francois Mitterrand's initiative: The Eureka plan--a kind of replica of Star Wars with civil end-uses (an absolutely relative aspect, since civil and military fallouts from the research involved in both projects are inevitable), an SOS of sorts to avoid or at least strive to prevent the prostration of Europe before the United States or Japan. The Eureka project, which is far less concrete in its present formulation than the U.S. plan, seeks to bring together all the scientific development budgets of the countries within the EEC and outside it; avoid duplication of research efforts and laboratory work; and use in a coordinated manner and to the maximum extent possible Europe's full scientific potential. The Old Continent is, at the outset, already in a position of inferiority with respect to the Japanese and the Americans in this race for the technologies of the year 2000.

With a technological lag of more than 20 years with respect to its European partners, who themselves are currently badly lagging, Spain literally has at stake in this offer, according to Government sources, its absorption by the Third World. To remain on the sidelines of Eureka and Star Wars means unavoidably falling into the mire of underdevelopment in the near term. Participation in both projects, however, also does not guarantee that we can escape such an undesirable fate, and will require the diversion of sizable quantities of economic resources, which are indispensable to us at this time of acute crisis, to areas of uncertain returns in the near future and devoid of any impact whatever on our unemployment situation.

Mediocre Cards

Felipe Gonzalez has weighed these cards--which are obviously not too attractive--and has decided that it is better not to remain on the sidelines of this game that is being imposed on us. In principle, Spain will participate in both projects and will try to benefit as much as possible from its quite mediocre cards. The Ministry of Industry has already drawn up a list of firms with at least some slight possibility of participating in some small parcel of any of the many projects, and the philosophy of a drive toward technological development that would have been unthinkable only 2 years ago has now taken hold.

According to Florencio Ornia, general manager of Innovation and Technological Development, our leading enterprises are building articulated arms, almost prototypes, while Eureka already calls for a third generation of robotics; we are building midget lasers while "Star Wars" is calling for the linking of Earth to space; and we lack telecommunications engineers and data processing specialists, to say nothing of giant brains, despite the existence of a legion of university graduates in other disciplines who are currently unemployed. There is a lack of managers for these high-technology enterprises, which--because of their financial or work-force sizes, the qualifications of their personnel, the size of their market niches, and the rapid obsolescence of their products--have little or nothing in common with traditional industry or commercial firms. Neither by vocation or scientific tradition, nor by the size of our markets, have we any possibility whatever of generating high technology on the sidelines of international cooperation. We are too weak, adds Ornia, and we lack the necessary research and industrial infrastructures to be able to access the scientific fields called for by SDI and Eureka. "However, our integration into the EEC, the challenge of competitiveness it poses, and the invitation to participate in joint technological developments with other more advanced countries do open up to us a wide range of possibilities."

The problem centers on the terms and conditions of integration into these programs. Because of the possibilities it offers for participation in the formulation of its concrete programs, and because of its offer of integration into the development of patents and not just into the development of products, Eureka is, a priori, the one that offers our country the best prospects; participation in "Star Wars," however, especially from the standpoint of the U.S. multinationals established in Spain (which probably

will not be able to participate in the European project), is not to be disdained. "Our weakness," Ornia points out, "requires that we proceed from point zero to a careful selection of the programs in which we will participate and to which we will commit ourselves. We must choose technologies and not products." Subsidies, says Ornia, must be granted on the basis of priority of technological interest of the project over its profitability. In this world of high technology, says the general manager, individual enterprises are very small and the ongoing disappearance of many of them is of no consequence if the qualifications of their personnel and their technologies permit the immediate creation of other new ones.

New Policy

In view of this aim, the state is going to compel, by way of financial aids to research, the uniting and coordinating of Spanish enterprises to avoid duplications and useless competition, and their "incardination" with small enterprises in other countries for the assumption and distribution of specific fields of research under international programs. Angel Luis Gonzalo, dean of the College of Telecommunications Engineers, adds that it is also necessary to immediately change our scientific and technical infrastructures, which are not suited to enable Spain to participate in major international programs.

Luis Solana, president of Telefonica and its industrial group, which is the Spanish holding group in the best position at present to join in some of the Eureka and "Star Wars" projects, insists that the challenge being posed lies in the embodiment of all the leading-edge telecommunications technologies and in the know-how that is gained only through the integrating of our industries into projects in which it can be learned. "We must bring to Spain the best technologies to be found within the multinationals, and our Government must launch major programs of applied research that can serve as vehicles for the development of these technologies." In Luis Solana's view, the SDI and Eureka projects "are going to teach us to research and to cooperate," and in this regard he asserts that it is urgent to opt for the U.S. model of an agency or the European model, which creates the form of a principal contracting firm, to coordinate the approach to our participation in both multinational projects.

Jose Antonio Perez Nieva, president of Ceselsa, which, with its own radar and aviation simulator technologies, is probably the only Spanish firm capable of competing internationally, also complains of the lack of telecommunications engineers (it is seeking them outside of Spain as well) and very definitely holds that to participate in multinational projects one must have a certain experience in the development of the products called for by these projects.

[Boxed insert accompanying Table which follows]: Thirty Firms With a Future

The Ministry of Industry has drawn up an initial classification of Spanish firms whose activity, in some measure and a priori, might fit into one of the Eureka project's research and development programs. Sources within this

Ministry, nevertheless, estimate that only some 30 of these firms are really in a position to be able to incorporate themselves into the Eureka or the "Star Wars" project.

Some firms with American or Japanese capital, as in the case of Standard or Secoinsa, may find themselves excluded for this reason from participation in the European Eureka project. And many others will be able to participate in these projects only if they go into them on a coordinated basis.

Prospective Spanish Grooms for 'Eureka' and 'Star Wars'

<u>Research Program</u>	<u>Firms</u>
Large vectorial computer	Entel
Massively parallel data processing architectures	CESELSA, Control y Aplicaciones, Investronica, Page Iberica
Synchronous-architecture multi-processor machines	CESELSA, Control and Applications, Investronica, Page Iberica
Mass memory	-----
Software engineering center	Sabadell Computer Center, Entel, Eria, Isel, Intersoftware
Artificial intelligence	Entel, G. Mecanica de Vuelo, Intersoftware
Dedies circuits and symbolic machines	Fagor Electronica, Phier, Standard
Components for expert systems	Entel, G. Mecanica de Vuelo, Intersoftware
Multilingual information system	Entel, G. Mecanica de Vuelo, Intersoftware, Logic Control
Management and supervision of large-scale industrial processes	Control y Aplicaciones, Dielsa, Eliop, EISA, Sainco
Europrocessor	CTNE, Fagor Electronica, Standard
64-megabit memory	-----
European manufacture of custom circuits	CTNE, Fagor Electronica, Piher, Standard
European production of gallium arsenide circuits	CTNE
Civil security robot	Eliop, Danobat, Sainco, EISA, Sistemas e Instrumentacion

[Table continues next page]

Prospective Spanish Grooms for 'Eureka' and 'Star Wars' [cont'd]

<u>Research Program</u>	<u>Firms</u>
Agricultural robot	Alfa Sewing Machines
Automated and flexible factory	Control y Aplicaciones, Danobat, Etxe-Tar
CO ₂ , CO and ultraviolet lasers	Crilaser, Enosa
Data processing networks for research	CTNE, CRISA, Mier Allende, Telettra, Televes, Tel. y Control
Large-scale European digital switcher	CTNE
Wideband communications data processing and office automation	CTNE and Telettra
Wideband transmission	CTNE, Cables de Comunicacion, Poulain, Coguesa
Artificial seeds	Agrar, Semillas Fito, Uriber, Semillas Pico
Control and regulation systems	Abengoa, Asea, Bioingenieria, G.E. de Electromedicina, Icuatro
Industrial turbine of advanced design	Ceraten, Proj-acier, Sener

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

ADMINISTRATION TO AGREE TO COCOM FOR SAKE OF BENEFITS

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Jul 85 p 25

[Article by C.G.]

[Text] Madrid--Spanish participation in the U.S. "Star Wars" project, and to a lesser extent in the European Eureka project, may find itself conditioned on our country's joining COCOM (international organization for the control of exports of civil technology having possible military application).

The United States has been pressuring the Spanish Government these last few months, putting a freeze on, among other projects, the installation of the multinational AT&T in Madrid, in an effort to get our country to join COCOM. The difference in views between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Fernando Moran--who maintained that joining the mentioned international organization could involve a cession of sovereignty--and Commerce and Industry--which favored signing such an agreement in order to benefit from advanced-technology transfers to Spain and trade--has produced an ambiguous situation that may have served to unblock the AT&T project, but which raises serious doubts as to its legality.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance published an order dated 6 June in the BOLETIN OFICIAL DE ESTADO, on control of reexports. Seven days later, the official daily bulletin published, under the guise of errors and corrections to the cited order, major modifications to the initial wording. It incorporated in the 8th article, for example, the following text: "In the event a given country conditions its authorization to effect a direct investment in or a technology transfer to Spain on establishment by the Spanish authorities of a control on exports to specified countries, the Ministry of Economy and Finance will require a prior authorization, issued by the country of origin of the investment or the technology, for the export to the said countries of the products obtained through the investment or technology transfer concerned."

This little improvisation, introduced with the utmost discretion into the original order, requires that Spanish firms wanting to reexport obtain a prior authorization from countries of origin in general and from the United

States, to whose inspiration in particular the "technical correction" is attributed. This requirement has provoked a large-scale malaise in the Spanish electronics and data processing sector.

The specialized magazine ACTUALIDAD ELECTRONICA, which in its issue of the first week in July echoed the uneasiness this technical correction has produced in the sector, has denounced the uncertain legality of the new regulation: "The problem lies, according to juridical experts consulted, in the doubtful juridical validity of Article 8, which sets forth the need of a prior authorization from another country to effect an administrative procedure in Spain."

Doubtful Legality

The wording of this article "is totally makeshift," adds another of the jurists consulted, "and contravenes the principle of non-extraterritoriality of our laws. Any law student who would have worded the article in those terms would have been flunked for the semester. I cannot understand how such a flagrant error could have been committed in a matter of such far-reaching importance."

In the opinion of this jurist, the Ministry of Economy can demand compliance with all the administrative requirements involved; but it cannot condition the granting of an export license on authorization from another country, since this would incur a clear derogation of national sovereignty.

The possible impugning of this regulation, by the industrialists of the sector, puts to issue again before the Government the unresolved problem of our incorporation or not into COCOM. The Reagan Administration's attitude on this issue is not going to change in the near term and, as in the case of the installation of AT&T, it is very probable that the incorporation of Spanish firms into the SDI will be priorly conditioned on the signing of the international agreement on control of reexports. The military purpose of the "Star Wars" project further bears out this assumption.

Luis Solana, president of the CTNE [National Telephone Company of Spain] and a partner of AT&T in the sophisticated technology enterprise the multinational plans to install in Madrid, insists on the urgent need to join COCOM.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUGWASH MOVEMENT MEETING IN SAO PAULO

Chinese Delegate on Nuclear Capability

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Jul 85 p 24

[Text] Campinas--At 2000 hours today in Campinas (located 98 kilometers from Sao Paulo), Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer will preside over the formal opening ceremony of the 35th Annual Meeting of the Pugwash Movement. The meeting, which will be held at the Cultural Center and the Carlos Gomes Institute of that city and last until the 8th, will bring together 110 scientists from all over the world for discussions on and suggestions for world peace and disarmament.

Among the participants at the meeting are: the winner of the 1964 Nobel Prize for chemistry, Dorothy Hodgkin; the vice-chairman of the People's Political Consultative Conference, Zhou Peiyuan; scientist I. Shokilov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; public health specialist of the University of Pennsylvania, Martin Kaplan; and nuclear energy researcher of the University of California, John Holdren.

The scientists will meet in restricted session for 5 days and at the end of the meeting they will collate the proposals approved in a document to be forwarded to all the chiefs of state in the world as well as international organizations.

Speaking to the press yesterday in the name of the Chinese delegation, the vice-chairman of the People's Political Consultative Conference and doctor of physics, Zhou Peiyuan, supported the position that the countries of the so-called Third World, such as Brazil and Argentina, should develop nuclear energy technology "if they feel the need to have it for peaceful purposes."

In his opinion, that is a way of "breaking the monopoly of the two superpowers: the Soviet Union and the United States." Zhou Peiyuan, 70 years old, justified China's first atomic explosion, which occurred in 1964, "along that line of thinking, namely, as a way of breaking the nuclear monopoly."

However, Peiyuan considers the outbreak of a nuclear conflict unlikely, with the argument that the country that plunges the world into a nuclear holocaust

will inevitably be involved in it because we all know that after the explosion would come the nuclear winter and the nation that started it would suffer the consequences."

With regard to the discussion about nuclear disarmament, Zhou Peiyuan considers that the nations should deal with that topic only after the two superpowers begin the curtailment of tests and the withdrawal and destruction of weapons "because they are responsible for 95 percent of those weapons."

Soviets on 'Star Wars' Danger

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jul 85 p 29

[Text] Campinas--The 35th Annual Meeting of the Pugwash Movement opened yesterday in the Cultural Center of Campinas with the participation of more than 100 scientists from various countries. The meeting will last until next Monday and the center of its discussions are the problems of peace and disarmament on a world scale. The discussions will be held in restricted session and the proposals to be approved are to be forwarded to all the chiefs of state in the world.

The movement, which embraces scientists of different nationalities, was born immediately after the explosion of the second atomic bomb in Japan in 1945, being officially launched in London in 1955 by a group of scientists on the basis of a document prepared by them in the small city of Pugwash, Canada.

Among the scientists present are: Dorothy Hodgkin, winner of the Nobel Prize for molecular chemistry in 1964 and president of the movement; Joseph Rotblat, a scientist specializing in atomic energy, from the University of London; Klaus Gottstein, director of the Max Planck Institute; Maciejz Nalecz, of the Polish Academy of Sciences; the several Soviet scientists.

The participants will be divided into five working groups with specific topics. In addition to that, a general topic on North-South and East-West relations will be discussed by all of them.

Yesterday, the Soviet scientists who are participating in the 35th Annual Meeting of the Pugwash Movement sought to stress the dangers represented by the "Star Wars" project in the event that the U.S. Government decides to proceed with it. According to the specialist in military problems and member of the academy of Sciences of Russia, Ladislav Micharin, 53, "the project would demobilize the whole process of negotiations on nuclear and strategic disarmament underway."

In the opinion of Anatoliy N. Glinkin, 56, a specialist in Brazilian history and chief of the Department of Latin American History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, "the efforts of the Soviet Government and scientists are directed at not permitting the militarization of space."

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jul 85 p 21

[Text] Campinas--Yesterday, on the second day of the proceedings of the 35th Annual Meeting of the Pugwash Movement in Campinas, physicist Luis Pinguelli Rosa, 43, professor of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, advocated the urgent need for the signing of a bilateral Brazilian-Argentine agreement, with technological cooperation in the nuclear field and a commitment by those two countries not to build an atomic bomb.

Pinguelli Rosa expressed the fear of the nuclearization of all of Latin America in the event that Brazil and Argentina continue to follow the courses pursued until now to build the atomic bomb within an average period of 5 years. In the opinion of the physicist, despite the historic rivalry that surrounds them, those countries must realize that there is still time to decide not to build the atomic bomb because of the simple fact that "having the bomb automatically means being the target of another nuclear bomb.

Responsibility and Politics

Concerned about the prospect of construction of a Brazilian bomb, physicist Pinguelli Rosa said that the Brazilian political parties have not assumed the political responsibility of expressing themselves clearly on the nuclear issue. "In Brazil, the political parties are shortsighted, incapable of discussing the issues that emerge from the political structure of power."

With regard to the Brazilian Government, Pinguelli Rosa said that for reasons of principle, it should always express itself against the atomic bomb, and he found odd President Jose Sarney's recent statements to the world press, when he said that Brazil is not developing technology aimed at the atomic bomb.

According to the physicist, this statement by President Sarney is "mistaken," inasmuch as the minister of the navy himself, Henrique Saboya, has already stated that a nuclear submarine is in the process of development in Brazil the technology of which is much more sophisticated than the atomic bomb itself.

"Everybody knows that Brazil has a parallel nuclear program underway by the navy and aeronautics," observed Pinguelli Rosa, who believes that this fact cannot be omitted when one speaks about technology for the construction of the atomic bomb. On the other hand, the physicist praised the position of the president of the republic for telling the foreign reporters during the same interview that the Brazilian-German nuclear agreement is not a priority of the government of the "New Republic."

The meeting of the Pugwash Movement, which includes scientist supporters of peace and world disarmament from various countries, will continue until Monday and should approve proposals in that regard to be forwarded to all chiefs of state in the world.

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jul 85 p 14

[Text] Campinas--The 35th Annual Meeting of the Pugwash Movement, which has been in session since last Wednesday and brought together more than 100 scientists from 60 countries to discuss proposals designed to aid disarmament and world peace, will close in Campinas today. At the end of the proceedings, a document will be prepared containing the resolutions of the meeting, which is to be forwarded to all the chiefs of state in the world.

On Saturday, Soviet lawyer Valdislaw Misharin, a specialist in international law directed at nuclear disarmament blamed the United States for the dangers of a nuclear war in not accepting the Soviet Union's proposal to freeze nuclear weapons.

According to the specialist, the space arms race could break the current framework of strategic control and stability between the two superpowers because it is impossible to foresee the consequences in space, which hampers any negotiations between the two countries. In the opinion of the Russian specialist, in addition to being very expensive, nuclear weapons are veritable "white elephants."

Disastrous Results

The Israeli physicist, Shalheveth Freier of the Weizmann Institute and former director of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission, declared that the nuclear confrontation between the two superpowers entails disastrous results for the rest of the world due to the involvement of those countries with the other nations, including in case of war. Freier does not believe the Americans or Russians want nuclear war but observed that the two superpowers "are prisoners of their double fears." According to the physicist, "in order to resolve this conflict, successive meetings are necessary between the two countries, having as their goal the good of humanity."

World Peace Manifesto Issued

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jul 85 p 19

[Text] Campinas--In a six-page document entitled, "East-West Conflicts and the Third World; Interrelations and Implications for Peace," issued at the conclusion of its 35th annual meeting held in Campinas last week with the participation of 130 scientists from 60 countries, the Pugwash Movement expressed its concern over the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union are unable to stop the arms race, contributing to other countries also becoming nuclear powers. The Pugwash Movement, begun 35 years ago in the city of Pugwash, Canada, has about 1,000 active members, the majority of them scientists, who fight for peace and nuclear disarmament. The next meeting will be held in 1985 in Budapest, the capital of Hungary.

This year's Pugwash Movement document gives greater emphasis to the problems of the Southern Hemisphere. It calls Brazil and Argentina to task for not having signed the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and for

not adhering fully to all the provisions of the Tlatelolco Treaty. The members of the Pugwash Movement sent copies of the document to the leaders of all countries, including President Jose Sarney. The document also calls for preventing the militarization of space and broadening the measures to restrict and control chemical warfare, in addition to supporting the Contadora Group and attacking apartheid in South Africa.

The movement sent a telegram to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, in which it congratulates the leaders of the two countries for having scheduled another meeting in Geneva in November of this year to discuss nuclear disarmament. In the telegram, the members of the Pugwash Movement ask the leaders of the two superpowers to take into consideration not only the specific problems of the United States and the USSR but also the problems that affect the other regions of the world.

8711

CSO: 5200/7

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS MEXICAN AMBASSADOR ROBLES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 85 p 4

[Interview by IZVESTIYA own correspondent V. Kuznetsov with Mexican chief of delegation Alfonso Garcia Robles under the rubric "On the Themes of the Day": "IZVESTIYA Interview: The Arguments of Common Sense." Date and place not given.]

[Text] Geneva. The summer session of the Conference on Disarmament has finished its work in the Palace des Nations. In the course of the plenary meetings in the working committees a wide range of questions connected with the search for solutions to problems of stopping the arms race and the conclusion of a treaty banning chemical weapons was considered. The questions of preventing nuclear war and of a comprehensive nuclear-weapons test ban occupied a major place in the work of the conference. Your correspondent requested Alfonso Garcia Robles, chief of the Mexican delegation and a laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize, to tell us about the main results of the session's work.

"The Conference on Disarmament," Alfonso Garcia Robles began, "is an important multilateral forum on this problem and a sort of barometer showing the exact state of the political climate and of international relations. At the just-concluded session the participants focussed their main attention on the question of banning nuclear weapons tests. Mexico, together with the Soviet Union, was one of the first countries to emphasize the importance of achieving agreement on this question, since banning nuclear weapons tests would become a reliable barrier in the path of the creation [sozdaniye], development [otrabotka] and perfection of new types and systems of nuclear weapons, and would create the prerequisites for stopping the nuclear arms race. The moratorium declared by the Soviet Union on all nuclear explosions opens up concrete possibilities for the fundamental solution of the entire complex of questions of nuclear disarmament.

"However, the invitation to join the moratorium was not accepted by the U.S. delegation. President Reagan's declaration calls forth regret, the more so since the explosion in Nevada followed the United States' refusal. Such an attitude, directed to achieving unilateral military

advantages, seems like a challenge to the international community and clearly violates the principles of the UN Charter.

"The Soviet decision to unilaterally stop all nuclear explosions could become an example for all nuclear powers. I should say that the Soviet Union's position not to permit an arms race in outer space, which was laid out at the conference, received a new development in the proposal submitted for consideration to the 40th UN General Assembly Session, 'On International Cooperation in the Peaceful Conquest of Outer Space in Conditions of Non-Militarization.'

"The results of the session," the Mexican chief of delegation said in conclusion, "show that above all good will, political impulses for cooperation and a striving to take account of the interests of all participants in world society are indispensable for the solution of the complex problems of disarmament."

CSO: 5200/1390

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

FRG TELEVISION COMMENTATOR ON NEW CHEMICAL WEAPONS

DW091035 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Commentary by Ruediger Lenz]

[Text] Is the Federal Republic a vassal state of the United States or not? Must we actually reckon with Washington being in a rush to deploy its new chemical weapon on German territory, as SPD Deputy Horn claims?

Ladies and gentlemen, for the time being all this is little more than unsupported suspicion. Reports from Washington say that Congress has not given its final approval of the production of the so-called binary weapons. Nevertheless, our central geographical location as well as that undisputable fact that the FRG would be a potential deployment country, compels us even today to reflect on possible consequences; and these consequences are weighty.

New binary weapons which would be easier to handle would foil all efforts so far made by the Federal Republic to achieve a worldwide ban outlawing and controlling chemical weapons. Or should the United States argue, with a view to the chemical weapons of the Soviets, that there should be production and deployment first in order to have a better starting basis for disarmament negotiations with the Soviets later? Well this pipe dream of achieving disarmament via armament has, regrettably, never worked in the reality of the arms race. On the contrary, for weapons, once produced, there is always later on a military justification of their absolute necessity on one's own side, and the logical armament on the opposite side follows automatically, as it were.

But what could and should the Federal Republic do to prevent an arms buildup of chemical weapons? To begin with, everything that would support the current disarmament talks on chemical weapons in Geneva and induce the superpowers to conclude an agreement. Bonn should further pursue the proposals concerning possible and enforceable control measures submitted by the Federal Government in Geneva today. At the same time any counterarmament with chemical weapons contemplated or planned should be clearly rejected.

CSO: 5200/2745

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

FRG'S DREGGER ON WEINBERGER'S REMARKS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD121421 Hamburg DPA in German 1329 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Bonn, 12 Aug (DPA) -- CDU/CSU group leader Alfred Dregger sticks to his statement about promises by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in connection with the deployment of chemical weapons. Dregger said in Bonn on Monday that Weinberger told him on 5 July during his visit to the United States, that there is no intention of stockpiling in the Federal Republic new chemical weapons should they be produced in the United States. In reply to a supplementary question Weinberger added that it is intended to remove old stocks of chemical weapons in the Federal Republic as soon as the new chemical weapons are available in the United States.

It is pointed out in Dregger's remarks, published by the CDU/CSU group, that after his talk with Weinberger the demand was raised in the U.S. House of Representatives to make the production of new chemical weapons dependent on stockpiling by the allies. "I shall continue to support the concept discussed with Caspar Weinberger and hope that Caspar Weinberger will be able to do likewise," Dregger said about the talks in Washington which were also attended by CDU Bundestag Deputies Willi Wimmer and Juergen Todenhoefer. The two deputies have confirmed Dregger's remarks on the talks with Weinberger.

The Dregger statement created a domestic controversy after the return of SPD defense expert Erwin Horn from a trip the United States. Horn asserted that nothing is known in Washington about an alleged promise by Weinberger.

CSO. 5200/2740

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

WEST GERMAN CDU/CSU SPOKESMAN ON USSR CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Todenhoefer on Stockpiles

LD121309 Hamburg DPA in German 1208 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Bonn, 12 Aug (DPA) -- According to Juergen Todenhoefer, the CDU/CSU group's disarmament spokesman, the Soviet Union possesses 80 times the amount of usable chemical weapons compared with that possessed by United States. In a statement circulated in Bonn today, Todenhoefer, with reference to the 1985 yearbook published by the International Institute for Peace Research in Stockholm, said that 85,000 USSR chemical combat troops face merely 7,000 similar American troops. Todenhoefer expressed the view that Soviet military doctrine provides for the first use of chemical weapons.

The CDU politician reiterated his call to the Soviet Union to clear the way toward a worldwide and verifiable ban on all chemical weapons. Zones free of chemical weapons are no alternative to the worldwide removal of all chemical weapons. According to Todenhoefer, every country of the Warsaw Pact is producing chemical weapons. Most of the production centers are in the Soviet Union. However, there are important production centers in the GDR and the CSSR.

Calls on USSR To Ban Weapons

LD101011 Hamburg DPA in German 0948 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Bonn 10 Aug (DPA) -- The disarmament spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, Juergen Todenhoefer, has called on the Soviet Union at long last to agree to a comprehensive and worldwide ban on chemical weapons with adequate controls as an act of goodwill. Todenhoefer said in a statement in Bonn on Saturday that the world did not need a chemical deterrence to match the nuclear one. People in the West were as tired as people in the Eastern bloc of the East-West arms race which is costing billions of marks. Moscow had now achieved a great superiority in all important weapons categories.

CSO: 5200/2740

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

FRG PAPER ON DEPLOYMENT OF NEW CHEMICAL WEAPONS

DW121318 Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 12 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial signed SZA: "No Need for New Poison Gas"]

[Text] A protocol on the ban of the use of chemical weapons was signed in Geneva on 17 June 1925. Nearly to the day 60 years later, CDU/CSU floorleader Alfred Dregger announced that the United States, though intending to produce new ("binary") chemical weapons, did not intend to stockpile them in the Federal Republic and that the United States planned to withdraw the poison-gas grenades located in Germany. He said that this promise of Washington's Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was as binding as if he had made it to his counterpart Woerner. Dregger said on 14 June that the chancellor and the foreign minister had assessed the results of his talks as a great success.

Weinberger now denies ever having made any binding promise. The SPD implies that Dregger and the two CDU/CSU politicians who accompanied him were not telling the truth. It is more probable that Weinberger disavows German interlocutors because the U.S. House of Representatives intends to approve the production of the new chemical weapons generation only if the allies in advance approve their deployment in crisis and war. This is reminiscent of earlier debates on neutron bombs and Pershing II missiles. In the case of the Pershing missiles it was the deployment vote of the Federal Government as the most important NATO partner of the United States that was ultimately of significance. And just as the Europeans are not prepared to have U.S. chemical-weapons stockpiled in their countries, they would not be prepared to accept the new gas grenades. For this reason the Federal Government should not vaguely refer to NATO consultations that have not even been initiated. It rather should make it clear in its own account that the poisonous stuff is not wanted. If in so doing the government would resort to proposals of the SED and the SED that both German states -- after all, large quantities of Soviet weapons of this nature are stockpiled in the GDR -- should talk the superpowers into a controlled pullout, it may claim to be acting in the interest of all Germans.

CSO: 5200/2745

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

BRIEFS

DUTCH UNPREPARED TO STORE CHEMICAL ARMS--The Hague, June 24--The Netherlands is not prepared to store chemical weapons on Dutch soil, or with Dutch troops abroad, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said today. The minister, speaking during the weekly second chamber question time, was responding to questions on a U.S. Congress decision to restart production of chemical weapons from 1987. One of the conditions which Congress placed on new production was that the U.S. allies in Nato could be prepared to store the chemical weapons. Van den Broek said he saw the decision as a signal to the Soviet Union to reach agreement on a treaty over chemical weapons. As U.S. funds for production would not become available until September 30, 1987, the Soviets still had some time to respond, he said. The decision should be seen in the light of the fact that the U.S. had halted production of such weapons in 1969, while the Soviet Union had continued production. Existing stocks in the United States were becoming unusable, so that Washington was facing the threat of falling behind. The U.S. decision was, in his view, largely aimed at maintaining the level of stocks, the minister said. [Text] [The Hague ANP NEWS BULLETIN in English 25 Jun 85 p 3]

CSO: 5200/2743

NUCLEAR-FREE-ZONE PROPOSALS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM

8 Nations Sign Treaty

BK071226 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The leaders of eight South Pacific nations have signed a treaty declaring the region a nuclear-free zone. The leaders of the five other member countries of the South Pacific Forum endorsed the treaty at their annual meeting at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands and committed themselves to signing it after ratification by their governments. Those who signed the treaty at the end of the South Pacific Forum meeting were Australia, New Zealand, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Tuvalu, and Western Samoa.

The treaty, which was initiated by Australia, prohibits the storage, manufacture, and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and any nuclear testing. It also provides for a ban on the dumping of nuclear waste. Although the treaty was endorsed at this morning's session of the forum, it was only after several forum members expressed reservations. However, the forum spokesman, New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, said it had been accepted that there could be a peaceful and constructive use of nuclear energy if there were proper safeguards.

Australia's Hawke, Hayden Laud Plan

BK070950 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has described the South Pacific Forum's endorsement of treaty declaring a region of nuclear-free zone as a remarkable achievement. The treaty was endorsed on the 2d full day of discussions at the 13-member forum which is meeting in the Cook Islands.

Mr Hawke said Vanuatu and Solomon Islands had both raised questions about Australia's uranium exports -- part of the endorsement of the draft treaty which had been initiated by Australia. The prime minister said he pointed out that under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Australia undertook to ensure that its uranium was used for peaceful purposes. He said he had told the forum nations that Australia had the most stringent safeguards in the world.

The forum spokesman, New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, also said it had been accepted that there could be a peaceful and constructive use of nuclear energy if there were proper safeguards. He said the International Atomic Energy Agency had asked Australia to continue with the export of uranium because it could be (?relied upon to) observe all the internationally prescribed safeguards.

Meanwhile, Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has said that the significance of the nuclear-free South Pacific Treaty should not be underestimated. He said that through the treaty, the South Pacific could easily be linked up with the world's two other nuclear-free zones Antarctica and Latin America -- so that [words indistinct] substantial part of the globe covered by a treaty prohibiting the manufacture, testing, and stockpiling of nuclear arms. Mr Hayden said the treaty will allow ships of another country to use port facilities [words indistinct].

Vanuatu Objects to Treaty

HK080929 Hong Kong AFP in English 0302 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Rarotonga, Cook Islands, Aug 8 (AFP) -- Vanuatu, the former New Hebrides, will not after all join eight other nations which signed a South Pacific non-nuclear treaty here on Tuesday, finding it incomplete and inconsistent. Prime Minister Walter Lini, one of 13 leaders at the 16th annual session of the consultative Pacific Forum which made the treaty, told a press conference yesterday it should cover all the Pacific, not just its southern region.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, the forum spokesman, had said earlier Vanuatu was one of five nations expected to add their signatures to the treaty in the next two months, after constitutional formalities. The other four were Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Nauru. The eight nations signing the treaty were Australia, New Zealand, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Tuvalu and Western Samoa.

Mr Lini, who led the former Anglo-French condominium of New Hebrides to independence as Vanuatu in 1980, said it would not sign the treaty for at least a year, having found it "not comprehensive" and "not consistent."

Mr Lini said the forum, which usually decided by consensus, had not reached one in this case. A decision was more or less imposed on some states, he said. The new treaty bans the possession, testing and use of nuclear weapons by signatory states in the South Pacific, while authorising transit, and access by nuclear ships to the ports of states which wanted to welcome them. The signatories will also try to associate Nuclear powers with the treaty, including France which has carried out nearly 100 underground nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia.

Mr Lini also had reservations about a treaty clause allowing Australia to continue uranium exports provided sales were accompanied by guarantees of non-military use. South Pacific nations did not know what became of uranium sold in this way, and how France or any other country used it, he said. Nuclear energy production also caused nuclear waste and pollution.

Mr Lini said the treaty area included the French territories of New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis-and-Futuna though they had not been represented in the forum, or even consulted. He recalled that Vanuatu had decided not to welcome nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships at Port Vila. It had also recently begun seriously considering Soviet offers, with a view to an accord allowing Soviet ships to fish in its waters and maybe use its ports.

New Zealand Surprise on Vanuatu Reserve

LD082117 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1900 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, has expressed surprise at a report that Vanuatu will not sign a treaty to set up a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. Mr Lange, who was spokesman for the South Pacific Forum meeting in Raratonga, said Vanuatu had been a leading advocate for action to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons in the region. Mr Lange was commenting, during a visit to Tonga, on remarks by the prime minister of Vanuatu, Father Walter Lini. Father Lini said yesterday the treaty in its present form was not going to be effective and he would not sign it.

With the South Pacific Forum conference over, representatives of 27 Pacific countries are now meeting in Raratonga at the second Pacific Islands conference. They include the heads of government of Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, French Polynesia, and Vanuatu. Also attending the conference are representatives of the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations. The conference has been organized by the American Government-funded East-West Center in Hawaii, and has as its main theme development and change in the Pacific.

CSO: 5200/4350

NUCLEAR-FREE-ZONE PROPOSALS

NEW ZEALAND TO DISCUSS ANTINUCLEAR SHIP LAWS WITH U.S.

HK070159 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 2 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Palmer, last night reaffirmed it was the Government's policy to introduce anti-nuclear ship legislation. But he repeated that it was necessary to have discussions with United States officials before such legislation was introduced. Mr Palmer intends visiting the United States next month and will discuss the issue. He told NZPA [New Zealand Press Association] that the Government was working on a position to discuss with US officials. There were no specific proposals at this stage, he said. Mr Palmer was commenting on statements by the US under-secretary of state for political affairs, Mr Michael Armacost, who said this week that plans by the Government to introduce legislation for a formal ban would prompt "another look at whether or not there is any further basis for retaining the (ANZUS) alliance."

A US administration official familiar with the New Zealand issue said elimination of the ANZUS agreement with New Zealand was "one of a wide-range of options." Mr Armacost, the official said, however, "is not predicting there will be such a break."

CSO: 5200/4350

NUCLEAR TESTING

USSR CRITICISM OF U.S. RESPONSE ON MORATORIUM

Moscow TV Discussion

LD242121 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 24 August, in its Vremya program, carries a 30-minute video talk by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee. The talk is entirely devoted to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions and reactions to it, contrasting the negative response from Washington with the welcome given to it by peace campaigners and progressive mankind.

First, Gorbachev's declaration is shown on the screen, and Zhukov reads the relevant section about the moratorium.

"Naturally," Zhukov says, "the sights of all people who oppose the arms race turned at once toward Washington: How would it reply to the Soviet initiative? But what did the people hear? As has become customary in the past 5 years, the standard 'no' was immediately issued from there, and more than that, the United States responded to the Soviet appeal with another nuclear explosion, which was carried out on 17 August in the Nevada desert test area. This provocative act, which the mayor of the City of Hiroshima in a telegram to President Reagan called an insult to world public opinion, literally outraged all people of commonsense on the planet. Protests poured in to the White House. But how did the U.S. Administration reply to them? This is how: Not 3 days had passed before the White House drew down another gauntlet to world public opinion by announcing the start of tests of antisatellite weapons. The situation, as you can see, is turning out serious. It demands the immediate mobilization of all peace-loving forces, who must finally bring the maddened Washington politicians, who think everything is permitted, to their senses."

Zhukov then reads from letters and telegrams to the Peace Committee from indignant Soviet citizens while the video shows the letters.

Zhukov recalls how, in Helsinki for the review conference, he heard the announcement of the Soviet moratorium as delegates were arriving. It came "like a peal of thunder" he says. When Shultz arrived at the conference he immediately rejected the Soviet offer as "not corresponding to our national interests." But the people of the world immediately grasped that a moratorium on testing was the key to halting the arms race.

Zhukov goes on to say that "in 1963 a treaty banning nuclear explosions in the air, under water and in space, was worked out and signed. It was signed by over 100 states. The only issue that remains unresolved is that of underground tests, and it remains unsolved only because the United States, as usual, declared that they are difficult to verify along scientists have convincingly proved that even then the sides possessed sufficient technical means to pick up any underground explosion. Nevertheless, the 1963 treaty stated that the sides pledge--and I quote--to seek an end to all experimental explosions of nuclear weapons once and for all. And the Soviet Union, on the basis of this point in the treaty--which was signed, of course, by the United States too--has again and again demanded the implementation of this pledge. Finally, in 1977, under pressure from world public opinion, the United States was obliged to return to negotiations, this time about a complete ban on underground tests of nuclear weapons. The talks lasted 3 years, and apparently considerable progress was achieved. In December 1980, at the end of the 12th round of these talks, the leader of the U.S. delegation, Ambassador York, declared that his side, as he put it, was quite satisfied that we have achieved agreement, he said. Do you hear that? Agreement! Representative of the British delegation, Ambassador Edmonds, spoke in the same vein. So what was agreement achieved about? About a great deal! There was agreement about the texts of a treaty, a protocol on peaceful explosions, and a protocol on the principles of international exchange of seismological data, which allow underground explosions to be determined and their power to be established. The questions of verification, which the U.S. side has always put forward as the chief excuse for refusing to halt nuclear explosions, were resolved not just in principle but also in detail.

"So what happened? A new administration, the Reagan administration came to power in the United States, and immediately the talks were broken off. The desire of this administration to whip up the arms race even more, in the dream of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, prevailed. In their own circles, these gentlemen state that underground tests are needed for just this purpose, but as for their people, who support the present Soviet initiative on halting all nuclear explosions more and more actively, they try to pull the wool over their eyes by bringing out excuses each more false than the last. First of all they state that the Soviet proposal was pure propaganda and nothing more. But even the bourgeois press objected to this: But why in that case should not the United States take up the same 'propaganda' and also halt nuclear explosions? Then the White House spokesmen put about another 'reason,' if you'll excuse the expression: The Soviet Union, by deciding to halt its nuclear tests wants to overtake the United States. Well, people who have not forgotten how to think objected to this: How can you overtake someone by stopping? Moreover, authoritative American scientists reported that the United States has carried out at least one-third more tests than the Soviet Union. Further, the president himself used his favorite device: The means of monitoring underground tests give no guarantee, he said, that the USSR would not deceive the United States and carry out nuclear explosions secretly. Well, he was immediately reminded that seismic equipment in existence today, which measures high-frequency signals, makes it possible to detect nuclear explosions even of extremely small power at the greatest of

distances. The USSR also possesses the necessary modern means which ensure proper verification of underground explosions in other countries."

Zhukov then goes on to point out that the real reason for the United States' reluctance is, as the WASHINGTON POST pointed out, that it wants to continue its own tests.

The remainder of Hukov's talk is devoted to the support given to the Soviet test-ban proposal by various U.S. politicians, such as Kennedy, Mathias, Kennan, and Harriman, and by peace movements all over the world. Members of the Soviet-U.S. Friendship Society are shown on a Wolga cruise; when they got home they wrote to the Soviet Peace Committee in support of Gorbachev's moratorium.

Finally, Zhukov encourages local Soviet peace groups to hold meetings and wishes them success in their work.

Indignation at Nevada Test

LD211349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] The nuclear test blast conducted by the United States on 18 August has provoked a wave of indignation throughout the world. Mayak comment: At the microphone is Kim Garasimov:

In the words of venerable American observer James Reston, the present Washington administration's approach to policy is that it is much more important to inspire fear than trust. If that is so, the administration has without doubt achieved a fresh big success in its policy: for its actions, in their irresponsibility, might inspire horror even in America's friends.

For a good half of August mankind lived without nuclear test explosions. Moreover, it even felt a certain hope that there might even not be any more explosions again. On the 6th, as you know, there was the moratorium, unilaterally declared by the Soviet Union until 1 January next year concerning any nuclear explosions. Our side announced that it was ready to continue to observe this moratorium if the United States jointed it.

Washington--everyone know this, too--hastened to declare the unacceptability of the Soviet proposal. Nevertheless, the very fact that for some time after 6 August the United States did not hold any tests provoked certain hopes among the international public. Would good sense suddenly prevail in Washington after all? Would the opinion of the majority of mankind suddenly be heeded?

However, 17 August dashed these hopes. It turned out that Washington had simply been preparing for another series of tests. And the series started on the 18th, in the form of an underground nuclear explosion at the test site in Nevada. The explosion in Nevada was rightly received by the world as a signal of the U.S. refusal to embark on the road leading to the curtailment of the nuclear arms race. For a halt to tests would have ended both the

development of new types of nuclear armaments and checks of the reliability of existing ones, which in turn would have brought in its train a sharp acceleration of the process of senescence [stareniye] of accumulated nuclear stockpiles. Favorable conditions would have been created for reaching agreement on halting nuclear tests, for progress toward liquidation of nuclear weapons completely. Mankind would have seen the prospect of saving itself from the curse hanging over it for the past 40 years since the time of the American atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Washington, however, preferred not to make use of the chance granted to it by the Soviet initiative, to promote a decisive improvement of the political climate in the world. It continues in international relations to gamble not on trust but on fear, continues to display flagrant neglect of the interests of all mankind. And the explosion in Nevada is a reminder of this.

Military Paper Commentary

LD230733 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 23 Aug (TASS)---"The new Soviet peace initiative is a major step in the consolidation of stability and peace on earth, in the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. Its broad support by the whole of the planet is convincing proof of it. For the moratorium to really reverse the arms race it is needed that the U.S. administration display a similar responsible approach.

"A mutual moratorium would make it possible both to stop a further buildup of nuclear arsenals and to seriously tackle the problem of their reduction and eventual elimination," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today.

However, the U.S. nuclear fly-wheel moves ever more quickly. It has been announced in Washington that the U.S. has planned for the coming years to turn out at least 17,000 new nuclear warheads, and for the period ending in 1990--up to 23,000. Such a substantial addition to the existing arsenal of nuclear weapons only leads to the destabilization of the situation, the senseless waste of material resources and the aggravation of the threat of nuclear self-destruction.

Why does Washington stubbornly reserve the right to further build up nuclear muscles? Perhaps, it is really lagging behind in some aspects, in nuclear arms tests, for example? The newspaper cites figures made public at the disarmament conference in Geneva last February by the Swedish representative Maj Britt Theorin.

The statistical data scrupulously collected by Swedish specialists impartially shows that from 1945 to 1 January 1985 the U.S. staged 772 nuclear explosions and the USSR only 556. Thus, the gap between the U.S. and the USSR is rather substantial. However, despite all this, the Soviet Union "has decided to introduce a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and continues to work for the immediate and all-round discontinuation of all the

nuclear tests. This is another confirmation of the fact that the working for achieving military superiority is alien to the peaceful policy of the USSR," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes.

UK Public Figures Appeal

PM251325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Matveyev "Rejoinder": "Unanswered Letter"]

[Text] We do not know what rules exist at the editorial office of London's THE TIMES regarding the questions addressed to it by its readers. This time, however, the question, and it is one of considerable importance, is posed not by one reader but by several, and prominent politicians and public figures at that. They are David Ennals, chairman of the British UN Association; Joan Ruddock, chairperson of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament; Jonathan Porritt, director of the Friends of the Earth Organization; Colin Hines, director of another organization in defense of the environment, Greenpeace; Jan Martin, deputy general secretary of the British National Peace Council; and David Lowry on behalf of the Information Center for the Prevention of the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

In a letter to the newspaper published 10 August they express disappointment that the newspaper found the USSR initiative announcing the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions effective 6 August inadequate.

"Such a moratorium," the writers point out, "is one of the disarmament measures most frequently demanded by the non-nuclear weapons states."

The letter contains an appeal to the U.S. and British Governments to respond positively to the Soviet initiative. "We call upon Mrs Thatcher," the writers state, "to declare a moratorium on British nuclear testing and persuade President Reagan to do the same."

Did THE TIMES editorial office heed the desire expressed in the letter for its readers to be informed in more detail about the Soviet initiative? Insofar as one can judge from subsequent issues of THE TIMES, the newspaper has done nothing of the sort. The important questions posed in the letter have gone unanswered.

The very same can also be said about the "reaction" of official London circles. They ignored the appeal, yet this is not just the voice of a few, albeit eminent British figures. The letter to THE TIMES reflects the feelings and sentiments of wide sections of the public, and not only in Britain. It is impossible to avoid the questions posed in the letter.

CSO: 5200/1386

NUCLEAR TESTING

TASS CITES AUSTRALIAN PRESS ON NUCLEAR TEST DANGER

LD151420 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Canberra, Aug 15 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksey Voronin reports:

The radioactive contamination of the environment as a result of more than 210 French and American atmospheric and subterranean nuclear tests on atolls in the Pacific results in a large number of cancer cases, the birth of children with congenital defects. The figures to this effect are quoted in a report by R. Taman of Fiji University. The report was issued in the city of Avarua in the Cook Islands.

According to the Australian newspaper AGE, the report stresses that the number of congenital defects is particularly great in children on the Marshall Islands, a trust territory of the USA, where Washington conducted its first nuclear tests in the forties. The same diseases and defects can be expected also among the inhabitants of French Polynesia, where France conducts subterranean nuclear blasts until now, the report says.

The French tests are continuing despite the protests of the countries of southern Pacific, causing deep alarm in that region. The treaty declaring the southern part of the Pacific to be a nuclear-free zone, which has been recently approved at a session of the forum of the countries of southern Pacific recently held in Avarua, provides for a ban on nuclear weapons tests there. Yet, as the Australian press wrote, nobody seriously expects an end to the tests. The newspaper SYDNEY MORNING HERALD stresses that the countries of the region fear that these continuing nuclear French tests on Mururoa may result in a radioactive contamination of the Pacific.

CSO: 5200/1386

NUCLEAR TESTING

TASS CITES LANGE ON FRENCH PACIFIC TESTS

LD211859 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Canberra, August 21 TASS -- A treaty on the creation of a nuclear free zone in the southern Pacific will shortly be submitted for the consideration of the Geneva disarmament conference, David Lange, the prime minister of New Zealand, said today. The treaty adopted by member states of the South Pacific Forum at an annual session of that organization in Avarua, the administrative centre of the Cook Island, early this month, prohibits the member countries of the forum to manufacture, import or deploy nuclear weapons on their territory. The treaty also bans the holding of nuclear tests and burying of radioactive wastes in that vast area of the Pacific.

Special concern of the states of the South Pacific is caused by nuclear weapon tests staged in the area by France. Eight nuclear devices were exploded in the Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia last year alone. Four nuclear devices, including a 150-kiloton bomb were set off in the current year. The Australian newspaper SIDNEY MORNING HERALD noted that the countries of the region are worried over the fact that the continued French nuclear tests might lead to radioactive contamination of the Pacific Ocean.

The indignation of the countries of the region was evoked by a communique of the French Defence Ministry published in Paris the other day. The communique says that the French Government will continue nuclear test on Mururoa. New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange said that this decision is an example of the inhuman stand of France.

CSO: 5200/1386

NUCLEAR TESTING

DUTCH COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. STAND ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 1 Aug 85 p 7

[Commentary by An Salomonson: "American Arguments against Moratorium Unsound"]

[Text] Soviet leader Gorbachev's announcement of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests through the end of this year is undoubtedly a tactical master stroke. It publicly demonstrates at the otherwise not especially exciting meeting in Helsinki the Russian readiness to move towards arms control. But above all it represents a splendid gesture of reconciliation for the follow-up conference of the Nonproliferation Treaty due to open at the end of this month in Geneva.

The non-nuclear states are waiting there--in the absence of results from the disarmament negotiations--for proof of good will from the Soviet Union and the United States. That can really only occur with a concession in the nuclear test ban area. In the preamble to the Nonproliferation Treaty after all the superpowers promised a nuclear test ban treaty in so many words. The Russian moratorium will be greeted by the follow-up conference with loud shouts as a result. The anger of the non-nuclear states (especially among the Group of 77) at the still continuing arms race will thus be directed all the more strongly against the United States.

And all the more so, since the argument that Secretary of State Shultz cited against American participation in the moratorium is not very convincing. As soon as the Russian offer became known, he pointed out that it is not possible adequately to verify compliance with such a moratorium. With that he willfully turned things on their head.

For years now a technical working group has been busy in Geneva in the framework of the UN Disarmament Commission studying the possibilities of verifying a nucleartest ban. A number of technical experts are involved in this (including someone from our KNMI [Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute]), because in this case verification means a worldwide seismological check. A network of seismological stations has to be established (however refined the apparatus is at present, worldwide measurements are still not possible) to exchange data and issue judgements in the matter. Since the territory of both the United States and the Soviet Union is very extensive, bilateral agreements will be necessary to fill out the multilateral network.

The control system is already beginning to take shape nicely, although there are still a few problems to solve yet. For instance, apart from the superpowers, only a few countries possess the advanced equipment necessary for this. Then there is a lower limit in identifying nuclear tests, because for instance noise from the Earth disturbs the process. Furthermore, the nature of the Earth is not uniform everywhere: there are cavities that are not directly connected with their surroundings, there are areas where small earthquakes occur regularly--the danger that nuclear tests could be concealed there must of course be eliminated.

Within Reach

In Geneva they are nonetheless convinced that solutions to these problems are within reach. There is no technical reason why verification of a nuclear test ban should not be possible. And what is more: the Soviet Union agrees to on-site inspection. It is not the lack of verification capabilities, as Shultz claims, but the lack of political will that is thus the reason why the nuclear test ban treaty, which has been discussed for so long, has still never gotten off the ground.

Alas, it is Washington that has to be reproached most of all for this lack of political will. It was the Americans that, 5 years ago when the negotiations on a nuclear test ban treaty were pretty much complete, broke them off unilaterally (they said to retaliate for the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, in reality presumably because arms control was no priority for President Reagan).

Once again, it was the United States that refused at the second follow-up conference to the Nonproliferation Treaty in August 1980 to accept a moratorium on nuclear tests as a concession to the Group of 77, while the Soviet Union was prepared to do so (provided that it was respected by all the nuclear powers). That was the most important reason why no consensus could be reached on a final communique and the conference failed.

This attitude has made it all the easier in recent years for the Soviets to speak very ostentatiously in favor of a nuclear test ban. Whether they really mean it is difficult to test as long as Washington is totally unyielding.

With his fast, flat refusal to go along with the Russian moratorium and with the unbelievable arguments he cited for that refusal, Shultz has given the Soviets a pretty victory in the struggle for world opinion. If he had just made a counterproposal in the form, for instance, of an exploratory mandate to the UN Disarmament Commission (to prepare a negotiating mandate), then he would at least have given the impression that a nuclear test ban treaty is viewed as a goal for the future in American arms control policy.

First Step

Such a treaty forms the first step towards ending the arms race. To be sure, it still does not do away with nuclear weapons, but at least the computers inside them cannot be refined further and further. It is a step

backwards on the path towards further sophistication. The fact that a test ban is not part of the bilateral negotiations is still no reason not to resume talking about it. Now is the ideal time for that, at the start of the Soviet moratorium and on the eve of the follow-up conference.

There is yet another argument in favor of a quick nuclear test ban treaty. Pakistan has now gotten so far along with its nuclear project that in a few months the experts will ask General Zia Ul-Haq to agree to a test explosion. That would radically alter the strategic equilibrium on the Indian subcontinent. India will never ignore a nuclear threat from Pakistan and will immediately start building up a nuclear arsenal itself (for which its successful test in 1974 shows that it possesses the necessary technology).

Only a speedy end to all nuclear tests, and thus also to underground ones, could prevent Pakistan (and other threshold countries that would quickly follow) from setting out on this fatal path. That too should not find President Reagan indifferent.

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CSO: 5200/2738

NUCLEAR TESTING

DUTCH COMMENTATOR ON LIMIT TO NUCLEAR TESTING

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 19 Aug 85 p 7

[Article by Maarten Huygen, editor NRC HANDELSBLAD]

[Text] When Jimmy Carter first entered the White House in 1977, he was so optimistic about disarmament that he felt he could rewrite the already existing, though not yet signed, accords.

He departed from the starting points taken by President Ford and the Russian party leader Brezhnev in Vladivostok in 1974 and began negotiations on more radical, mutual reductions of nuclear arms. The delay that arose at the time has continued until today. There is still no ratified treaty on limitation of nuclear arms.

The same thing happened to the American-Russian treaty concluded in 1974, which limited underground nuclear tests to 150 kilotons, the so-called "threshold treaty." Although the Senate at the time took an entirely positive position on that threshold treaty, President Carter did not offer it for ratification as he wanted to negotiate a total halt to underground testing with the Soviets. The generals on the staff of the Pentagon and the researchers of the test labs, however, soon convinced him of the need for tests for the development of new weapons. The trilateral talks with Great Britain and the Soviet Union on such a test ban ended in a deadlock. After the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, the Americans refused to make further agreements. And the threshold treaty has not yet been ratified. The utopia of the test ban destroyed the attainable test threshold.

With a view to the public health, the Americans and the Soviets agreed already in 1963 not to undertake any nuclear arms tests above ground, under water and in space. This agreement has not checked the superpowers in their development of new weapons since there is still sufficient scope for underground testing. The threshold treaty would, indeed, have an effect on the development of new nuclear arms: all experiments with large kilotonnage are prohibited. As noted by Henry Kissinger, the then U.S. secretary of state, at the conclusion of the treaty in 1974, this would "cause a concentration of the race in the regions of lighter nuclear arms."

It is the very heavy nuclear arms which cause a stalemate in the American-Russian START negotiations on limitation of intercontinental missiles. The Americans fear that with their megaton-heavy nuclear warheads, the Soviets will be able to destroy the American nuclear arms before they may be deployed in a retaliatory attack. America wants the Soviets to drastically limit the number of "heavy's" deployed on land. And Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) Star Wars has also arisen with a view to protection against these heavy missiles. A threshold treaty does not make these heavy nuclear warheads impossible but curtails the development of new, heavy nuclear weapons.

Under pressure from Senator C. Percy, known as a moderate, President Reagan 12 months ago invited the Soviet Union to renewed negotiations on the threshold treaty. The Soviets declined the offer with reference to the interrupted trilateral negotiations on a complete test ban. However, the Americans want to negotiate the threshold treaty anew in order to achieve better control over the observance of that treaty.

Proposal

It may perhaps sound like the mouse which warns the two elephants for the last time, but the Netherlands may exert an influence on this mutual squabble between superpowers. Ambassador R. van Schaik presented a proposal last Tuesday in Geneva for improved possibilities of control with a test stop or a test threshold in order thus to overcome the American difficulties. Van Schaik spoke at the Geneva disarmament conference (CD), which is held twice annually by forty members, including all nuclear arms states. This club, which was established in 1962, has more influence on the disarmament process than the most massive, slow UN meetings with all of their bombastic declarations intended for domestic consumption.

The participants in the Geneva disarmament conference have done preparatory work, among other things, for the test ban above ground of 1963, the treaty against proliferation of nuclear arms of 1968 and the ban on use and storage of biological weapons in 1972.

Van Schaik has proposed new methods of control for the threshold treaty as well as for a ban of all nuclear tests.

A ban of all nuclear tests is a commendable goal aimed at by the Dutch government. This goal will again this fall become topical at the test conference for the treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons and in the talks between President Reagan and party leader Gorbachev next November.

So far, however, such a prohibition has not been attainable. The United States do not want it because, as admitted by accident by Reagan during a press conference, they still have an extensive test program to be launched. The Soviet Union has, indeed, indicated its positive attitude to such a ban but with the knowledge that America would after all reject it. Minor nuclear arms countries, such as China and France, will not accept such a ban since

these countries find that they are behind. The tests will thus continue (Mururoa).

A threshold treaty thus seems a better tactical goal for the Geneva disarmament conference than a total ban. The text is already ready and with the application of improved possibilities of control, the official objections on the part of the United States have been removed and their opposition becomes weaker. The United States has itself offered new negotiations. As mentioned by Van Schaik in his speech in Geneva, better possibilities of control are already incorporated in the treaty concluded in 1976 between the United States and the Soviet Union for limitation of underground, peacetime nuclear explosions. Test thresholds or halts only make sense if both nuclear superpowers can support them. In order not to make the same mistake as President Carter, the Netherlands would let the test ban wait for the time being in order to concentrate on the threshold treaty with a threshold as low as possible.

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CSO: 5200/2754

NUCLEAR TESTING

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN ADDRESSES TEST BAN AT GENEVA SESSION

BK290539Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has warned that the superpowers risked damaging the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty unless they made concrete moves toward arms control. Speaking in Geneva on the 1st day of the conference to review the treaty, Mr Hayden called on both the United States and the Soviet Union to fulfill what he called their side in the bargain by reducing their nuclear arsenals and moving toward ending their nuclear testing.

The conference is the third to review the treaty since it came into force 16 years ago. Mr Hayden said at the time it was opened for signature, Australia possessed the technology and skills to make an atomic bomb, but it had decided instead to put its faith in collective international action to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Australian minister said both the United States and the Soviet Union had stated their intention to seek an end to nuclear testing and there had been expectations of real progress in halting the number of nuclear weapons in their stockpiles, but he said these expectations had not been adequately fulfilled.

Mr Hayden said Australia believed means of verifying a nuclear test ban could be designed and established through an international seismic monitoring network.

CSO: 5100/4315

NUCLEAR TESTING

JAPAN'S NAKAZONE COMMENTS ON USSR TEST MORATORIUM

OW060355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT 6 Aug 85

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Hiroshima, Aug 6 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone suggested Tuesday that the Soviet Union has to do more than just announce a moratorium on nuclear tests, and that there must be safeguards that the halt is really being observed. Arguing that nuclear tests are fundamental to national security, Nakasone said it is important for "interested parties" to feel sure that any ban on nuclear tests is actually being observed. "To promote bans on nuclear tests, it is essential that one must be able to confirm that the ban is in effect," Nakasone told a news conference. However, he said he appreciated the announcement by the Soviet Union that it would stop nuclear tests for five months beginning Tuesday, saying that "it marks a step forward."

The prime minister was in Hiroshima to attend the memorial service marking the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Nakasone also said he hopes the summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will produce "fruitful" results leading toward a "radical reduction" of the nuclear arsenals of the two powers.

He refused, however, to be drawn into the controversies around upgrading Japanese defenses and official visits by the prime minister to honor war dead at the Shinto Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo. "Nothing has been decided," Nakasone responded when asked when the government will decide on the new five-year defense program. The plan is widely regarded as a new defense guideline to replace a 1976 decision to hold defense spending within 1 percent of the gross national product.

The prime minister repeated that "nothing has been decided" when asked whether he has decided to pay an official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine on Aug. 15, the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. There has been criticism from constitutional scholars and opposition parties that an official visit by the prime minister to the Yasukuni Shrine violates constitutional provisions barring the state from taking part in religious activities. Asked whether he has plans to invite world leaders to Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the Tokyo summit meeting next year, he said it would be "inappropriate" for the government to do so because of the character of the summit meeting. If the leaders at the Tokyo summit want to come to Hiroshima, they are most welcome to do so, he said.

CSO: 5260/016

NUCLEAR TESTING

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR TEST BAN PACT--The government will work toward getting a halt to nuclear weapons test detonations, said Foreign Minister Uffe Elleemann-Jensen. "The government will make serious efforts to get a comprehensive test ban treaty in connection with nuclear weapons test detonations, and we will therefore continue working to get a prohibition of these." This was stated by Foreign Minister Uffe Elleemann-Jensen (Liberal Party) in a reply to Socialist-People Party member of parliament Pelle Voigt, who had asked to be informed whether the government was able to support the demand for an appeal to ban nuclear weapons test detonations. The foreign minister said further that a consensus among the nuclear weapons powers would be a recognition of their desire to undertake a binding agreement on a ban against nuclear weapons detonations, but that such a treaty first assumes that the inspection problems have been solved in a satisfactory manner. Denmark already joined together with Australia, New Zealand, and a number of other Western countries in 1984 in a resolution pointing the way to a realistic procedure for arriving at a test ban agreement. This is to be pursued in the disarmament conference in Geneva, where a draft program has been submitted dealing with those issues which must be resolved if an agreement on banning nuclear weapons test detonations is to be reached. [By Kim Barren] [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 28 Aug 85 p 10]

PRAVDA ON FRENCH TESTS--Paris 17 Aug--France has stated that it will continue nuclear tests in the Pacific. This is stated in a Defense Ministry communique issued here today. In this regard, the newspaper LIBERATION observes that the date for the next tests may coincide with the arrival at Mururoa Atoll of ships belonging to Greenpeace, the international environmental protection organization. This organization is resolutely opposed to French nuclear tests in the Pacific. The evangelical church of Polynesia has also sharply protested against French nuclear tests in Polynesia and other regions of the world. [Text] [TASS report: "Despite Protests"] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 85 Second Edition p 5 PM]

CSO: 5200/1386

GENERAL

WORLD MAYORS MEET, CALL FOR UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Adopts Hiroshima Appeal

OW061137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 6 Aug 85

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Hiroshima, Aug. 6 KYODO -- Mayors from 98 cities throughout the world ended the first two days of an ongoing peace conference in Hiroshima Tuesday with the adoption of an appeal that calls for laying "lasting world peace" through "inter-city and inter-people solidarity." The conference, sponsored by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the world's only A-bombed cities, moves to Nagasaki Wednesday for the second leg of the five-day meeting which coincides with the 40th anniversary of the two nuclear blasts. "We take the experience of Hiroshima as our own and consider it not as a mere incident of the past but a warning to the future," the appeal said.

Earlier Tuesday, participants in the conference, which includes mayors or their representatives from 67 cities in 22 foreign countries, also attended the memorial ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of Hiroshima's A-bombing. As a symbol of solidarity with the developing nations, the Hiroshima appeal also linked nuclear disarmament with economic development, and called for "the elimination of starvation and poverty in the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation."

However, the thrust of discussions during the two days of dialogue focused on the role that cities may play in pushing for, as the appeal said, "total abolition of nuclear weapons." Speaker after speaker urged the spread of nuclear free zones, and the strengthening of peace education and one of them, Michael Shuman, major of Palo Alto, called for the mayors' group to become "an international lobbyist organization" to pressure national governments to commit themselves to a nuclear-free world.

"As leaders of local authorities we have little power," said Edmund S. Rajapakse, the mayor of the Sri Lankan city of Nuwara Eliya during panel discussions Tuesday. "Collectively, as an organization, we can exercise great influence in the cause of peace." In support of Rajapakse's remarks, Sydney Mayor Douglas W. Sutherland noted that although the creation of nuclear free zones is not legally binding on national governments, it assumes "a symbolic and consciousness raising role" for citizens.

Anne Rudin, the mayor of the U.S. west coast city of Sacramento, called for the strengthening of peace education in order to arouse public concern on the perils of nuclear warfare. As part of peace education, Kevin J. Moss, the mayor of Canterbury,

Australia, called for stocking peace literature in city libraries and the establishment of peace parks as concrete, permanent programs for peace. "A peace park is always there," he said. "It doesn't happen once a year," like a peace conference.

It was, as the appeal put it, the "unimaginably overwhelming" nuclear catastrophe 40 years ago that seems to have impressed the participants most. Michael Harcourt, the mayor of Vancouver, Canada, said during panel discussions Tuesday he wanted to thank Hiroshima and Nagasaki for "turning their tragedy into a global movement for peace and disarmament." Reflecting a common view among the delegates, Harcourt said since local authorities "are closest to the people, we must take the lead where the Government does not." He said Vancouver will hold a "peace festival" as part of the city's centennial next year and asked Hiroshima to make a presentation on the occasion.

Some delegates also took the occasion to express their opposition not only to nuclear warfare but all other kinds of conflict and violence. Michael C. Sata, the mayor of the Zambian capital of Lusaka, raised the issue of the killing of what he called non-combatants in military conflicts in the 1960s in southern Africa where "thousands of people, non-combatants, were killed by weapons (provided by) the superpowers."

There was complete agreement on one subject: inter-city solidarity, as the title of the world's first peace conference of mayors was known. Wei Fuhai, the mayor of the northern Chinese city of Dalian, said though ideology may divide nations, "the interests of the people everywhere are identical." Echoing the official line in Beijing, Wei said in an interview with KYODO that "war is waged by imperialists, and not by the people."

Speaking at the panel discussion on behalf of a six-city delegation from China, Hangzhou Mayor Zhang Boxi also took the occasion to publicize China's nuclear policy, saying Beijing had declared, as early as 1964, that it would not be the first nation to use nuclear weapons, and would never use them against non-nuclear nations. The Soviet decision, announced a week ago, to unilaterally halt nuclear tests beginning for five months starting Tuesday was also taken up during panel discussions, with at least two American mayors urging U.S. President Ronald Reagan to "reciprocate" and declare a similar moratorium.

Call for UN Conference

OW100238 Tokyo KYODO in English 0004 GMT 10 Aug 85

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Excerpt] Nagasaki, Aug. 10 KYODO -- Mayors from nearly 100 cities in the world Friday urged the United Nations to hold a special disarmament conference to discuss the total abolition of nuclear weapons. In a proposal addressed to the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the mayors also called on U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the world's only nuclear-bombed cities, as part of their Geneva summit meeting this fall.

The proposal was issued at the end of the "First World Conference of Mayors for Peace Through Intercity Solidarity." The United Nations should call the third disarmament conference as early as possible, possibly during the 1986, the proposal said.

As during the Hiroshima leg of the conference, the Nagasaki meeting also adopted an appeal, calling on all cities in the world to work for the prevention of nuclear war and prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space. The conference, which was held to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, was attended by mayors of 67 cities from 22 countries outside of Japan, including the five nuclear powers: the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. Both the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, sponsors of the conference, pledged their determination to "institutionalize" the conference, a point which was raised repeatedly over the past five days of discussions. Another persistent theme at the conference was the vulnerability of cities in a nuclear exchange.

CSO: 5260/14

GENERAL

NAGASAKI ANTIATOMIC BOMB CONFERENCE ADOPTS PEACE APPEAL

OW100225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0016 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Nagasaki, Aug. 10 KYODO -- The 1985 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs ended a two-day meeting in Nagasaki Friday, the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of the city, after adopting a peace appeal from Nagasaki. The closing plenary session of the conference was attended by about 100 delegates from 31 countries and 15 international bodies and 8,000 Japanese peace activists.

Teiko Kihira, head of the League of Woman Voters of Japan, representing the conference organizers, appealed for international solidarity of people in their campaigns against nuclear weapons. The participants paid a minute's silent tribute to the A-bomb dead at 11:02 a.m. when the A-bomb was dropped on Nagasaki 40 years ago.

After the Hiroshima and Nagasaki sessions were reported, delegates from China, the Netherlands, Britain, Nicaragua and Marshall Islands reported on peace campaigns in their countries and asked for support. On the closing day, the conference got into trouble over drafting of the Nagasaki appeal due to objection raised by the Japan Socialist Party-supported Gensuikin antinuclear organization and China about the exclusion of foreign delegates from the drafting work. The appeal was adopted on the condition that the appeal was not binding on the foreign delegates. The conference also adopted a resolution calling for enactment of law for aid to A-bomb survivors.

In this year's conference, two major national ban-the-bomb groups, affiliated with the Japan Socialist and Communist Parties, respectively, feuded over the membership of the organizing committee. Delegates from the Socialist-affiliated Japan Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikin) boycotted the opening plenary session of the conference in Hiroshima last week. However, Eikichi Magara, secretary general of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), affiliated with the socialists, attended the closing plenary session as a member of a group of speakers to show unity of the conference.

CSO: 5260/19

END