

006083

JPRS-TAC-85-041

18 October 1985

Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

19980728 073

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

10
92
A05

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

18 October 1985

WORLDWIDE REPORT

ARMS CONTROL

CONTENTS

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

Soviet Military Journal: SDI Destabilizing (A. Migolatyev; Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, No 11, Jun 85)	1
USSR Foreign Ministry Officials on 'Star Wars' Plan (Moscow TASS, 25 Sep 85)	10
Moscow Hits Administration Comments on SDI Nonnegotiability (Various sources, various dates)	11
Weinberger American Legion Speech	11
Perle Interview, by Aleksandr Korshunov	12
McFarlane ABC Interview	12
Further on McFarlane Interview	13
Shultz on NBC	14
Adelman on NBC	14
TASS on Pentagon Strategy on SDI, European Security (Moscow TASS, 1 Oct 85)	16
IZVESTIYA: SDI Risk Highlighted by Congressional Report (Stanislav Kondrashov; Moscow IZVESTIYA, 30 Sep 85).....	18
TASS Questions U.S. 'Reliability' as Negotiating Partner (Moscow TASS, 30 Sep 85)	21
USSR: Book Views U.S. Attitude To Use of Outer Space (S. Bashurin Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 18 Sep 85)...	23
Moscow Comments on Creation of U.S. Military Space Command (Moscow Domestic Service, 24 Sep 85)	25

Moscow TV on UN Response to Shevardnadze 'Star Peace' Speech (V. Zorin, V. Lobachenko; Moscow Television Service, 29 Sep 85)	27
Moscow Talk Show Contrasts 'Star Peace' Program, SDI (Moscow Domestic Service, 29 Sep 85)	30
UN General Assembly	30
'Star Peace'	30
Reagan's Goals	32
Soviet 'Star Peace' Proposal Gains UN Support (Moscow TASS, 27 Sep 85)	34
Moscow: Polls Reveal West Europeans Oppose SDI (Viktor Olin; Moscow World Service, 1 Oct 85)	36
PRAVDA: Anti-Sovietism, Not Economic Benefits, Draws Europe to SDI (Moscow TASS, 21 Sep 85)	37
USSR: Abrahamson Visit to Italy (Moscow TASS, 29 Aug, 1 Sep 85; Moscow Domestic Service, 29 Aug 85)	38
IZVESTIYA on 'Travelling Salesman'	38
Italian SDI Role Fraught With 'Danger'	39
European 'Anxiety' Admitted	40
TASS: Mitterrand Refuses To Join Pre-Geneva 'Big Seven' Summit (Moscow TASS, 2 Oct 85)	41
USSR's Gorbachev Visits Paris (Various sources, various dates)	42
Calls for Compromise	42
Talks Described as 'Cordial'	42
Report on Gorbachev Speech	43
Gorbachev Offers 'Separate Agreement'	44
More on Proposal	44
French Officials Comment	45
Holds Press Conference With Mitterrand	45
Mitterrand 'Rejects' Nuclear Negotiations	45
Mitterrand Statement	46
Mitterrand Explains Stance	46
Dutch Paper on Spacelab Involvement in SDI (Willen Kraan; Amsterdam ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD, 31 Aug 85)..	47
Italian CP Boffa Contrasts U.S., USSR Approaches to Geneva (Giuseppe Boffa; Milan L'UNITA, 19 Sep 85).....	50

Italian CP's Ingrao on PSI 'Subordination' to U.S. Arms Policy (Pietro Ingrao; Milan L'UNITA, 26 Sep 85)	53
---	----

JSP-CPSU Communiqué Urges Banning Space Arms Race (Tokyo KYODO, 20 Sep 85)	55
---	----

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

Moscow: Titan Missile Explosion Shows Dangers of Deployment (Konstantin Patsyuk; Moscow Domestic Service, 30 Aug 85)	57
---	----

USSR: U.S. Plans To Deploy Nuclear Missiles in Indian Ocean (Moscow TASS, 1 Oct 85)	59
--	----

TASS Reports on Dutch Cruise Missile Deployment Decision (Moscow TASS, 30 Sep, 2 Oct 85)	61
---	----

Government Deployment Terms	61
Labor Party Opposed	61

Jurists Differ on Legality of Missile Siting (Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT, 5, 7 Sep 85)	63
--	----

Missiles Violate Treaty, by Manuel Kneepkens	63
Treaty Argument Refuted, by Adriaan Verheul	64

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

USSR: Pentagon Plans Binary-Arms 'First Strike' (Vadim Biryukov; Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW, 10 Sep 85) ..	67
--	----

TASS: Bhopal Chemical Weapon Disaster Possible in W. Europe (Moscow TASS, 25 Sep 85)	69
---	----

Moscow Comments on Need To Ban Chemical Weapons (Moscow International Service, 19 Sep 85)	70
--	----

NUCLEAR-FREE-ZONE PROPOSALS

Nuclear-Free Treaty Signed (Wally Hiambohn; Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST-COURIER, 18 Sep 85)	72
--	----

NUCLEAR TESTING

Fiji Prime Minister Renews Call To End Nuclear Tests (Suva THE FIJI TIMES, 14 Sep 85)	73
--	----

GENERAL

Gorbachev Address, Interview for French TV (Moscow, various sources, various dates)	74
Message to Viewers	74
Interview With Journalists, Mikhail Gorbachev Interview	76
USSR's Falin Criticizes U.S. Stand on Nuclear, CW Curbs (Valentin Falin; Moscow IZVESTIYA, 29 Sep 85)	79
PRAVDA Assesses FRG Bundestag Security Debate (Yu. Yakhontov; Moscow PRAVDA, 30 Sep 85)	83
TASS Notes 'Scandilux' Meeting on Arms Issues (Moscow TASS, 21 Sep 85)	85
USSR Publishes Book on Nuclear War Climate Effects (Moscow TASS, 19 Sep 85)	86

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET MILITARY JOURNAL: SDI DESTABILIZING

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 11, Jun 85 pp 80-84

[Article by Col A. Migolatyev, doctor of philosophical sciences and professor: "Great-Power Platform for Nuclear Adventurism"]

[Text] In the mid-1980's, the development of international relations reached a qualitatively new denouement. Its distinctive feature involves the fact that some fundamental questions and very acute problems appeared at the very center of world politics, upon whose resolution depend war and peace, the future of nations, and the fate of the civilization created by mankind. As never before, there has been a heightening of the confrontation between the socialist policy of peace and the imperialist line of the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc on the preparation for war. In the ideological area, this is expressed in a rapidly intensifying struggle about military questions, which have become especially urgent and acute under present-day conditions.

"The heralds of a 'crusade' and 'psychological warfare'," notes the appeal of CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers "To the Peoples, Parliaments and Representatives of all Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, "are trying in vain to confuse international public opinion through myths about a 'Soviet military threat'. History and the real facts of today show something else. The Soviet Union has never attacked anyone, but more than once it had to ward off the invasion of aggressors. The Soviet people need peaceful conditions for the creative building and further improvement of the society of developed socialism. Our ideal and our constant concern is for general and complete disarmament and for a solid and just peace."

Imperialist Course of Military Superiority

The increasingly dangerous adventurist course of the leading circles of the imperialist powers headed by the United States to intensify the arms race, especially nuclear arms, and undermine peaceful good-neighborly relations between states is finding its "justification" in the entire system of the latest bourgeois false ideas and views, political aims and militaristic concepts.

The main, controlling idea possessing the present political leadership of the United States and the top people at the Pentagon is the idea of achieving military superiority over the USSR. It dominates all of the other ideas being advanced by Reagan and his closest advisors in the areas of foreign policy and military development.

The aims of the current American administration for the achievement of the military superiority of the United States over the USSR are in full agreement with a political and philosophical stereotype that has long prevailed in that country to the effect that peace rests on strength and America must tie its great-power goals and hopes to strength. The American president formulates the foreign-policy program of the United States of America precisely this way: "We can build peace only on the basis of strength."

That is why the aggressive circles of American imperialism perceived as a catastrophe the Soviet Union's achievement of strategic military parity with the United States at the beginning of the 1970's, a parity that progressive world opinion regarded as an objective historic reality and as an essential condition for detente and international security.

In connection with the loss of their predominant position in the nuclear area, the military political and military industrial groups of the United States began to develop an extensive complex of measures of an aggressive and militaristic nature. They put forward the strategy of "direct opposition" embodied in the Pentagon's official document, "Directives in the Defense Area for Fiscal Years 1984-1988."

The official aims of the White House and the Pentagon for the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union began to be coordinated more directly with the preparation of nuclear war and the achievement of victory in it. Thus, the above-mentioned "Directives" contain the direct demand: "The nuclear potential of the United States must gain the upper hand even under the conditions of a protracted nuclear war." Well known are analogous statements by Vice President G. Bush, Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger and other leaders in the American administration, not to mention public figures a step lower (E. Rostow, T. Jones and others).

In the last few years, blinded by anti-Sovietism, aggressive circles of American imperialism have more and more often tied their hopes for the achievement of military superiority over the USSR to the militarization of space. At the beginning of the 1980's, when the Republican administration came to power, these questions began to be widely discussed not only in the upper echelons of political power, the U.S. Congress, the Pentagon and the CIA but also in scientific circles and the bourgeois press. The militaristic syndrome in the United States of America and other NATO countries is taking on truly cosmic proportions.

Here are several excerpts from American magazines. "The one who gains the upper hand in space will achieve an overwhelming strategic advantage on earth" (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT). The magazine BUSINESS WEEK, the press organ of American entrepreneurs, puts the question even more "radically." It asserts that the one who "is able to seize control of space, this main arena of future

wars, will be able to change the balance of forces in a decisive manner, and this will be equivalent to the establishment of world supremacy." Following the unequivocal recommendation of big business, the leading circles of the United States have involved themselves seriously in the problems of the military utilization of space.

No one in the world community empowered the U.S. imperialists to "lead the world." In their own narrow self-interests, they personally took upon themselves imperial functions, the "burden" of great-power cares. In this connection, Washington does not want to recognize the fact that the epoch of absolutism vanished long ago. Those on the other side of the ocean are by no means naive in thinking that the laws and lessons of history are not for U.S. imperialism. Otherwise, how can one evaluate Reagan's statement before the joint session of both houses of the U.S. Congress at the beginning of this year: "We have again taken upon ourselves the historic mission of leader of the free world." And U.S. Secretary of State G. Schultz is proclaiming a similar geopolitical "idea." He recently "gladdened" Washington's allies and vassals with the assertion that "America must be the leader of the free world. There is no one who could take our place." The Messianic political pretensions are also governing the military adventurism of the overseas "hawks."

The U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" and Its Militant Adulators

In his address in March 1983, President R. Reagan announced that the United States was beginning the development of a large-scale and comprehensive antimissile defense with elements based in space. It involves the intention to establish an "absolute" antimissile defense, a giant new complex of the most up-to-date equipment and antiballistic weapons, which is intended to be deployed on earth and in space.

Not without reason, the world press characterized this address as the "star wars" program intended for the period through the end of the 20th century. In January 1985, one of the White House documents called the program "the President's initiative in the area of strategic defense," or the "strategic defense initiative."

The advocates of the Pentagon and the ideologists of the U.S. military-industrial complex are sparing no efforts to present the American administration's course of the militarization of space to international public opinion as a "forced act of defense" to counter the Soviet "military threat" and even as a certain benefit for humanity. There is nothing further from the truth than such such assertions. Where are they fallacious?

First of all, it must be stressed that the "strategic defense initiative," the most recent invention of American militarists, has nothing to do with real defense. In the first place, as everyone knows, no one intends to attack the United States, including through the use of space. The Soviet "military threat" is nothing more than a myth, and the White House knows that very well. In the second place, the "strategic defense" is governed by highly offensive plans and goals, since it is intended for the purpose of disarming the other side (in the United States, they do not even hide the fact that they have in

mind the Soviet Union) and depriving it of the possibility of delivering a counterstrike in the event of a nuclear attack by the aggressor under an multilayered antiballistic shield deployed in depth.

Reagan, Weinberger and a host of American military theoreticians and diplomats also needed the "defensive" phraseology to lead nations astray, indicating that the implementation of the U.S. "strategic defense initiative" would supposedly lead to a strengthening of "strategic stability in the world" and to an increase in "stability" in the balance of forces of the opposing sides. According to the perverse logic of America's current leaders, it is not parity of forces but U.S. nuclear superiority that leads to the preservation of peace. "Peace will be lasting if we are strong," declares the American president.

Whatever they say here, it is premeditated lies and hypocrisy. In the first place, practice (especially postwar developments) indicates that the United States has never applied force to strengthen or restore the peace. Over the course of three decades (1946-1975), the armed forces of the United States were used 215 times directly or indirectly for aggressive purposes. This is a well-known fact.

Secondly, is it not obvious that the appropriation of more than \$1 trillion in the "star wars" program for the development, production and deployment of space arms, radar stations, command centers, etc. cannot help but increase tensions in the world, bring about a new and even more dangerous round in the arms race, and intensify the processes of destabilization and the danger of the outbreak of war. It is not strategic stability that they are concerned about overseas but about how to undermine and destroy this stability.

Thirdly, the action of the United States would not strengthen but destroy stability in the balance of power of the two sides. As was made very clear to Washington, the Soviet Union would not look kindly upon a violation of the parity of strategic forces and will undertake the necessary countermeasures. Equality will be restored but at a more dangerously explosive level of armaments. And in this case, the absolute groundlessness of the peacemaking demagoguery of the Reagan administration and its NATO adulators is revealed.

Acting as a parasite on the natural striving of peoples for peace, the American administration announced that the path to peace lies precisely through the planned U.S. strategic defense. To convince unbelievers and doubters, a loud propaganda campaign has been developed headed by the top Washington bigwigs. Its task is to inculcate an "elementary" logic in the consciousness of people: since supposedly no missiles are capable of overcoming the "absolute" antiballistic defense and one can get along with conventional warheads to destroy them, then this, they say, will devalue and make useless nuclear arms and will open the way for their limitation, reduction and destruction. In other words, the militarization of space will supposedly open the way for peace on earth.

They subsequently invented this argument: even if in practice it is not possible to give an "absolute character" to antimissile defense and it becomes a means of defending only the launch facilities of American land-based ICBM's,

such a defense will also be capable of leading to a "devaluation" of offensive armaments and the preservation of peace. As we see, the cry of American hawks alternates with the cooing of doves. Unfortunately, there are people in the United States and several other Western countries who believed this fantastic lie. And Reagan and his team are relying on them in pushing their "initiative" in Congress and--beyond the borders of the United States--in NATO.

Many scientists, including a number of world-famous ones, and important military authorities and specialists, including in the United States itself, have proven convincingly that it is impossible to establish an "absolute antimissile-defense system either at today's level of development of science and technology or in the future. There is no logical causal relationship between the strategic defense of the United States and the elimination of nuclear weapons. Quite the contrary, the development of such a system would give rise to a further increase in nuclear missiles.

As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stresses, any attempt against the security of the Soviet country and its allies and against the peaceful life of the Soviet people will be met with a destructive counterstrike. In the future as well, our glorious Armed Forces will have at their disposal all that they need.

In striving to diminish the wave of protests and indignation, disorient the people and lull their vigilance, the president of the United States, the members of his cabinet and numerous organs of the bourgeois press, radio and television have resorted to yet another propaganda trick. They repeat with various voices that the fears regarding the consequences of the development of U.S. strategic defense are now altogether groundless, since "the question is still only being studied" and only scientific research work and experimental design are being carried out.

This trick is intended for simpletons and naive people. The Pentagon has already begun to award contracts for the "star wars" program. In the U.S. budget bill for fiscal year 1986 (beginning 1 October 1985), it is planned to nearly triple expenditures of this type. And it is planned to allocate 10 times the level of last year's funding for the production of rockets for the purpose of putting military satellites into near-earth orbits. Altogether, the U.S. military budget is planned at a level of \$322.2 billion, or 13 percent higher than in fiscal year 1985. As they acknowledge in the American press, the large "supplement" of almost 40 billion is related not least to the beginning of the realization of the president's "strategic defense initiative."

The development of events reveals the true face of the overseas nuclear maniacs. Whatever word devices the initiators and advocates of "star wars" may resort to in justification of their actions, the people are recognizing more and more clearly that the implementation of the U.S. course of militarizing space would open the gates for an unrestrained race in the production of weapons of all types. It is essential to close these gates tightly before it is too late. "The development of weapons for 'star wars' is just beginning," declared M.S. Gorbachev in his address in Warsaw on 26 April 1985, "but this is already giving the contemporary world a fever and is

leading to the destabilization of the entire system of international relations and to an even more acute political and military confrontation. This should not be forgotten either by the initiators of the indicated provocative undertaking nor by those who are being persuaded to participate in it."

Nuclear Fever and Militaristic Apologetics

The adventuristic actions of the leading circles of the United States oriented toward the preparation of "star wars" have stirred up the masses at large in dozens of states around the world and have revealed a new fact of extraordinary significance in international life, the fact that the banning of the militarization of space has become a central point, an urgent problem, and the most pressing task in the struggle of the peoples against the nuclear threat. The militarization of space would deliver a great blow to the entire system of measures, treaties and agreements in the area of the limitation of strategic arms and would essentially give the "go-ahead" for an uncontrolled and large-scale nuclear arms race.

The ideologists of American imperialism are striving to disconnect and separate the questions of the militarization of space and the nuclear arms race and are even setting them against one another artificially. In this way, it is easier for them to mislead uninformed people.

The public in the United States and other NATO countries is being made to believe that the massive use of force, all sorts of brutality, unrestrained terror and, connected with this, colossal numbers of victims are "natural" and "justified." In this way, reactionary political views are formed in a significant part of the population, views that are advantageous and pleasing to the militant circles of the ruling class. And this, in turn, gives the military favorable social and psychological conditions for the realization of their aggressive plans.

In the United States, there are widespread views, theories and scenarios of future wars written by such nuclear strategists as G. Hahn, T. Schelling, D. Schlesinger, E. Teller and others. Their recommendations are precisely that the strategy and tactics in wars (which are considered unavoidable) should be based upon the massive use of the latest nuclear missiles. For this purpose, one must prepare primarily the American strategic triad: ICBM's, strategic aircraft, and submarines carrying nuclear missiles. In its totality, the triad makes up the U.S. strategic offensive forces, to the improvement of which prime importance is attached.

In its hypocritical ramblings about the limitation of nuclear arms and disarmament and about how nuclear missiles are becoming "obsolete" in the "space age," the U.S. administration is accelerating the improvement of all components of its strategic "triad" at the same time that it is carrying out scientific research and experimental design work in the area of antimissile defense with space-based elements.

This situation is producing growing fears not only in Western Europe but also in the United States itself. A book came out there relatively recently entitled "The Lie and Star Wars." It was prepared by a group of experts

belonging to the authoritative organization called the "Union of Concerned Scientists." Contrary to the "peace-loving" assertions of the White House, the authors of the book view large-scale antimissile defense as "part of the American efforts to establish a first-strike potential." They also point out that the creation of an antimissile defense system with elements based in space is combined with the continuing accumulation by the United States of such weapon systems as the MX missile and the Trident-2 and with the doctrine for the waging of nuclear war adopted by the Reagan administration.

It is impossible not to agree with this conclusion. Indeed, the American strategy of "direct opposition" includes the most up-to-date types of offensive weapons.

The United States and NATO are developing military programs for many years into the future. The long-term (through 1995) program discussed at the Washington meeting of the NATO council in May 1979 may serve as an example. In that part dealing with the "modernization of nuclear forces," the program was made more specific in the decisions of the meeting of the NATO council held in December 1979. Under U.S. pressure, as everyone knows, a decision was made at the meeting on the deployment of 572 American first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe--Pershing-2's and cruise missiles. This decision perfectly reflected the very dangerous course of the United States and NATO of achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization and of preparing for nuclear war in Europe.

And this case of military and political provocation was preceded by ideological diversion. In the United States and other NATO countries, they began to spread and greatly exaggerate a story to the effect that the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe was a "forced" measure in response to the development of Soviet missiles known in the West as the "SS-20." In addition, the thesis was circulated that the increase in NATO's nuclear potential is being carried out "exclusively in the framework of the modernization" of obsolete weapons.

The statements of Soviet political and military leaders contain convincing criticism that unmask the inventions and fictions of American and NATO strategists.

In recent years, in connection with the general shift to the Right in the political course of the Western powers, there has been an increase in the elaboration of imperialist plans for the preparation and waging of war--both in theory and from the point of view of practical militaristic preparations.

The Pentagon classifies the wars planned by U.S. and NATO imperialists against the socialist countries according to two characteristics. Depending upon the means of armed combat employed, they are divided into nuclear and conventional wars and, in accordance with their scale, they are classified as general and "limited" wars. Along with their Atlantic partners, the leading circles in the United States have made material, ideological and moral-psychological preparations for the waging of such wars. This accounts for the frenzied haste in nuclear and conventional armament and the extensive preparation of the corresponding infrastructures in the prospective theaters of war and

theaters of military operations, above all in Europe but also in other geographical regions along the perimeter of the borders of the USSR and other socialist states.

The following is also characteristic. The current strategic concept of the United States proceeds from the possibility of carrying on military operations both in connection with the transition from the use of conventional means of combat to nuclear means ("vertical escalation") as well as through a shift in such operations from one region to another for the purpose of making the conflict global ("horizontal escalation"). NATO strategists foresee such variations. For this purpose, conventional and nuclear weapons are being perfected and ways are being worked out for a further lowering of the "nuclear threshold," which will make it possible to proceed to the use of strategic nuclear offensive weapons. In regard to "horizontal escalation," particular significance is assigned here to the intensification of NATO activity in various regions of the globe and to an expansion of the bloc's "zone of responsibility" provided for by the North Atlantic Treaty.

It is thought that the lowering of the "nuclear threshold" can be achieved in two basic ways. On the one hand, they can speed up the process of the increase in the striking power of conventional arms, whose military and technical characteristics would approach those of tactical nuclear weapons. The rather well-known "Rogers Plan" put forward by the supreme commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of NATO in Europe is oriented precisely toward an unprecedented increase in the scale of the development of conventional arms in the countries of the bloc. On the other hand, the Pentagon continues to move toward the production and utilization in war of neutron and other types of nuclear weapons for the purpose of facilitating the transition from conventional to nuclear warfare. In this connection, the American military and the apologists of militarism have again resorted to a gross falsification, presenting the neutron weapon as "bloodless," "clean," "defensive," and even "humane." It is difficult to imagine anything more savage and misanthropic than such statements!

Everyone knows that the proposals of the Soviet Union on the banning of the neutron weapon were not supported by the leading circles of the United States, nor were many other peaceful initiatives of the USSR. The aggressive and adventuristic course of American imperialism in the world arena was also manifested graphically in the fact that the United States and its NATO allies jointly opposed many resolutions of the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly (1984) on very important questions of international security. They voted against the resolution on the immediate cessation and prohibition of the testing of nuclear weapons, on the banning of chemical and bacteriological weapons, on the banning of the neutron bomb, on the strengthening of the security of states not possessing nuclear weapons, etc.

The United States turned out to be the only UN member state that did not support the resolution on the "Prevention of the Arms Race in Space" drawn up by the nonaligned countries with the active participation of the USSR. And this is not surprising if we consider that this resolution is in complete disagreement with the directives of the American president on the establishment of a large-scale antimissile defense system with elements based

in space. Openly obstructionist and aggressive in its content, the policies of American imperialism are producing anger and indignation throughout the world.

* * *

On the eve of the Great October Socialist Revolution, V.I. Lenin wrote that in capitalist society the deception of the popular masses "has been developed artistically relative to the 'affairs' of foreign policy.... Millions of copies of bourgeois newspapers spread the poison of deception everywhere" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 32, p 335). Under contemporary conditions, the imperialist bourgeoisie has enlarged to an immeasurably greater scale and significantly improved the system for deceiving the masses and the methods of subtle lying, slander and falsification in the area of foreign and military policy. And the main ideological and political weapons of imperialism are anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

The complex and tense international situation requires that all Soviet people and armed defenders of the Homeland intensify their political and military vigilance, know how to expose the ideological diversions of the class enemy in a timely and decisive manner, and be constantly prepared to guarantee the immediate and crushing repulsion of the aggressive intrigues of imperialism.

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil", 1985.

9746

CSO: 5200/1372

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS ON 'STAR WARS' PLAN

LD250551 Moscow TASS in English 0438 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 24 Sep (TASS)--A press conference has been held at the UN headquarters. V. Lomeyko and V. Petrovskiy, members of the collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry, dwelt on the new Soviet proposal which had been put on the agenda of the 40th Session of the UN General Assembly, "On International Cooperation in Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in Conditions of its Non-militarization."

Answering numerous questions put by foreign journalists, the Soviet representatives expressed the hope that the 40th Session of the UN General Assembly would promote the adoption of efficient measures aimed at preventing the arms race in outer space. It was noted that weapons in outer space would nullify the agreements in the sphere of control over armaments that were attained in the past and dash hopes for ending the arms race in the future.

The "Star Wars" plan are nothing but yet another attempt to attain military superiority, to create a space shield and, thus protected, to deliver with impunity the first nuclear strike, stressed the Soviet representatives.

In the course of the press conference it was also noted that the Soviet Union stands for radical reductions of nuclear armaments if the arms race in outer space is prevented. In the USSR's opinion it is extremely important to attain the adoption of an international treaty on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests, for the sake of which it (the USSR) announced the moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The USSR called upon the nuclear powers to follow suit and announce, before the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement, the moratorium on nuclear explosions. This would raise a barrier to the arms race in its most dangerous--qualitative--direction, and stop perfection of nuclear weapons, stressed representatives of the USSR.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW HITS ADMINISTRATION COMMENTS ON SDI NONNEGOTIABILITY

Weinberger American Legion Speech

PM190844 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 85 Second Edition p 5

[Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin article: "The Pentagon Chief's Exhortations"]

[Text] Hardly a week goes by without some high-ranking U.S. Administration member speaking on the favorite subject of the "Soviet military threat."

But U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is particularly diligent. And what a multitude of fears he arouses in "defenseless and poor" America and its allies. "Soviet expansion is threatening... the United States." The Soviet military threat endangers the vitally important interests of all free countries...." There are countless such statements by him.

Thus, a few days ago Weinberger gave a speech at the convention of the reactionary "American Legion" organization. Turning to the period of the seventies, the Pentagon chief described it as "lamentable" for the U.S. Armed Forces. He hypocritically grieved over America's alleged "unilateral disarmament" while, in his words, the Soviet Union was intensively arming itself.

There is no need to repeat all of the U.S. defense secretary's fabrications on this account. It is more important to know why all this was said.

The point of his remarks boils down to the fact that he has demanded more support from the U.S. Congress for the administration in the sphere of the creation of new strategic arms and the resumption of the production of chemical weapons, and binary weapons in particular. He has also fought for further growth of the military budget both in the next fiscal year and in subsequent years. Of course, publicity for the militarist "star wars" program was essential. He declared: "I assure you that we will never give up our right to conduct scientific research within the SDI framework."

The arms race in the United States did not slacken in the seventies. And now its pace has increased still further. People in Washington entertain hopes of attaining military superiority and even winning a nuclear war. The Pentagon chief openly declared in his speech: "If our forces have to fight, they must win."

This is how people across the ocean react to the Soviet peace initiatives. Pretending that he has never heard anything about them, Weinberger assured his audience: "The Russians did not return to the negotiating table out of good will. They were forced to do so by SDI and the modernization of our Armed Forces."

Yes, it is impossible to say that the address by the Pentagon chief -- one of the highest ranking members of the incumbent Washington administration -- was imbued with a sense of responsibility to his own and other peoples. His speech was rather reminiscent of the exhortations of an incorrigible militarist. These things must not be trifled with in the nuclear age.

Perle Interview

LD231226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 23 Sep 85

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Aleksandr Korshunov]

[Text] The U.S. Administration, despite everything, is intent upon sticking to its plans to deploy space strike weapons. This follows from an interview with Assistant U.S. Secretary of Defense Perle, which he gave to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine. Perle affirmed, and I quote: It would be a mistake to agree to limiting work being conducted by the Pentagon within the framework of the "Star Wars" program.

In Perle's words, the United States does not intend to discuss this question at the Geneva summit meeting. The highly placed Washington figure confirmed that the United States has adopted a parallel course to refuse a treaty to limit antimissile defense systems, which is called even by many American specialists the basis of an arms control process.

McFarlane ABC Interview

LD232230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] McFarlane, the U.S. President's assistant on national security, has given an interview to the American ABC Television Company. He again confirmed that the Washington administration intends to continue work on the implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative aimed at the militarization of space. A latest news commentary: here is Boris Andrianov:

[Andrianov] The McFarlane statement relates directly to the Soviet-U.S. talks, the latest round of which was renewed in Geneva last week. At these talks our country consistently and persistently calls for a complete ban on space strike weapons and in these conditions a radical reduction in arsenals, including medium-range weapons. Such a position is founded on the firm conviction that the whole of the so-called SDI program is nothing but a new and even more dangerous round in the arms race which will inevitably lead to a new deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations. In order to prevent this, an arms race in space must be averted, as the foreign minister of the USSR and the U.S. Secretary of State agreed in January. However, according to McFarlane's statement, the Washington administration will not make any concessions to the Soviet Union in its program for the militarization of space. In this connection, in the course of the interview the President's assistant was asked whether such a

position does not undermine the prospects for holding constructive Soviet-U.S. talks on problems of arms control. However, the White House representative virtually avoided answering the question. Probably feeling that it was not to his advantage to speak evasively, McFarlane tried to assert that both sides could allegedly only gain having included space strike systems aimed at ridding themselves of nuclear weapons.

It turns out that Washington is again trying to defend its--to put it mildly--strange thesis about the beneficial nature of an arms race in space which would allegedly be capable of halting it on earth. The illogicality of such an interpretation is quite obvious and it is resorted to in the White House merely because there they do not want to abandon their openly obstructionist position on the question of the nonmilitarization of space. All this evokes increasingly harsh well-founded criticism, even in the United States itself. A news conference held in New York and addressed by former adviser to the President and U.S. Secretary of Defense [name indistinct] confirms this. He emphasized that the implementation of the "Star Wars" program is of a provocative nature and will lead to a new round in the arms race, undermine the country's security, and sharply destabilize the situation in the world.

Further on McFarlane Interview

PM241356 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Course of Nuclear Blackmail"]

[Text] New York, 23 Sep--The U.S. Administration intends to continue work to implement the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," which is aimed at the militarization of space. This was reaffirmed by R. McFarlane, assistant to the president for national security affairs.

In an interview with ABC TV he stated, in particular, that the administration will not make any concessions to the USSR in this sphere. And to all intents and purposes the presidential aide ducked the question of whether this position is undermining the prospects for holding constructive Soviet-U.S. talks on arms control problems. Moreover, contrary to all logic, McFarlane claimed that both sides "can only gain from including nonnuclear defense means in their arsenals (that was how the space strike systems which are to compromise an ABM system were presented--TASS observation) with a view to getting rid of nuclear arms." To the question of whether the White House is really adhering to a policy by which the administration is prepared to violate the 1972 ABM Treaty in order to hold tests within the framework of the Reagan "initiative," the presidential aide vaguely stated that he does not claim that in the future the "need to review this treaty" would not arise. In other words, he reaffirmed that the aforesaid accord is essentially hampering the United States in its attempts to achieve global military-strategic supremacy and Washington is prepared to violate it. In an attempt to justify this approach, the administration representative again falsely claimed that the ABM Treaty "does not prohibit scientific research, testing, and even the development [razrabotka] of certain arms based on other principles of operation." At the same time McFarlane tried

to justify the Pentagon's preparations for creating space weapons with standard references to the "Soviet threat."

The White House's openly obstructionist stance on the question of the nonmilitarization of space is encountering growing opposition among broad circles of the U.S. public. The administration's adherence to the "Star Wars" program marks the United States' rejection of the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty, R. Garwin, former adviser to the U.S. President and defense secretary, stated. Speaking at a New York press conference, he stressed that its implementation is provocative and will lead to a new round of the arms race.

"Star Wars," NEWSWEEK stresses, "will primarily destroy the arms control process and lead to a new spiral in the expensive arms race with a view to creating defensive arms without any reductions in offensive weaponry."

Shultz on NBC

LD301645 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (TASS) -- The United States intends to continue to follow a line hindering the achievement of accords on restraining the arms race. This was confirmed yet again by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle while defending the "star wars" program.

In an interview with NBC television company, the head of the US foreign policy department emphasized that President Ronald Reagan will under no circumstances agree to banning "research work" within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative". He did not exclude the possibility that the United States will proceed to practical testing of space strike weapons, which is allegedly allowed by the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems. In other words, the United States will continue in a course aimed at militarizing space.

George Shultz asserted that the administration is striving to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. However, from his explanations it follows that, for elimination of this threat, it is above all necessary to achieve a reduction in Soviet weapons and, at the same time, to continue the "star wars" program. In trying to justify such an obstructionist approach, the state secretary repeated the unsubstantiated assertions of American officials alleging that the USSR is conducting "wide-scale research" in this sphere.

In his turn, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle told the CBS television company: "I have no doubt that the President will continue this program."

Adelman on NBC

LD302346 Moscow TASS in English 2338 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] New York, October 1 TASS -- Contrary to mounting protests all over the world, the United States is making stake on continued arms race and spreading it to outer

space. The evidence of that is an interview by Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Adelman to the NBC television company. He reaffirmed once again the U.S. intention to continue, cost what it may, the Strategic Defence Initiative programme. He said that the administration would make no concessions to the Soviet Union in that area, and stressed that the U.S. was not going to terminate the Strategic Defence Initiative work. Concessions could be made in the process of negotiations on problems of disarmament, but there can be no bargaining around SDI.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS ON PENTAGON STRATEGY ON SDI, EUROPEAN SECURITY

LD012210 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 1 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

For several years now officials of the incumbent U.S. Administration are trying hard to convince the world public that the only dependable way to strengthening European security goes through the intensive deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in NATO countries and that the best way to make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" is the militarization of space. This propaganda campaign has so far failed to meet Washington's expectations.

Former West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a convinced Atlantist, admitted in a speech in New York yesterday that the Europeans thought the Soviet position on arms limitation and reduction more sensible. Even the highest echelons of government in the European NATO countries are seriously worried by Washington's plans to deploy an extensive anti-missile defence in the USA as it can tempt some hotheads to launch a nuclear war in the hope that the territory of the aggressor will be relatively secure.

Indeed, the deployment of large-scale space ABM defences is closely linked in U.S. scenarios to the development of such first-strike nuclear weapons as Pershing-2 and cruise missiles and to their deployment in West European countries. The adoption of a "Strategic Defence initiative" (SDI) by Washington does not at all mean that the United States has renounced the concept of a "limited" nuclear war. Conversely, almost simultaneously with the adoption of the SDI, NATO approved at the Pentagon's insistence revisions in its military concept of "flexible reaction" with emphasis on nuclear warfare away from U.S. territory. Under these "modifications" of NATO's strategy, U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe are to be used in the earliest stages of any conflict.

Reagan's "star wars" plan and the concept of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe are the basic components of the Pentagon's "countervailing strategy." Even before Washington approved the SDI, the main thrust of that strategy had been to ensure that the consequences of any venture launched by Washington are paid for primarily by the Europeans. Now this emphasis in the "countervailing strategy" has been stressed dramatically by the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative."

The U.S. course of militarizing space in combination with the continued deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is drastically escalating the risk of a catastrophic conflict in Europe. There is every reason to believe that, having shielded U.S. territory with extensive ABM defences and deployed medium-range missiles at the very threshold of socialist countries, the Washington administration will be "motivated" to pursue an even more adventuristic policy.

Though Washington's hopes to launch an act of aggression with impunity are totally illusory, the plans for "star wars" and a "limited" nuclear war are extremely dangerous to all the peoples of the world, including the American people. In the present-day situation, retaliation for aggression is unavoidable.

The way to stability in Europe lies not through the escalation of the race of nuclear and space weapons, as Washington seeks to prove, but through the limitation and reduction of armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security for all the sides, and through the eventual complete removal of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from Europe, as the Soviet Union suggests.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

IZVESTIYA: SDI RISK HIGHLIGHTED BY CONGRESSIONAL REPORT

PM011032 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Both Expensive and Risky"]

[Text] In addition to numerous committees and subcommittees, the extremely ramified institution called the U.S. Congress contains many different auxiliary subdivisions. One of them is the Office of Technology Assessment. No, nothing to do with domestic appliances, or vacuum cleaners, or even personal computers. The technology in question is linked with policy and military strategy, arises from them, and at times even leads them. The Office of Technology Assessment is called upon, in particular, to come to the aid of legislators whenever they are not quite certain as to what the various weapons systems, invented by indefatigable science for the service of war, will involve in the future.

This was the kind of expertise that was in demand a little while ago by two committees -- the House Armed Services Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Even though the U.S. Congress has forked out about \$3 billion for the first stage of the implementation of President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative" in the next fiscal year, the people who sit beneath the dome of the capitol are perturbed by a difficult question: Where is their country being led, where could it end up? The report "Ballistic Missile Defense Technology" prepared by associates of the office was published last Wednesday [26 September]. On familiarization with excerpts from the report it becomes clear that it reflects the doubts and worries of many Americans. While maintaining objectivity and impartiality of experts, the report's authors nonetheless give a clear idea of how dangerous the future may become if the incumbent Washington administration were to go headlong into it with its "star wars" plans. They sense and perceive these dangers, even though they present them in evasive language.

For example, the report's authors have reached the opinion that SDI's "ultimate goals" can be attained only subject to "enormous success in the sphere of technology" (and many scientists doubt this possibility) and "a considerable degree of cooperation by the Soviet Union" (but who can assume this fantastic option -- the Soviet Union's cooperation in the achievement of military superiority by the Americans?!). As a result, the "ultimate goals" remain doubtful. Therefore, according to the report's authors, on the way toward these goals Washington will probably have to abandon the American-Soviet Treaty on Limitation of ABM Missile Systems, which is now instrumental in curbing the arms race.

President Reagan sought -- and to a certain extent obtained -- support for his "initiative" among ordinary Americans by promising a space shield to cover them from Soviet

missiles. Furthermore, in order not to worry the aforementioned Americans, official explanations have ducked and continue to duck the other purpose of such a shield -- to enable America to deliver a first nuclear strike and protect it from retribution in the event of a retaliatory nuclear strike by the USSR. The experts on Capitol Hill deprive their compatriots of any illusions about the space shield's salvational nature. They note that, due to the lack of an agreement on the limitation of nuclear arsenals (and the chances of reaching such an agreement are reduced to zero by the very same "star wars" programs), the provision of total protection of the U.S. population against a mass nuclear strike is an impossible task.

President Reagan is trying to prove that the deployment of a large-scale ABM defense system will strengthen U.S. national security to such an extent that some kind of serene golden age will dawn for Americans following the nightmares of the nuclear age.

This argument also affects the mentality of the mass of ordinary Americans who, for generation after generation and for 200 years on end, have felt that their country is invulnerable to strikes from outside and would, of course, like to restore this enviable position -- and rid themselves of all worries. Not in conjunction with others, but by themselves, for themselves, and, if possible, despite the others -- this is the U.S. national security concept lurking behind the plans to create strike space weapons.

The experts working on the orders of Congress are by no means convinced that this is the correct way. They suggest a number of criteria which must be met by Washington's space designs before they are deemed expedient from the main viewpoint -- the strengthening of U.S. security. Will the world be less dangerous following the deployment of a large-scale ABM defense system in the United States? This is one of the criteria. The answer is provided by the present. No, and no again. The world has become much less comfortable even before the deployment of such a system insofar as U.S.-Soviet relations have become more complex and have deteriorated in the 2 and 1/2 years since the proclamation of SDI -- and largely thanks to it.

Here is the second criterion suggested in the report: The cost of the ABM defense must not exceed the price and risk of attaining the same goal "by other means." If "other means" were taken to signify a seriously and constructively developing process of nuclear arms limitation, the lowering instead of raising of the level of military confrontation, and the consolidation of confidence and political will for agreements, then there can be no doubt that they will be "cheaper" and will involve a far lesser risk.

Third criterion: The deployment of a large-scale space-based ABM system must not serve as an incentive to deliver a first strike. This criterion is not met by the plans for the militarization of space since they are aimed at rocking the strategic equilibrium between the United States and the USSR and threaten to render uncontrollable the already complex strategic situation.

The report "contains more questions than answers," its authors write. One gets the impression that it does not pose empty questions. And as for the answers or rather the main answer, it is contained in the following conclusion by the report itself: The implementation of SDI is fraught with the danger of the intensification of the offensive and defensive arms race and could create acute strategic instability. The outcome -- "risky consequences in the face of the unknown." To put it mildly....

The "star wars" subject is by no means new, but the degree of international attention to various problems is determined not by their novelty, but by their importance. Their importance and their potential danger. The "star wars" subject will not go away until --

and this is the best possible and most optimistic option -- the time when "star peace" reigns, in other words when outer space is free of weapons.

This subject is acquiring particular significance on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting. It is this subject which determines the degree of optimism or pessimism in expectations linked to Geneva.

In his interview with TIME magazine M.S. Gorbachev expressed the Soviet viewpoint most definitely: "Unless there is a ban on the militarization of outer space, unless an arms race in space is prevented -- there will be nothing else. This is our firm stance and this stance is based on our totally responsible evaluation, which takes into account both our own interests and the interests of the United States."

In one way or another the views of many sober-minded observers in the West agree with the Soviet evaluation. As one of them put it, the Washington administration's commitment to its SDI is the most solid guarantee that the arms race will survive into the 21st century.

Now the experts recruited by Congress testify that this commitment does not stand up to the test of logic or common sense.

A NEW YORK TIMES commentary says: "Doubts have been raised about the value of the presidential SDI in an extensive new study by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. Even Reagan's Republican supporters warn that support for his program is falling and that Congress will not give him carte-blanche."

But this is no reason to forget the other side of the coin. Highly influential conservative groupings from official Washington are firmly behind the "star wars" plans. They are still pursuing the goal of ensuring U.S. military superiority. Along their path to this objective they are stubbornly charging into space in order to hit the Soviet-American arms control talks as their first target.

Alas, these "hawks" will not yield to the power of normal logic disclosed at the junction of technology, policy, and strategy. They prefer their own particular logic of unceremonious strength even though it has nothing in common with the sensible view of their own country's interests and has repeatedly let them down in the past.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS QUESTIONS U.S. 'RELIABILITY' AS NEGOTIATING PARTNER

LD301906 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 30 Sep 85

["The ABM Treaty and the "Star Wars" Plan Are Incompatible" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Representatives of the United States Administration are trying to convince the world public that it is supposedly possible to create a large-scale ABM system of the United States without violating the 1972 treaty on the limitation of such ABM systems.

Thus, appearing in the "Face the Nation" programme of the American CBS television company Assistant Secretary of Defense of the United States Richard Perle contended that the Reagan administration, on the one hand, will adhere to the provisions of the 1972 treaty and, on the other hand, will continue the programme of preparations for "star wars".

But all the provisions of the so called "Strategic Defence Initiative" are in crying contradiction with the operative treaty on the limitation of the ABM systems. To see this, it is enough to read the text of this exceptionally important treaty and compare it with the provisions of the Strategic Defence Initiative.

The 1972 ABM Treaty and the 1974 protocol permit each side to deploy not more than a hundred anti-missile launchers in a single area with a radius of 150 kilometres. Reagan's programme of "star wars" provides for the deployment of hundreds and maybe even thousands of launchers in the territory of the United States and in outer space.

The participants in the treaty undertook not to create, not to test and not to deploy space-based ABM systems or components. Under Reagan's SDI plan the most important elements of the American ABM will be deployed in outer space. It has already been announced in Washington that the Pentagon will stage a series of anti-missile tests against targets in space in accordance with the timetable of "search" work.

In 1972 the USSR and the United States agreed not to transfer to other states and not to deploy outside their national territory ABM systems or their components. At present Washington is trying hard to make its allies participate in the development of anti-ballistic missile defence, that is to become accomplices of the United States in the violation of international agreements. Representatives of the United States Administration do not conceal their plans to deploy components of anti-ballistic missile defence in Western Europe and Japan.

Washington jeopardises the ABM Treaty not by its plans alone. The Pentagon has already started the practical implementation of the programmes to militarise outer space. Intensive work is in progress in the United States to create mobile ABM radar stations and multiple warheads for ABM missiles, this being a violation of the treaty.

Article B of the treaty obliges the sides to destroy or dismantle the ABM systems of their components located outside the established zones. The Pentagon now is deploying "Pave Paws" radars for the ABM system of the greater part of the United States and violating this provision.

Only recently, illustrating their attitude to the international commitments of the United States, representatives of the Pentagon described the Soviet-American ABM Treaty as a "pseudo-agreement on arms control."

Now, as a result of mass protests against the "star wars" plans in the United States and abroad, Washington is forced to manoeuvre and from time to time even to don the mask of "a supporter of the 1972 treaty". But, unfortunately, the United States is not taking any measures to do away with the violation of the treaty's provisions in the United States.

By continuing the creation of ABM systems and components banned by the treaty and violating other provisions of the 1972 treaty the Reagan administration is putting in doubt its own words about the intention to restore the reputation of the United States as a reliable negotiating partner.

The American "star wars" programme and the 1972 treaty are absolutely incompatible and mutually exclusive things.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR: BOOK VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDE TO USE OF OUTER SPACE

PM181016 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Sep 85 p 14

[S. Bashurin "Book Review": "While There Is Still Time"]

[Text] One of the most important problems of our time is to keep outer space peaceful. Mankind's future and its very existence depend on the solution of this task. This is why the anthology "Space: How It is Perceived From Washington"*, published by the Progress Publishing House, is read with such interest and tense attention. The book contains articles, documents, and statements by American presidents, politicians, military personnel, scientists and journalists on the development of astronautics.

The anthology is compiled in such a way that, obtaining our information at "first hand," we witness the headlong process of the escalation of U.S. space ambitions and the acute political struggle waged around the problems of the use of outer space. We see that, even at the dawn of astronautics, at a time when mankind had only just taken the very first steps beyond the limits of the atmosphere, U.S. special research centers were already intensively elaborating plans to saturate outer space with deadly objects. President Lyndon Johnson would later define the U.S. leadership's views on space science as follows: "We have dominated the air and have been leaders of the free world ever since we established this domination. Now this position will be occupied by whoever dominates outer space."

Outer space is perceived as a means to rule the world also by the incumbent U.S. administration, which has presented mankind with the "Strategic Defense Initiative," whose implementation is fraught with irreparable consequences.

A special section of the anthology is devoted to President Reagan's "Star Wars" plans. Its materials show how far the champions of the militarization of space have gone. They call for the creation of an independent branch of the armed forces--space forces--and demand the acceleration of military-space studies. The result is the plans to create a special military shuttle with a large carrying capacity and to bring the schedule for testing space strike weapons forward

*"Space: How Is It Perceived From Washington" ["Kosmos: Kakim Yego Vidyat Iz Vashingtona"], Progress Publishing House, Moscow 1985.

from 1989 to 1987. Recently the NEW YORK TIMES reported that the Pentagon has prepared a recent program for "advanced strategic missile systems," which envisages the creation of missiles with variable flight trajectory.

The United States is conducting all these preparations against the background of its accusations that the Soviet Union is breaching the treaty on the limitation of ABM defense systems. The items in the anthology make it easy to understand who is the true violator of treaty obligations. Many authors expose the White House's hypocritical policy.

The anthology ends with an article by Senator Spark M. Matsunaga, published by THE WASHINGTON POST. "Outer space--our last and biggest refuge--will be what we make it," the senator writes. "Should we not take advantage of the fortunate (and maybe last) opportunity to reach agreement with the Soviet Union?! While there is still time...."

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON CREATION OF U.S. MILITARY SPACE COMMAND

LD241742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] The United States has announced the creation of a so-called unified space command with a headquarters in Colorado Springs. The official Pentagon report points out that this will unify the U.S. Air Force and Naval space commands that had been created earlier, as well as space elements that are being used by the U.S. Army. A latest news commentary--here is Boris Andrianov:

The unified space command was created on the personal orders of the U.S. President. It has been placed directly under the command of the U.S. defense minister and the committee of chiefs of staff. All military systems deployed inspace come under the jurisdiction of the new body. This short description, provided by the Pentagon itself, can scarcely explain the causes that prompted the White House to form a unified space command. The more so, since the United States already has a special body that works especially on the realization of the so-called strategic defense initiative.

This is the term that Washington has used to dub its program for the deployment of a large-scale anti-missile defense system with space-based strike elements. Why then, in such a case, did a new body have to be formed? In order to reply to this question, I wish to quote the pronouncement of a Pentagon representative. It related to the period when, 3 years ago, the first Air Force space command was created in the United States. Precisely at that time, Allen, U.S. Air Force chief of staff, stated that this was caused by the fact that research and development that was being carried out in the sphere of space weapons would soon permit the realization of military operations in space. This is what was being said openly even then in U.S. militarist circles, and since then, many new facts have come out testifying to Washington's desire to raise the arms race to the level of space. In this connection, one must suppose that it is no coincidence that the Pentagon considers a unified space command as a "Star Wars" headquarters, summoned up to solve specific operational tasks. In practice this will mean that American space programs will become even more closely linked with Washington's strategic designs.

The U.S. Administration has to all intents and purposes now taken yet another step along the path of the militarization of space. Moreover, it has done so at a time when the 40th Session of the UN General Assembly was sitting, the agenda of which includes--as proposed by the Soviet Union--the question of

international cooperation in the peaceful conquering of space in conditions of nonmilitarization. A simple comparison of these two facts demonstrates the true value of official Washington's assurances of its desire for peace and a curb on the arms race.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW TV ON UN RESPONSE TO SHEVARDNADZE 'STAR PEACE' SPEECH

LD292156 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Sep 85

[From the "International Panorama" program; video report by V. Zorin and V. Lobachenko]

[Excerpts] [Zorin] The 40th jubilee session of the UN General Assembly has started its work in New York. The plenipotentiaries of 150 states have gathered here to discuss questions in whose solution hundreds of millions living on our planet are vitally interested.

It has evidently seemed advantageous to some people to put the myth of the UN's inefficiency and its uselessness into circulation in the last few years. However, the very fact that the 40th annual UN General Assembly session is now taking place here, that for 40 years the peoples have succeeded, despite the lurking dangers, in avoiding the tragedy of a world war, testifies to the stupidity of that myth, the more so as the United Nations is playing a great role in the cause of the preservation of peace.

And one more circumstance which refutes that myth which is extremely harmful but which is, evidently, needed by someone: When I had occasion to attend a UN General Assembly session for the first time, slightly over 50 flags of UN member states were flapping on these flagstaffs. There are already 150 of these flags today. Dozens of new states, which have achieved independence and have thrown off the colonial yoke and who have considered it necessary to join the United Nations, have appeared on the world's political map. No one seeks to become a member of a useless organization.

If today, in this building, located directly opposite UN headquarters, the American representative to this organization does not hide his irritation and dissatisfaction over the state of affairs at the UN, it is, first of all, because the times have long passed when the notorious American voting machine operated there.

Today Washington finds itself in ever greater isolation. This is a real fact and one of no small significance for the international situation. Indeed, it became obvious during the first days of the work of the present General Assembly session: The address by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, which was widely advertised on the eve of its delivery, was given a more than cold welcome. It was assessed as nonconstructive, full of empty statements, and devoid of any concrete proposals or ideas aimed at improving the international situation. The address by Comrade Shevardnadze, head of the Soviet delegation, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, became the General Assembly session's central event, which attracted universal attention. Without exaggeration, it can be said that his statement to the effect that, to counter the sinister "star wars" plans, the USSR is putting before the international community a concept of

"star peace, predetermines to no small extent the entire course of the discussion of the most acute contemporary problems now taking place in the UN General Assembly. [video shows UN General Assembly session in progress, Shevardnadze approaching podium]

[Lobachenko] The news conference of the Soviet delegation at the UN Headquarters in New York, which had a record attendance, showed with what attention and interest Comrade Shevardnadze's address at the session and the new Soviet proposals he set forth were met. It was stressed at the news conference that the present 40th UN General Assembly session must call for the adoption of effective measures to prevent an arms race in space and advocate the establishment of a worldwide space organization in conditions of nonmilitarization of space. [video shows four Soviet officials addressing journalists at news conference]

[Zorin] During the Soviet foreign minister's stay in New York a series of important meetings and conversations took place with the heads of delegations of a number of states. The meeting with representatives of the socialist countries took place in a comradely atmosphere. The conversations with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, with Japanese Foreign Minister Abe, with Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti, and with other statesmen were devoted to key questions of world politics. [video shows Shevardnadze shaking hands and embracing dignitaries; Shevardnadze seated next to Shultz, shaking hands with Abe, then talking across a table with Andreotti]

[Lobachenko] The 40th anniversary of the United Nations was marked by a special jubilee meeting of the Security Council. This was the 2,608th meeting of one of the most important UN organs, the one in which the UN Charter places the main responsibility for maintaining peace and security. In his address at the jubilee meeting, Comrade Shevardnadze called for the Council's effectiveness to be raised as well as a strengthening of the UN role in building a new world. Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze noted the present development of the arms race and its transfer to space, both of which are dangerous for mankind's existence. Since 6 August, from Hiroshima day, the Soviet Union has unilaterally halted all nuclear explosions. Comrade Shevardnadze appealed to the Council's nuclear power representatives and, in the first place, to the United States, to weigh this Soviet initiative again and in all seriousness, and to follow our example.

[Begin Shevardnadze video recording] As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee stresses: All people wish to live; no one wishes to perish. For this reason, one needs to display political courage and halt the menacing process that is under way. One needs to halt the arms race and get down to disarmament and a normalization of relations. [end video recording] [Video shows Perez de Cuellar addressing the Security Council meeting, switches to Shevardnadze seated next to him, making his address, switches to Shultz listening attentively; switches to long shot of Shevardnadze]

[Zorin] The Washington White House, the resident of the U.S. President -- a meeting took place here on 27 September between Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and Ronald Reagan. During the conversation, a message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, setting out his concrete considerations and proposals in connection with the Soviet-American summit meeting which is to be held in Geneva, was passed on to the President. These proposals concern first of all questions of nuclear and space armaments. [video shows black limousine arriving at White House, with Shultz coming out of the door to greet Shevardnadze; people standing in the rain with umbrellas; Shevardnadze and Reagan seated on chairs near fireplace, talking]

[Lobachenko] Comrade Shevardnadze's address at the UN General Assembly and at the UN Security Council jubilee session, his meetings and conversations in New York and Washington, have met with a wide response here, both among the American public and at UN headquarters in New York. During all these past 40 years, our country has been and remains faithful to the letter and spirit of the UN Charter. The Soviet Union has been and is doing everything possible to maintain international peace and security and the new Soviet peace proposals at the 40th UN General Assembly session are a true confirmation of that.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW TALK SHOW CONTRASTS 'STAR PEACE' PROGRAM, SDI

LD291756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 29 Sep 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN political observer; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, IZVESTIYA first deputy editor in chief; and Vitaliy Sergeyeovich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Excerpt]

UN General Assembly

[Sobolev] Hello, comrades! The 40th session of the UN General Assembly has already been in session for a week. Approximately 60 heads of state and nearly 160 foreign affairs ministers are taking part. The general political discussion has been in progress for a week and it is already possible to draw the first conclusions about the attitudes of the international community, its concerns, and its desires. It certainly does not look on unconcernedly as the international situation becomes more complicated and as new directions more dangerous than previous ones appear in the arms race. This is probably why one can trace a tendency towards justifying their governments' militarist preparations in the speeches of some Western delegates. In particular, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, taking into consideration the feeling of the international community, tried to portray the U.S. position in an advantageous light. He did not, however, reply to the Soviet proposal on stopping all nuclear explosions and he praised the Reagan "star wars" program. These praises were badly out of tune against the background of what was being said by the majority of delegates, including delegates from countries which regard themselves as part of the so-called Western Christian world. Brazilian President Sarney stressed the vital necessity of armaments not being taken into space, and of space around the earth remaining, as before, a symbol of peace. Space must only be used for peaceful purposes and for the well-being of the whole of mankind. These words were spoken by Vayrynen, Finland's minister of foreign affairs. Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Bodstrom said this: Open space is the common possession of mankind. That it be used peacefully is of enormous importance for all states. The demand that the threat of nuclear war be prevented is pressing and virtually universal. The speech by Comrade Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, was a major event at the session. The world's press noted that he put forward the Soviet concept of "star peace" as a counter-balance to the American "star wars" program.

'Star Peace' Program

[Beglov] Yes, most of the world's newspapers this week have carried prominently the headline: "Star peace" instead of "star wars." That is how the international public and the world's press, in particular, reacted to the fact that the Soviet Union put for-

ward at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly a program of international cooperation on the peaceful mastery of outer space, viewing it as a counterweight to the military threat to the space around the earth in connection with Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. The only exception, perhaps, is the first reaction by U.S. official circles to the Soviet "star peace" concept. In reply to a question about the Washington administration's attitude to the Soviet program, a White House spokesman declined to give a direct reply on the grounds that he supposedly could not see any link between the Soviet concept and the Strategic Defense Initiative. But really, the direct link between them is obvious for the very reason that the two plans, the two ideas, or the two concepts are directed toward totally opposite goals so that the world rejects "star wars," and sees the only reasonable alternative in the Soviet Union's proposals.

Two weeks ago I had occasion to be in the United States and take part in discussion of the whole disarmament topic. It has to be said that quite serious worries showed through in what the Americans, with whom I spoke, had to say over the fact that the advertising fuss surrounding the SDI plan -- that is to say Reagan's plan -- has created a whole range of temptations for industrialists, scientists, and engineers, whetting their appetites, among other things, in light of Reagan's promises to spend huge sums of state money on advanced technology intended for military use. It has to be said that at the same time a very large number of U.S. scientists, approximately 1,000 from 39 of the country's universities, have spoken out categorically against the Strategic Defense Initiative and against the plans for the militarization of space.

This fact in itself indicates that there is confrontation in the United States between supporters and opponents of the "star wars" plans, and hence the new attempts by the Reagan administration to try to drown, as it were, the voice of common sense. The U.S. Administration is resorting to new devices in its propaganda for the defense initiative plans. In particular, it emphasizes the idea that this initiative should receive its passport for life if only because the Soviet Union objects to it, and that it is allegedly a model of new thinking in the nuclear age because it sets up a concept of defense against a nuclear strike, instead of one based on means of attacking and means of destroying people.

It seems to me that it is impossible to describe as an honest method an attempt to depict the space problem -- as the Reagan administration now is trying to do -- as an object of some kind of political struggle exclusively between the Soviet Union and the United States. In fact, the majority of countries, the majority of members of the international community, increasingly are recognizing that it is the whole of mankind that is facing the trap; a trap in many ways similar to the one that it did not manage to avoid little more than 40 years ago. Let us remember that the discovery of atomic energy was just as alluring, first and foremost, as a means of ensuring unprecedented peaceful progress by mankind. But as things turned out, it has been placed in the service of mass destruction under the pretext of saving mankind, when the cause of saving mankind had in fact already been decided on the battlefield with other means. Nevertheless, 40 years after the first atomic mass killing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, something not justified militarily, mankind is still searching for ways by which it can rid itself of the threat of universal nuclear carnage. Reagan's non-nuclear space alternative, unquote, is in fact the harnessing of new far-reaching discoveries of human reason for the purposes of war, from super computers to laser rays and electromagnetic cannons. It is the beginning of a twist in the arms race that is qualitatively new and uncontrollable in its consequences. This is all taking place under conditions in which the states still do not know how to bring under their control once and for all the other force of destruction which has been set free. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative therefore is certainly not a model of new thinking in the nuclear age.

It is merely a form of distorted thinking for evading the responsibility imposed by the nuclear age.

[Yefimov] Spartak Ivanovich, the "star wars" concept or the "star peace" concept affects everyone. Outer space is not, nor can it be, the property of any particular state, no matter how technically developed that state may be. Our planet is a tiny little island in what we call space. Life on earth depends upon space, and space must belong to the whole of mankind. It must serve only the good of mankind. When Yuriy Gagarin flew around our planet for the first time, he exclaimed: Our globe is very small. Yes, it is very small, and it would be easy to do it irreparable damage.

I would like to draw the attention of our listeners to the basic principles of our concept of a "star peace." What does it consist of? First, "star peace" means the nonmilitarization of space. In other words, it is the rejection by all countries of the creation, testing, and deployment of strike weapons in space. Such a rejection would create conditions for peaceful research and exploration in space, and for uniting the efforts of the whole of mankind in this field. This of course would be a powerful incentive for the development of science and technology. We still do not know all the possibilities of open space. But, there is no doubt that the resources of the heavenly bodies and the sun's energy would be able to be used in the long term for the good of all peoples, for the solution of global problems, and for the creation of orbital factories for the production of super new materials under conditions of weightlessness and in a vacuum.

Second, "star peace" would open for all countries the possibility of carrying out basic wide-scale scientific space research, of launching interplanetary spaceships and expeditions for doing so, of using the results of this research in medicine, material studies, and creating new crystals, and so on, and of creating new space technology, new orbital stations, and new spaceships. Third, "star peace" means the strict and complete observance of treaties and agreements that were concluded earlier. This means observance of the principles of equal rights and respect for the sovereignty of states; the nonuse of force and the threat of force. Fourth, "star peace" presupposes the creation of a world space organization, within the framework of which all states would be able to operate together. And finally, "star peace," or more precisely its commencement, also means holding a representative international conference to create a world space organization. That, in brief, is our concept of "star peace."

Reagan's Goals

In recent days the American press indeed has been noting that the Russians -- I am quoting the words of the American NEWSDAY newspaper -- both here in the United States and in Europe are winning the propaganda battle. The Americans are sounding the alarm, that something similar might happen during the summit meeting in Geneva, too. But of course it is not a question of propaganda. As the Americans themselves once admitted, the propaganda might be worse than the policies being carried out. It might be in no way inferior to them, but it cannot be better than the policy itself. As the same NEWSDAY writes, it is not fortuitous that some administration officials feel that the White House should put forward its own initiatives and show flexibility. That is sound thinking. No propaganda, not even in its most sophisticated form, is always capable of making out that black is white and of serving up "star wars" as something good. In this connection, the report by the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress is indicative. This office is a very serious department. It exists in order to suggest, recommend, and advise members of both houses; to give advice about the consequences that might flow from the various arms systems upon which the Pentagon is insisting and which it is introducing.

So, the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee asked a commission of experts where implementation of the "star wars" program, that is, the creation of space strike weapons, is leading, or rather, could lead. Their report was published this week. Although the document is written evasively, with emphasis on its impartiality, its conclusions as the British GUARDIAN newspaper noted, will pour oil on the debate about the real value of Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, that is, "star wars." What are the conclusions?

The ultimate goal of this Reagan program, they write, can be achieved only under two conditions: first, tremendous success in the field of technology, about which the learned authors of the report themselves have their doubts; and, just listen, a significant degree of cooperation on the part of the Soviet Union. Just imagine! The Soviet Union, according to this logic, should cooperate, and significantly at that, so that the United States can attain strategic superiority over us! It is a chimera, without doubt.

In his recent interview with the U.S. magazine TIME, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed the Soviet point of view fairly precisely. Unless there is a ban on the militarization of outer space, unless the arms race in space is averted, then there will be nothing at all. That is our firm position. It is based on our extremely responsible assessment, taking into account both our own interests and those of the United States.

Here is another conclusion. Even if the impossible is conceded -- and it proves possible to create some kind of antimissile defense -- then the space shield will nonetheless not provide a defense for Americans against inevitable retribution.

More than that, the report concludes, realization of Reagan's program is fraught with the danger of intensifying the arms race and it could sharply alter strategic stability. This, I quote the report, creates risky consequences in the face of uncertainty. It is written mildly and tactfully. But the main meaning is clear. Reagan's program is leading to anything but good.

Why is it that conservative groups in official Washington, and indeed the entire U.S. military-industrial complex, are so keen on the "star wars" program? They of course want military superiority over us, that is their ultimate goal. But they evidently also have a minimum goal: to frustrate the Soviet-U.S. arms control talks, and to incite the arms race to an even greater extent.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET 'STAR PEACE' PROPOSAL GAINS UN SUPPORT

LD271453 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 27 Sep 85

["Objective: Peaceful Cooperation in Outer Space" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 27 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasilii Kharkov writes: The course of a general political debate at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly has confirmed the urgent nature of importance of the Soviet-sponsored proposal "On International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in Conditions of its Non-militarization." Many delegations think highly of the "star peace" concept put forward by the Soviet Union to counter the ominous "star wars" plans. President Garcia Perez of Peru praised it on a noble move for peace, while U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said the Soviet proposal deserved the closest attention.

The Soviet proposal offers vast opportunities to all countries, providing scope for their joint constructive efforts. Outer space is integral and there should be room for all states in its peaceful exploration, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said in his speech at the General Assembly session.

This means that space should not serve as a scene of military rivalry, which would make it a permanent source of mortal danger to humanity, but should serve the cause of promoting human progress and improving the conditions of life on earth.

The Soviet proposal defines the main avenues and principles of international cooperation in the studies and uses of space for peaceful purposes. It takes full account of the already accumulated potential that allows a large-scale exploration of space, while keeping it free from arms.

When submitting its proposal, the Soviet Union was guided by the high responsibility lying on it as one of the leaders in space exploration. The USSR, which has blazed the trail into space, has consistently pressed for international accords that would furnish a reliable barrier to extending the arms race to outer space.

The Soviet Union has served this goal also with practical activities. As is known, one way of militarizing outer space is that of developing anti-satellite weapons, and the United States is now doing this as a matter of priority. The USSR had taken a decision not to launch anti-satellite weapons in space as long as the United States followed suit, but Washington recently defied the interests of political and military stability and staged an ASAT test. It is also reported to be preparing more such tests in the near future.

The USSR believes that international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization could be pursued most effectively in the framework of a world space organization.

This would enable all countries to use the results of such cooperation on an equal footing and meet the interests of universal peace and progress.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW: POLLS REVEAL WEST EUROPEANS OPPOSE SDI

LD012329 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Viktor Olin Commentary]

[Excerpt] In an interview for the Paris newspaper FIGARO, President Reagan alleged that development of space arms would raise the ability of the United States to defend Western Europe. The President felt that action on the star wars program would create a possibility to intercept ballistic as well as medium-range missiles. More on the subject from our commentator, Viktor Olin, who writes:

Do the West Europeans believe the myth of a Soviet military threat from which the United States President promises to protect them? The answer to that question can be seen in the findings of a recent public opinion poll conducted by the American Gallup Institute simultaneously in Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, and France. These findings show that less and less residents in these three countries believe the claim about a danger from the East. The poll showed for one that in the past 2 years there was a considerable rise in the number of people in these three countries who rejects the possibility of war as a result of conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. There are 64 percent such people in Britain and 71 percent in the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

But there still remain people who believe that a military conflict is possible and even inevitable. What do they regard as a source of the war danger? An answer is again supplied by a Gallup poll. Pluralities of Britons and West Germans, on whom Washington is imposing involvement in the star wars program, feel that action on the program will push the world to war and away from peace. The attitude of West Europeans is as critical of other American steps that are being taken allegedly to protect the West Europeans. Pluralities in Britain and France and the majority in West Germany reject the siting on the continent of Pershing II and cruise first-strike American nuclear missiles in the absence of an agreement on arms control.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRAVDA: ANTI-SOVIETISM, NOT ECONOMIC BENEFITS, DRAWS EUROPE TO SDI

LD210721 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 21 Sep 85

["On 'Consideration' of Anti-Sovietism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep (TASS)--When in March this year Washington officially proposed U.S. allies in military blocs that they should participate in Reagan's "Star Wars" programme, the Western press started printing numerous reports on what technological, economic and other advantages they will get by joining the research linked with spreading the arms race into outer space.

In Europe most zealous in that respect were the governments and military concerns of the FRG and Britain, writes the newspaper PRAVDA. Special working groups were formed. Figures of fabulous profits were mentioned. London, according to the newspaper GUARDIAN, counted on orders with the aggregate cost of 2,000 million dollars. In numerous interviews and newspaper articles it was emphasised that the United States in exchange for support would generously share its technological secrets with the allies.

Two latest groups of "explorers," led by high-laced leaders, returned to London and Bonn from over the seas a few days ago, PRAVDA reports. The British Secretary of State for Defence Michael Heseltine did not bring a 2,000 million dollar contract in his portfolio. He did not even get definite financial obligations on orders to be granted to British firms and laboratories. The FRG Chancellor's Adviser Horst Teltschik also came home empty-handed. That was admitted by Minister of Research and Technology of the FRG Heinz Riesenhuber, who declared that participation in the "Star Wars" programme can by no means be justified by the use it would bring to civilian research, but by strategic and allied considerations.

It is known what are these "considerations" with the help of which the FRG is being pushed to participation in Washington's wild plans, the newspaper stresses. This is anti-Sovietism, the attempt to draw Bonn to development and production of newest weapons.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR: ABRAHAMSON VISIT TO ITALY

IZVESTIYA on 'Travelling Salesman'

LD011216 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 1 Sep 85

["Commercial Traveler with a 'Space Commodity'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep (TASS)--"'A Space Shield' were the words that sounded like an importune keynote during the visit to Italy by U.S. Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, who is in charge of the work in the USA to create attack space weapons," writes the newspaper IZVESTIYA. "The keynote was accompanied with a skillfully orchestrated campaign aimed at drawing the country (and the entire Western Europe as well) into complicity in U.S. military ventures in space."

"The general conducted himself like a confirmed travelling salesman who is of the opinion that a popular commodity does not need advertising. With a feigned indifference this "Star Wars" oracle declared that the United States ostensibly does not intend to force anyone into joining the U.S. programme. In his view, the programme is so good that West Europe countries themselves should ask the USA to allow them to go share with it. For the sake of strengthening their own defences, as Abrahamson warned didactically."

"Yielding to the guest's promises, the Italian authorities meanwhile cannot but reckon with the anti-war sentiments which are widespread in Italy," the author of the article points out. "They seek to lull the public opinion by stating in unison with James Abrahamson that the talks are ostensibly being held on perfectly innocent scientific research."

"But pronouncements do not square," the newspaper stresses. "What kind of research programme can one speak of if U.S. military experts are expected to arrive in Italy soon for direct negotiations with firms for the conclusion of working contracts to create space weapons?"

"An impression arises that while the Soviet Union comes forward with serious, large-scale proposals aimed at ensuring lasting peace, Washington is playing a game with its allies in Western Europe, trying in every way to conceal the aggressive nature of the 'Star Wars' programme behind verbiage."

Italian SDI Role Fraught With 'Danger'

LD291441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The United States is not giving up its attempts to draw its NATO allies into the insane space arms race. This time Italy has been subjected to pressure. As is known, Italy has not yet made a final decision about participation in the U.S. "Star Wars" plans, or put more simply, the militarization of space. Leontiy Samokhvalov, international affairs journalist, is at the microphone:

[Samokhvalov] During 2 days in Rome, General Abrahamson, leader of the Strategic Defense Initiative program, as the plans for space militarization are still called in the United States, tried to persuade the Italians to support this program. As usual, in their exhortations, official U.S. representatives do not stop short of falsehood. At a news conference at the U.S. Embassy in Rome, Abrahamson stated that the U.S. initiative was a means of saving mankind. At the same time he in every way advocated broad participation in the program by Italian firms, both state and private. It must be said that the Italian public and the overwhelming majority of scientists are resolutely against their country being drawn into the U.S. "Star Wars" plans.

Unfortunately, not everyone in Rome covers their ears as soon as the songs of the sweet-voiced Washington siren are heard. As the progressive Italian press writes, a tendency has begun to show in certain of the country's circles toward participation in the realization of the dangerous plans. To justify this, arguments are cited that the "Star Wars" program promises, they say, economic and technological benefits.

In April this year the government decided to set up a special committee to study the Strategic Defense Initiative led by the chairman of the council of ministers. Coordination of "Star Wars" operations in Italy, the magazine PANORAMA reported, has been officially entrusted to the secretary general of the Italian Foreign Affairs Ministry. Under his leadership, the first official Italian delegation had already left for talks in the United States at the end of July. With its assistance, certain Italian firms have already entered into contact with General Abrahamson's department.

Judging by an official statement made concerning Abrahamson's present visit to Italy, discussion continued on problems of Italian participation in Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. This visit has also shown that the Italian Government's approach to the matter in question remains ambiguous. There is as yet no unity in the five-party cabinet. For the political and military aspects of the final decision which has to be taken are quite serious. Those concerned are, evidently, well aware of this and are displaying caution. For Italy already houses U.S. nuclear missiles on its territory, and the issue now is of a new step fraught with enormous danger--the complicity of the country in an arms race in space.

European 'Anxiety' Admitted

LD292015 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Rome, 29 Aug (TASS)--The American general who heads the Strategic Defence Initiative organization has completed his visit to Rome. James Abrahamson applied much effort during his talks here to enlist Italy's support for Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" project. The talks were thus an integral part of the U.S. campaign of pressure on its Western European partners with a view to drawing them into the programme of space militarization.

According to press reports, it was agreed in Rome to exchange delegations of American and Italian experts. A big group of American specialists will arrive in Italy shortly to consider in detail the potentialities of Italy's participation in the Reagan programme.

Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini in an interview with the newspaper GIORNALE made a guarded statement to the effect that Italy's consent to participation in Reagan's "initiative" is not so easily separated from all European consent. He favoured the elaboration of "a united platform for a joint reply, without contradicting the European consent under the Eureka project." Italy's final posture, he said, will become an outcome of the combination of political assessments, coordinated, as far as possible, on a European scale.

The minister admitted that Western European countries experience doubts on Reagan's programme. He said that "an anxiety spread in several countries of the Old World that the American space shield will not protect Europe." However, Spadolini stressed, the link between the "initiative" and East-West talks on nuclear armaments "remains the most delicate issue." "East-West balance," he said, "should be viewed with all necessary common sense and moderation."

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS: MITTERRAND REFUSES TO JOIN PRE-GENEVA 'BIG SEVEN' SUMMIT

LD021753 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 2 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has planned to set up, within the framework of preparations for the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit, the "United Western propaganda front" in an attempt to "neutralize" the Soviet peace initiatives.

To this end, the press reports, President Reagan invited leaders of Britain, Italy, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan to come to New York and meet with him on October 24 to discuss military, economic and political issues in the light of the coming Geneva meeting. The pretext for the organisation of this forum should become the supposed presence of representatives of these countries at the U.N. General Assembly session where Reagan intends to make on October 23-24 a "Policy setting speech" in advance of the Soviet-U.S. summit.

It is reported that by this speech the President intends to set the tune to the propaganda campaign in advance of the Geneva meeting by focusing on the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" programme and also a number of regional issues.

The White House contemplates on the leaders of seven states to declare in favour of the U.S. "star wars" programme. This move would allow the United States to speak on this issue in Geneva on behalf of the "seven." At the same time, they in Washington believe that each such support will give the United States a pretext to demonstrate, according to administration officials, the "position of strength" approach to the planned talks with the Soviet Union. Concurrently, an attempt will be made to downgrade by propaganda actions the significance of the Soviet Peace initiatives opening up the way to a possible arms limitation agreement.

Paris, October 2 TASS -- The Office of the President of France has released a statement which says that Francois Mitterrand refused to accept the invitation by Reagan who initiated the holding of a meeting of leaders of the United States, Britain, Italy, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan in New York on October 24.

The United States' proposal is incompatible with the policy of independence towards the great powers, pursued by France, France Presse News Agency stresses in its commentary on this decision. Besides, says the agency, France critically assesses the effectiveness of such conferences of Western leaders.

CSO: 5200/1029

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR'S GORBACHEV VISITS PARIS

Calls for Compromise

AU022200 Paris AFP in English 2200 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt]

Paris, Oct 2 (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand today called for a "reasonable compromise for all" between the two superpowers at the Geneva arms talks, saying that France wanted to see a balance of forces "at the lowest level possible". But he said that if France could "make its contribution" it would be "to develop the results of science in a peaceful way," in an apparent reference to the French-sponsored high technology research programme known as Eureka.

France proposed Eureka as a European alternative to the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative, known as "star wars" for a space-based missile defence shield.

Mr Mitterrand, noting that 17 European countries were collaborating with France on Eureka, said that France "does not intend spreading its efforts wider than that."

He said that France's main objective on disarmament was that a balance of nuclear and conventional forces should be "at the lowest level possible, and that the measures taken to this end should be subject to a serious control." Mr Mitterrand also recalled that the aim of the Geneva talks was to ensure an end to the arms race in space ending on earth.

Talks Described as 'Cordial'

HK030400 Hong Kong AFP in English 0254 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev began a four-day visit here Wednesday, with France and the Soviet Union both voicing opposition to the militarization of space.

Unlike his guest, however, French President Francois Mitterrand refrained from making any criticism of U.S. "star wars" plans for space-based defense.

Speaking at a gala dinner, Mr Gorbachev, making his first visit to the West since coming to power last March, predicted "tough times" ahead if the United States went

ahead with "star wars," which he described as "this attempt to transfer military rivalry" into space.

In turn, Mr Mitterrand called for a "reasonable compromise" between the two super-powers at their Geneva arms talks. He said France's main disarmament aim was for a verifiable balance of nuclear and conventional forces "at the lowest level possible."

The statements came in toasts at an Elysee Palace dinner featuring oysters, sole, and saddle of lamb, accompanied by white Corton Charlemagne 1978, red Chateau la Lagune 1970 and 1976 champagne.

During the day, the two leaders spent more than two hours in discussions which Kremlin spokesman Leonid Zamiatin described as "confidential." Mr Zamiatin said only that the ground covered included bilateral relations, "certain regional problems," and next month's Geneva "summit" between Mr Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

A French spokesman said that the conversation had been "cordial" and marked by a desire to understand each other while explaining positions frankly and unambiguously.

Report on Gorbachev Speech

AU022055 Paris AFP in English 2037 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 2 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today predicted "tough times" ahead if U.S. plans for "star wars" materialised. Speaking at a dinner in his honor at the Elysee presidential palace, the Soviet leader, who arrived in France earlier today for his first official visit to a Western country, condemned "this attempt to transfer military rivalry" into space.

He said that if the United States, which he said had "instigated this enterprise," continued on this "perilous course," "the world will have to face tough times." He noted that the Soviet Union had proposed a U.N.-sponsored conference on the peaceful use of space to "broaden efforts even further and to set up a universal space organization for the non-militarisation of space" which Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had proposed last month at the United Nations in New York.

In what appeared as a further step in his courting of Western Europe seven weeks from the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva the Soviet Communist Party general secretary also said that the Soviet Union "would like to see Europe's role grow."

Turning to relations with France, the first Western country he has visited since taking power in March, Mr Gorbachev said that on some international problems there was the possibility of "moving our opinions closer together." While the positions of Paris and Moscow were "far from total agreement", both countries were "agreed on the basics, that is recognising the necessity of improving the international situation."

He said that the political dialogue between East and West was "more indispensable than ever," and that a "minimum level" of confidence must be reached.

"We hope that the meeting with (U.S. President Ronald Reagan) will take place in the same spirit," he said. Mr Gorbachev will meet Mr Reagan in Geneva on November 19 and 20.

Gorbachev Offers 'Separate Agreement'

LD031328 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] [Announcer] Jacques Chabot [radio journalist], has Mr Gorbachev just confirmed that he has proposed to President Reagan a 50-percent reduction in American and Soviet nuclear arsenals?

[Chabot] Indeed, the Soviet leader confirmed a short while ago, late this morning, that his country has proposed to the United States a reduction of 50 percent, in other words, of half of their respective arsenals of strategic nuclear weapons. Mr Gorbachev made this proposal before taking the plane for Paris where he is on an official visit until Saturday. For the moment there is no reaction from Washington. The Kremlin chief, who made this revelation during his reception late this morning at the National Assembly, stated furthermore on the subject of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe that his country considers it possible to conclude a separate agreement not directly connected with the problem of space and strategic armaments. The Soviet Union, he added, is ready to discuss directly with France and Great Britain about the issue of their respective nuclear forces which they refuse to have included in the Soviet-American negotiations.

More on Proposal

AU031452 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today made public wide-ranging Soviet arms proposals involving a 50 percent cut in the strategic weapons of both superpowers in return for a ban on space weapons, and offered to negotiate a separate agreement on Euromissiles with Britain and France.

Addressing French parliamentarians on the second day of a four-day visit to France, he also announced a three-day old unilateral cut in "extra" Soviet missiles.

The main Soviet proposals outlined almost simultaneously by Mr Gorbachev in his speech and Kremlin spokesman Leonid Zamyatin accompanied by Soviet arms negotiator Yuriy Kvitsinskiy at a news conference were the following:

-- A 50 percent reduction in Soviet and U.S. nuclear (strategic) weapons capable of striking each other's territory and a total ban on the "development, production and deployment" of U.S. and Soviet offensive space weapons. This proposal notably appears to fall short of calling for an end to laboratory research of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative.

-- Conclusion of a separate agreement with Britain and France on intermediate-range missiles.

-- Verification that the agreements were being enforced. The controls would be "national" but there could be "complementary" checks "on a cooperation basis".

The Soviet Union also announced the dismantling of additional Soviet SS-20's which had been installed in Eastern Europe after June 1, 1984, when the Soviet Union responded to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Western Europe. Mr Zamyatin said the total number of medium-range SS-20's in Eastern Europe on October 1 was 243, the same number as there had been in June last year.

French Officials Comment

AU031807 Paris AFP in English 1746 GMT 3 Oct 85

[By Anne Penketh]

[Excerpts] Paris, Oct 3 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today made public sweeping disarmament proposals, involving a 50 per cent cut in strategic arms in return for a ban on space weapons and calling for direct Soviet negotiations with France and Britain on medium-range missiles in order to break the "deadlock" at the Geneva negotiations.

Mr Mitterrand's reaction to the proposal on direct talks with Moscow on intermediate-range missiles was not immediately available. But French officials who declined to be identified said the offer was unlikely to be accepted, noting that France's forces were multi-purpose and were not to be compared with Soviet SS-20 intermediate-range missiles nor with any other categories.

Holder Press Conference With Mitterrand

AU041202 Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said today that the Soviet Union would not simply move to Soviet Asia the SS-20 intermediate-range missiles it has dismantled or may dismantle West of the Urals. Such a fear, raised yesterday by President Ronald Reagan in reaction to Mr Gorbachev's new disarmament proposals, was "not reasonable", Mr Gorbachev told journalists at a press conference with President Francois Mitterrand.

In Asia, "We have enough missiles to balance those" of the United States, the Soviet leader said.

Mitterrand 'Rejects' Nuclear Negotiations

LDO41121 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] [Announcer] (Raymond Passant) has just arrived in the studio. I will hand you the microphone as I think you have some news about the press conference of Francois Mitterrand and Mikhail Gorbachev:

[Passant.] Yes this is important. In a preliminary statement the president of the French Republic has just rejected Mr Gorbachev's idea, that is the Soviet secretary general, for French-Soviet negotiations on the French nuclear force. We have no intermediary nuclear force, Francois Mitterrand simply said. It must thus be understood that we have nothing to negotiate.

Mr Mitterrand also announced that he will go to Moscow on an official visit next year at the invitation of the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev.

Mitterrand Statement

LDO41329 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Statement by President Francois Mitterrand at the joint press conference on 4 October with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev held in the Elysee -- recorded]

[Text] France does not accept that anyone should talk or decide in its place. But Mr Gorbachev's idea involves precisely a certain level of change. Why not talk about this problem together. The problem of disarmament for us arises in all fields simultaneously, not only with intermediary forces, with strategic forces, as well as conventional weapons, as well as chemical, and antimissiles. But I will repeat what I said in the United Nations, France is not refusing -- for a start it is not refusing an exchange of views, in particular with the Soviet Union.

The dialogue which has been started, or restarted, is a good method from this point of view, that is an exchange of views. However, I said that I did not think if reasonable to think there could be negotiation.

Mitterrand Explains Stance

LDO41227 Paris International Service in French 1050 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Statement by President Francois Mitterrand at the joint press conference with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, held on 4 October at the Elysee Palace -- recorded]

[Excerpt] We, for our part, are seeking to preserve the balance of power in the world. We want a balance of power in Europe. We are not involved in the super arms race. We choose disarmament. And for this purpose (?we need time) for talks, and we must meet each other.

The situation of our countries is not the same. Mr Gorbachev would say this himself no doubt. We belong to two worlds, or rather to two different kinds of society. Our alliances are different. The problem, and this might be my general conclusion, is simply that we have to overcome precisely these distances. We have to apply mutual understanding to this and to promote all opportunities to extend cooperation. This is what we have done and it is what we will continue to do, since the secretary general was kind enough to invite me to come to Moscow next year, which I accepted.

CSO: 5200/2515

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

DUTCH PAPER ON SPACELAB INVOLVEMENT IN SDI

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD in Dutch 31 Aug 85 p 9

[Article by Willen Kraan: "European Spacelab To Be Used for Star Wars"]

[Text] The American Strategic Defense Initiative has been, to put it mildly, met with mixed feelings in Europe. But that is not stopping the Americans from using the European-built Spacelab for Star Wars tests and demonstrations. Although the treaties permit only "peaceful use."

Every time the United States jacks up its defense efforts by another notch, somewhere on Earth another country finds itself being pulled along. At the same time as the Soviet Union with its own gigantic glass house is making a great hullabaloo opposing American plans to determine whether the United States can in fact shoot Russian satellites down from the heavens, Europe faces the threat of being dragged into the Star Wars program by the back door, while she is still wondering whether or not to resist. You see, the SDI office in Washington announced not long ago that one of the two space laboratories developed by the European Space Agency (ESA) is going to be used for tests and demonstrations as part of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

In June 1987 Spacelab, a small part of which was built by Fokker, will carry out a number of demonstrations from the cargo hold of the Space Shuttle. These demonstrations are not connected only with the technical side of the research but are intended above all to provide an attractive show that will put financing for the SDI program on a secure basis for a longer period of time.

The intention is to have the Space Shuttle/Spacelab combination maneuver into the vicinity of a target satellite, after which the satellite will be held "under fire" from a laser beam for a short time. The laser beam will certainly not be strong enough to destroy the satellite.

It is as little intended to demonstrate the destructive power of a strong laser beam as it was a few months ago, when the Americans succeeded in keeping a laser beam from Hawaii aimed for a time at a small mirror on the Space Shuttle. They are much more interested in the workings of the aiming and tracking system. The SDI program stands or falls with the development of advanced aiming and tracking systems. The Star Wars apparatus, after all, must be able in no time at all to aim tens or hundreds of very narrow laser and particle beams via all sorts of mirrors at a large number of very fast-moving missiles, satellites, and nuclear warheads, and that at a distance of tens or hundreds of kilometers to boot. How that is to be done is an open question.

Stimulate

"The SDI organization wants to stimulate industrial competition so as to get various competitive ideas for aiming and tracking systems on the table," Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson, the head of the SDI program, told the American periodical AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY. The most-promising ideas will then be tested during the June 1987 flight and subsequent ones.

At first glance it is of course extremely curious that equipment developed and built in Europe should be used for the American SDI program without the ESA or its member states being consulted on the matter. At second glance it is still curious. Only at third glance does it dawn that ESA let itself be taken in over the construction and use of Spacelab, and that this is now threatening to become one of the unpleasant consequences--unpleasant particularly in a political sense.

Two space laboratories have been built. The first was transferred to NASA, the American space agency, but ESA still retains legal ownership. On the other hand, NASA has the right to use Spacelab I. The second space laboratory was bought by NASA--that's right, bought. It was a question of barter. ESA was paid for Spacelab II in the form of a number of free launches for the space laboratory.

ESA officials are still pulling their hair in annoyance at having let themselves in for this horse-trading. But then, the transaction took place at a time when Europe still did not amount to anything in space travel. When such things as the successes of the European Ariane rockets made it clear that the old continent could play a role in the endlessness of space too, the painful realization came very quickly that ESA had let itself be led up the garden path for the sake of some shiny mirrors and beads. And when news of the American SDI plans reached ESA headquarters, that realization must have gnawed just a bit harder yet.

Did the ESA people then not know about the plan to integrate Spacelab into the SDI program? Yes, well no, maybe so, actually not. Or words to that effect. Spokesmen at ESA headquarters in Paris showed reactions ranging from confused to unaware when asked whether ESA was aware of the plans, and if so, what it thought about them.

In AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, the Americans showed themselves far more self-assured about the supposed European views. In the agreement between ESA and NASA it says that the space laboratory and the associated platforms may be used for peaceful purposes only. Because the SDI/Spacelab flight will not be testing any weapons, but only unclassified aiming and tracking systems that may later be used for military purposes, NASA believes that the flight is acceptable under the stipulations of the agreement with the Europeans. In addition: "NASA has not heard anything about European complaints in this connection," said authorities from the American space organization.

When we asked, it turned out to be no surprise at all that the Americans had not yet heard anything from the Europeans. The ESA spokesmen had collected their senses again the day after their first, confused reply, and it then turned out that an ESA employee in the United States had only heard about the plans outside official channels.

"Our representative has only been informed orally. Officially, we do not know anything," ESA says. "Thus we have had absolutely no opportunity to respond to the plan."

The spokesman further emphasizes that this is not so much an agreement between ESA and NASA as a treaty between the United States and the member states of ESA. "Thus it is not primarily up to us to respond, but to the member states. Representatives of the member states on the ESA board will not meet until October. It is expected that this point will certainly be on the agenda then."

Closer study of the term "peaceful use" suggests that the European space nations, if they do want to make a noise, will not be able to produce much than some gnashing of teeth. For, you see, in the UN Charter "peaceful" is defined as "non-aggressive," and both the United States and the European

countries tend to conform to this definition. At the same time this will permit the Soviets to denounce the "so-called" peaceful purposes of European space flight.

Flexible

This will not keep Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson awake at night. He is already itching to use Spacelab for his program. This is because with a laser in the space laboratory (a pretty ordinary, industrial laser, by the way) and a movable mirror on one of the platforms in the Space Shuttle's cargo area, he will have an extremely flexible system that can if necessary be serviced and adjusted by the crew. Unmanned test satellites cannot touch that.

The test results will be of use not only in choosing and building laser systems in space, but also in developing aiming and tracking systems for a rail gun. In this kind of gun, magnets are used to accelerate a small metal sphere to such a speed that it can destroy missiles and satellites just by its impact.

The movable mirror on the Spacelab platform can also be used during later flights to aim a laser beam shot from Earth at "enemy" objects. In this way it will be possible to provide a very neat demonstration of how a fighting mirror laser on Earth could work with a fighting mirror orbiting in space.

The possibility cannot in fact be ruled out that the target satellite used during the test flight may also be of European manufacture. Last summer the Space Shuttle carried out tests with the German SPAS satellite. This satellite, which was built by Messerschmitt Bölkow Blohm and ERNO, can be taken from the Shuttle's cargo hold, carry out tests or undergo them, and then be brought in again. This makes it possible to carry out a closer analysis of the laser beam fired from Earth. These analyses are needed, because a laser beam undergoes all sorts of changes in the atmosphere that are not yet entirely understood.

The plans that have been made public make it clear that the SDI program, despite all objections from the European side, is simply going ahead. Of course that does not surprise anybody. But it is very curious that Europe is already up to her neck in it, whether she wants to be or not.

12593

CSO: 5200/2775

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

ITALIAN CP BOFFA CONTRASTS U.S., USSR APPROACHES TO GENEVA

PM241139 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 19 Sep 85 p 1

[Commentary by Giuseppe Boffa: "A Tough Approach Versus a Soft One"]

[Text] Two very different methods have characterized Moscow's and Washington's preparations over the summer for the major diplomatic event of the fall--an event which begins today in Geneva with the third round of negotiations on nuclear and space weapons due to culminate in late November, still in Geneva, with the summit between Reagan and Gorbachev, these two extremities being separated by several other extremely important events. We have thus reached a crucial point in relations between the two superpowers and therefore in international relations as a whole.

The Soviet approach has been clearly, even ostentatiously the more detente-oriented. It has manifested itself in the well-known initiatives for a moratorium in certain sectors, the most important of which we consider that concerning underground nuclear explosions inasmuch as it could, if it were so desired, encourage a total ban on nuclear testing. The same approach has been reflected in Gorbachev's public remarks: Especially in the now famous TIME magazine interview, but also on other occasions he has succeeded in shaking off a certain amount of Muscovite political jargon to find more universal and persuasive arguments for an understanding with the United States. Last, Moscow has not hesitated to let it be known that it is pinning its major hopes on a successful summit.

The U.S. approach, however, has been equally ostentatiously a tough one. It was not just the rejection of the Soviet moratoriums or the adoption of parallel or competitive measures. There have been unilateral initiatives too, but in the opposition direction: the most dangerous of these, for reasons already amply explained by our newspaper, was the testing of the anti-satellite weapon. Further steps in this direction would virtually rule out not just an arms reduction but even an attempt to keep weapons under control. U.S. leaders' statements have in turn been intransigent and deaf to Gorbachev's appeals. Last, Washington has displayed a tendency to limit, if not actually to minimize, the possible results of the summit.

In the U.S. capital, Kampelman himself, the head of the U.S. delegation to Geneva, has stated his concern about this difference of method because of its

effect on world public opinion. And yet Reagan did not modify his approach even in yesterday's press conference. So there is reason to wonder how such different approaches originated.

Gorbachev has been relatively frank in presenting his motives. Involved as he is in a difficult regeneration of his country's structures, which also implies a difficult political battle, the new Soviet leader revealed some of his important cards when he said very sincerely that the major domestic tasks now faced by the USSR demand a phase of international detente; he merely made a point of adding that in his opinion the U.S. economy too risks being destroyed by the arms race. It is a convincing argument because it is a simple one.

Matters on the other side seem more complex. Some of the administration's severest critics have even expressed the suspicion that the most intransigent wing of the president's supporters, hostile to any agreement with the USSR, wants to cause the summit to fail, maybe even before it starts, and perhaps to deal a heavy blow to Gorbachev, now regarded in America as a little too clever and certainly the ablest interlocutor that the Americans have had in Moscow for a long time. However, this cannot be said to be Reagan's own position. But he is influenced by the conservative wing, which forms an essential part of his entourage, so he always feels bound to show that tough talk is the only kind that works with the Soviets and that, in view of America's greater strength, an agreement in Geneva requires that the USSR pay a price. This interpretation, presented by some Italian commentators too, is less sinister but not much more reassuring.

[PM241141] In fact an understanding at Geneva seems to have been portrayed as possible, but on very different bases. Gorbachev and his fellow leaders have let it be known that they have new proposals in reserve. Unless we are mistaken, these would be for a major reduction of both sides' nuclear arsenals together with a U.S. abandonment of "star wars" plans or at least their confinement simply to laboratory research. Now latest reports from Washington say that such a hypothesis is apparently being discussed at the very top level of the U.S. administration, though against this there is Reagan's argument that "star wars" are nonnegotiable. Unfortunately, yesterday Reagan again failed to modify his refusal. If it were to persist, it is impossible to see what kind of agreement would be possible.

We are not among the Geneva negotiators. Nevertheless, I believe that we have a duty to say our piece. What happens over the next 2 months will not be ordinary routine. The Reagan-Gorbachev meeting will be the first summit between the two powers since early 1979, that is, for almost 7 years. It will inevitably be accompanied by very intense public hopes and fears. But there is a price to pay for this. A disappointment, a failure, a responsibility for a failure would create an abyss between governments and public feelings in the most varied countries, and the consequences would be incalculable: Indeed, it is difficult to assess the scale of the consequent crisis of confidence.

I do not believe that European governments can consider themselves exempt just because they are not present in Geneva. A few days ago it was reported that a study carried out by 300 scientists from 30 countries under the auspices of a large and authoritative international scientific organization based in Paris confirmed that a terrible ice-over, a so-called "nuclear winter," would result from even a partial nuclear conflict; the use of only half the existing weapons would cause 2.5 billion deaths, apart from those caused directly by explosions. So everyone's future is at stake. If our governments fail to exert pressure on both negotiating sides in Geneva, they will share the responsibility for a failure.

CSO: 5200/2511

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

ITALIAN CP'S INGRAO ON PSI 'SUBORDINATION' TO U.S. ARMS POLICY

PM071301 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 26 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Pietro Ingrao, PCI Directorate member: "Appeal for Unity Fine, But What Is PSI's Policy?"]

[Excerpts] In order to tackle the nuclear dimension the Left must build a new internationalism, different from the defeated and buried one of the Second and Third Internationals. This is the new frontier to be reached. To confine myself to our own country, I believe that this raises the issue of the present NATO system, the methods which now deprive parliament of real decisionmaking powers over very serious politico-military commitments, and the people's powers concerning nuclear bases and weapons banned by international treaties.

Is this too much? Let us not delude ourselves; If we fail to achieve these goals it is not only peace that is threatened: It is the democratic principle that is scorned.

Moreover, without this initial turnabout Europe will remain blocked and split by a nuclear race which is continuing and which will inevitably tend to exacerbate matters. Despite our appeals and our criticism, the East will be constricted (as Reagan wants) and reforms in that crucial part of the world will be delayed or weaker, or not take place at all.

So where and how will the protagonists--not only national but necessarily international too--emerge for a response to the neoconservative strategy? And how can we hope that even the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting can open the way to a swing, unless these new national and international protagonists take shape?

This is where I perceive the lack of realism, unfoundedness, and shortsightedness of the policy of the present Socialist leadership, which has said "yes" to Euromissiles, does not make a policy of denuclearization a central issue, and has combated the pacifist movement. I am not even questioning its intentions, I am merely recording facts which now show the Socialist Party to be a prisoner of the U.S. imperial rationale, which keeps it--primarily for these reasons--subordinate to the moderate forces and I am looking at this paradoxical situation whereby Europe (though not only Europe but the whole of the Third World!) is excluded from the debate about missiles on our territories and about threats which affect the entire world.

Let us suppose for a moment that my arguments are well founded. If so, the debate about the strategy of the Left and on the policy of and toward the PSI must be firmly rooted to these essential problems in order to be resolved. Let us Communists enter the field with our options and our action.

I say frankly that I see here a sphere and an example of the limits and weaknesses which there have been in our whole struggle not only against the policy of the five-party government, but also against the new forms of U.S. domination in our country and on our continent. How can we think seriously about an effective program for combating unemployment without shifting the vast resources which are now swallowed up by the arms race and launching a process which removes the distortions which exist in the Third World? And can Europe really face the limitations and inconsistencies of its present development, and overcome the dilemmas facing it, unless a process is started which launches a new strategy toward the Third World? I am not referring only to the quantity of resources to be transferred from the policies of war to the goals of peace. I am not just thinking of the decisive (for everybody) problem of the Third World's awesome debt (Fidel Castro's proposal). I am thinking of the directions taken by technological research. I am thinking of the directions taken by technological research. I am thinking of the lack of real initiatives with regard to the massacre of blacks in South Africa, and the grotesque visit by European delegates: to be specific--of the inability to cast off the burden of solidarity which binds us to the dictates of American imperialism.

CSO: 5200/2517

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

JSP-CPSU COMMUNIQUE URGES BANNING SPACE ARMS RACE

OW200815 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 20 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party and the Soviet Communist Party reached a complete agreement to ban the arms race in space, a joint communique issued here said Friday. Both parties shared concern about growing danger of a nuclear war amid intensifying international tensions and agreed on the urgent and significant need to promote nuclear disarmament, it said.

Denouncing the United States for promoting research and development on the "star wars" space antimissile defense program, the communique called for an early conclusion of an international arrangement to ban any plan designed to militarize outer space. The two parties said that the United States, Soviet Union and other nuclear powers are greatly responsible for nuclear disarmament, it said.

The communique was issued after the leader of Japan's largest opposition party, Masashi Ishibashi, and his team had a series of talks with Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, alternate Politburo member Boris Ponomarev and other Kremlin officials. Ishibashi, chairman of JSP's Central Executive Committee, is here as head of a 13-member party delegation since last Saturday on a 13-day tour of the Soviet Union and East Germany.

The two parties also confirmed the need to ban all nuclear tests and nuclear first strikes and to conclude an agreement prohibiting nuclear powers from nuclear attacks against nonnuclear states, the communique said.

The main Japanese opposition party welcomed superpower disarmament talks resumed in Geneva earlier this year and the U.S.-Soviet summit planned also in Geneva November 19-20. The Japanese party strongly hoped for constructive results toward nuclear arms through those talks, the communique said. JSP called for removal of U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles, Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles and all other nuclear missiles from the Asia-Pacific region. In response, the Soviet Communist Party said it was ready not to beef up its missile deployment in the region unless the United States takes action to change the strategic balance there, the communique said.

The Japanese party showed an understanding or broad support for a Soviet proposal to convene an Asia-Pacific security conference. On the tense Korean peninsula, divided since 1945, both parties sided with North Korea supporting Pyongyang's peace initiatives for pullout of all foreign troops from the peninsula, it said. The communique did not mention the Soviet-occupied northern Japanese territories but described it abnormal that no peace treaty has been concluded between the two countries 40 years after the end of

World War II. The two parties agreed to make efforts to pave the way for a bilateral peace treaty and shared the view that improvement of Japanese-Soviet ties is useful and essential for peace in Asia.

Despite some difference of view, the parties reached complete agreement on many issues, the communique said. JSP officials said the difference of view involves the territorial issue which Moscow says does not exist. Japan has repeatedly called for return of Etorofu, Kunashiri and Shikotan Islands and the Habomai group all located just east of Hokkaido.

The Japanese Socialists and Soviet Communists pledged efforts to overcome differences and promote friendship, the communique said.

CSO: 5260/002

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

MOSCOW: TITAN MISSILE EXPLOSION SHOWS DANGERS OF DEPLOYMENT

LD301852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 30 Aug 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] A U.S. Titan-34 D missile exploded a few minutes after launch from the U.S. Air Force Base at Vandenberg, California. According to a DAP report, the missile was carrying a secret payload. The blast did not cause any loss of life, but led to a fierce fire at the base. A fire-fighting team took over 5 hours to put it out. My colleague Igor Surguchev comments on this report:

[Surguchev] Missile explosions and similiar incidents connected with tests of various types of modern weaponry are becoming almost a daily occurrence in the West. It is customary to class them as normal. This is the spirit in which the bourgeois news media serves them up to the broad public, deliberately drawing a veil over their dangerous nature. In this the aim of not getting people excited is being pursued. They are already protesting ever-more resolutely against the insane arms race, against perfecting and stockpiling weapons of mass destruction.

Yet accident situations, which arise during testing, in transit, and even while servicemen are handling such weapons, are often far from harmless. Not infrequently they lead to deaths, serious destruction, and great damage to the environment. Suffice it to recall the tragic incident of the explosion of a U.S. Pershing-2 nuclear missile, which took place in January this year at the U.S. military base in the West German town of Heilbronn. Three servicemen were killed then, and seven received serious injuries. The explosion was caused by ignition of the missile's motor during ground tests. Of course that was an unfortunate accident, but it is clear to all that the probability of such unfortunate accidents is growing steadily with the built-up of military effort by the NATO countries, and the growth of their militarist activity.

The question logically arises: What would have happened if the missile had been fitted with a nuclear warhead? That is too terrible to bear thinking about. But, like it or not, millions of citizens of the FRG and other West European countries, close to whom Washington has deployed its death-dealing nuclear-missile weaponry, are having to consider it.

It is not surprising that the Heilbronn disaster stirred up the FRG public, and served as additional stimulus to the intensification of the struggle for

the removal of the U.S. missiles from the territory of the country. The mass movements in Western Europe against their deployment are an expression of the peoples' natural wish for security, and their reluctance to be the victim of nuclear weapons, be it in consequence of an accident or of a retaliatory strike.

The radical path toward guaranteeing the security of all peoples lies in an end to the arms race, a reduction in the level of military tension in the world, and effective steps in the direction of disarmament. Just such a path is being proposed to the NATO countries by the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies.

However, ruling circles in NATO countries, first and foremost the United States, crudely disregarding the peoples' wish for peace and security, continue to release the flywheel of the arms race.

CSO: 5200/1034

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

USSR: U.S. PLANS TO DEPLOY NUCLEAR MISSILES IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD011723 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The Soviet Union has taken another important step towards the practical implementation of the idea of making the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, by reaffirming its proposals for all states using the Indian Ocean for navigation to refrain, even without waiting for an international conference on the Indian Ocean, which is slated to next year. To start, from making any moves that could complicate the situation in the region.

Those proposals were reiterated by Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, as he spoke in the Kremlin Monday [30 September] at a luncheon for visiting President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The Soviet initiative essentially aims to help fulfill a nearly 15-year-old decision of the United Nations which designated the Indian Ocean to be turned into a zone of peace.

It is the United States and its allies that are responsible for the fact that this important decision has not been carried out to this day and the planned international conference on the Indian Ocean has been put off again and again.

U.S. militarist expansion has been the main source of military tension in the Indian Ocean part of which has now been included in the U.S. "third strategic zone."

The new phase of American military presence there envisages, along with extending the web of bases to cover the whole of the ocean, installing nuclear-tipped cruise missiles on U.S. ships and aircraft as well as Pershing-2 missiles in some of the littoral states.

The Pentagon has been coordinating its military activities in the Indian Ocean with America's allies in NATO.

The "Rapid Deployment Force" is now Washington's main tool of military interference and pressure on Indian Ocean states.

The realization of Soviet proposals to refrain from sending large naval task forces to the Indian Ocean, holding military exercises there and expanding or modernizing military bases there could appreciably ease the current tensions in the region.

The Soviet Union recognizes the Indian Ocean's high significance to international shipping and the interest of all countries, including the United States, Western Europe and Japan, in the safety of the shipping lanes that pass across the Indian Ocean.

Now that practical preparations for the international conference on the Indian Ocean have been put on the order of the day, the urgency and importance of implementing the Soviet proposals is particularly clear. The fulfillment of the U.N. decision to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace would be an important factor in working out a comprehensive approach to security problems in Asia that would provide for pooling the efforts of all states there to achieve this highly important goal.

CSO: 5200/1034

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

TASS REPORTS ON DUTCH CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT DECISION

Government Deployment Terms

LD021522 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The Hague, 2 Oct (TASS)--The Netherlands coalition government, made of representatives of Christian Democrats and right-wing Liberals, has sent to Parliament a letter setting forth the terms, agreed upon with the United States, of deploying American cruise missiles on the country's territory. The deployment decision is to be taken on 1 November.

As is clear from the document, the government discarded the opposition's demand that this question, crucial for the country's sovereignty, should be resolved by a majority of two-thirds of the votes which missile deployment supporters do not have in Parliament. The government intends to formalize the deployment accord not as an agreement calling for parliamentary approval, but as a mere exchange of notes. The government gives the United States and the NATO Command complete control over such an important question as the use of missiles. At a press conference in The Hague Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers has said that the Netherlands' right to prevent the launch button from being pressed is "unacceptable" to NATO.

The stand taken by the government is considered here as actual capitulation to the United States, as preparation of the public opinion for decisions to be taken in favour of missile deployment. Chairman of the national "No to Cruise Missile" committee Sinni Strikverda has said that the governmental manoeuvre impels the Dutch people to fight more resolutely against the missile threat. The committee is now directing the campaign of collecting signatures to the call that missile deployment be given up. The appeal has already been signed by more than two million Dutch people.

Labor Party Opposed

LD302136 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The Hague, September 30 TASS -- The U.S. cruise missiles, if deployed in the Netherlands, would crush the hopes of millions of Dutch people and stimulate a further build-up of the nuclear arms race, Joop M. den Uyl, leader of the Dutch Labour Party, which has the largest number of seats in parliament, said at a session of the party council. He noted that the move to deploy the missiles and to grant to the United States the right to their use are in defiance of the Dutch constitution as a step affecting the country's sovereignty.

Conversely, the renunciation of the stationing of new missiles would demonstrate the aspiration of the small country to make its contribution towards limitation of armaments, Joop den Uyl said. The council's session underlined the Labour Party determination to carry on the struggle against the introduction of missiles to Dutch soil also in the event of the Dutch Government taking a decision in favour of their deployment.

The local press draws attention to the fact that the Dutch Government has started, as early as today, under intense pressure from the United States and NATO, preparations for the siting of 48 missiles in the territory of the country. The statement by Dutch foreign minister Hans van den Broek at the session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York to the effect that the Dutch cabinet would, by all indications, allow the deployment of the missiles, is adding proof to this move.

CSO: 5200/1034

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

JURISTS DIFFER ON LEGALITY OF MISSILE SITING

Missiles Violate Treaty

Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 5 Sep 85 p 17

[Commentary by Manuel Kneepkens in the column "Open Forum": "Cruise Missiles Violate Existing Treaty"]

[Text] The Netherlands is on the eve of the "cruise missile treaty." But international law poses so many fundamental hindrances to the treaty that the Second Chamber of Parliament really cannot agree to it. That is the opinion of Manuel Kneepkens, specialist in international law at the Erasmus University in Rotterdam. He is also involved in the Tribunal for Peace that will be held later this month in Rotterdam.

The Netherlands is on the eve of what may turn out to be the most important decision in its post-war history: whether or not to conclude the cruise missile treaty with the United States.

There is good reason to think that this treaty will violate various international treaties the Netherlands has already signed, as well as the Constitution.

The good luck for the Lubbers government is that concerned jurists and other citizens will not be able to bring any cruise missile treaty Parliament may sign before a court. Once agreed to in Parliament--where the relationship of forces is determined artificially by party voting requirements--the treaty would thus be "valid."

The last word still has to be said about the validity of any treaty, but the fact is that at present the most important thing is for the Second Chamber to be briefed as expertly as possible on the international law. Clearly, if the Second Chamber debate after November does not go into the questions of international law, then the entire debate will turn into a not very elevating yes-they-do, no-they-don't discussion of just how many missiles they have in the East Bloc.

Treaty

Members of the Second Chamber will find the Treaty of Tlatelolco of interest. That is the treaty forbidding nuclear weapons in Latin America (TRACTATENBLAD1968, 145), which in article 1 expressly forbids the possession of nuclear weapons. I refer particularly to this treaty because it was signed and ratified by the Netherlands. The Dutch government signed this treaty on 15 March 1968, and the Dutch Parliament approved it on 26 July 1971.

Now the handful of jurists possessing some knowledge of international law have the bounden duty swiftly and clearly to inform the Chamber, the peace movement, and the public about the fundamental hindrances that international law places in the way of the cruise missile treaty.

Two means have been chosen to do this. "Forbid the cruise missiles" is a suit lodged in the civil judge's court to forbid the deployment of cruise missiles. The case is proceeding with extreme slowness, and it is becoming quite clear that the decision of the civil judge (NB: not a specialist in international law) will not be out before 1 November. That leaves just one initiative. That is the Tribunal for Peace, which will be held on 19, 20, and 21 September in Rotterdam's St. Lawrence Church.

This tribunal will consist of a number of Dutch and Belgian university teachers of international law. They will study the question of whether Dutch and Belgian defense policy, and nuclear weapons policy in particular, is in accord with international law and the Constitution.

Theses

At this international law tribunal I myself will present the following theses:

--The Netherlands, as a signatory of the Treaty of Tlatelolco forbidding nuclear weapons, cannot at the same time sign a treaty that permits nuclear weapons (the cruise missile treaty).

--The Dutch government, in signing the cruise missile treaty, violates the Treaty Against Genocide.

I have already argued this point here (Open Forum, 25 February 1984). When asked about this in the First Chamber, De Ruiters rejected my view. Sean MacBride, however, Nobel Prize winner and chairman of the International Committee of Jurists in Geneva, agreed with my view (see VOLKSKRANT interview of Sean MacBride by Joop van Schie, on 25 May 1984). Who is right, the unfortunate Job at the Defense Ministry, or the Nobel Prize winner?

The cruise missile system to be installed at Woensdrecht is mobile. Cruise missiles thus will not be launched at Woensdrecht, but will be carried in large containers through the Netherlands up to a distance of 150 kilometers, and will then be launched.

Given the fact that it is the U.S. President that has the authority to order the cruise missiles to be launched, and thus that during exercises, for instance, the cruise missile containers drive through our country under an umbrella of American law, as it were, this means that at certain moments the entire Netherlands falls under American law.

This consequence of the cruise missile treaty is almost too insane for words. It means the end of the Netherlands as an independent state. Indeed, it also violates the NATO treaty itself, which speaks in terms of "allies."

Treaty Argument Refuted

Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 7 Sep 85 p 21

[Commentary by Adriaan Verheul in the column "Open Forum": "Cruise Missile Question Calls for Care"]

[Text] The deployment of the cruise missiles violates the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which the Netherlands has signed and the Chamber has approved. That is the opinion of Mr. Manuel Kneepkens, lecturer for international law at the Erasmus University in Rotterdam (Open Forum, 5 September). That treaty applies only to Latin America, is the reply today from Drs. Adriaan Verheul, lecturer for international law and war studies at the Royal Naval Institute in Den Helder. A plea for careful reasoning.

Just like Mr. Manuel Kneepkens in DE VOLKSKRANT of 5 September, I believe that the Second Chamber, the peace movement, and the public should be clearly informed about the international law aspects of the cruise missile deployment in the Netherlands. I too respect the jurists in this country and elsewhere who are attempting to prove that the production, possession, testing, and use of nuclear weapons is forbidden. But in doing so, they must not ignore elementary rules of interpretation and argumentation.

Kneepkens advances the thesis that the 1968 Treaty of Tlatelolco, which forbids nuclear weapons, prevents the Netherlands from concluding a cruise missile treaty permitting nuclear weapons. The Treaty of Tlatelolco--or better, the Treaty Forbidding Nuclear Weapons in Latin America--expressly forbids the possession of nuclear weapons, in article 1. This treaty does not, however, apply to Dutch territory. This was implied by Kneepkens though, when he stated that the treaty was signed and ratified by the Netherlands.

The territory to which the treaty applies is clearly and bindingly limited in article 4 to Latin America. Now there are states outside Latin America that govern certain areas within Latin America. Thus at the time the treaty was concluded, the Netherlands governed Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles. The goal of the treaty--a nuclear weapon free Latin America--could not be achieved if these states did not cooperate. That is why a protocol was appended to the treaty, by which these states would be able to bind themselves to the most important stipulations of the treaty.

It is this protocol and not the treaty itself that was signed and ratified by the Netherlands. Once again: the treaty applies only to Latin America. The parties to the protocol are free to act as they will outside that region, as long as they do not violate their other international obligations. The thesis that the Treaty of Tlatelolco prevents the Netherlands from concluding a cruise missile treaty is therefore not correct.

Among those other international obligations are those deriving from the Treaty Against Genocide, the subject of Kneepkens's second thesis. I will not attempt to decide whether in signing a cruise missile treaty the Dutch government would be violating the Treaty Against Genocide. I do, however, object to the argument that Kneepkens adduces in support of his thesis.

He cites the fact that a second person (Nobel Prize winner Sean MacBride) agrees with his view, which is diametrically opposed to that of Defense Minister De Ruyter, and then asks himself: "Who is right, the unfortunate Job at the Defense Ministry, or the Nobel Prize winner?"

Such an argument from authority can easily be countered with another. For instance: Who is right, the unfortunate Manuel from Rotterdam or Nobel Prize winner Henry Kissinger, who is decidedly less optimistic about the relevance of international law than Kneepkens? This sort of argument can have no place in a serious debate.

Then too there is the question of whether the mobility of the American cruise missile systems does not undermine the sovereignty of the Dutch state. Kneepkens writes on this point that inasmuch as during exercises trucks will carry the cruise missiles, which are under the authority of the U.S. President, out of Woensdrecht and around the country, at certain moments all of the Netherlands will fall under American law.

Does it follow from this that at such a moment Dutch drivers will have to adhere to the American 55 mph speed limit and will have to pay their parking fines in dollars? Kneepkens cannot have meant anything of the sort, but then he ought to have expressed himself more carefully.

He also argues that such a situation violates the NATO treaty, since that speaks in terms of "allies." I will not attempt to decide whether this is correct. I question, however, whether Kneepkens does not all too easily

ignore the procedures for consultation and deliberation that have been agreed on among the NATO member states, and which, by a generally accepted rule of treaty law, have to be taken into consideration in interpreting a treaty (article 31 of the 1969 Vienna Treaty on Treaties).

The problem faced by all jurists dealing with this material is that it is nowhere forbidden in so many words to deploy nuclear weapons in the Netherlands. If one is nonetheless to draw the conclusion that it is forbidden, one needs to interpret treaties more broadly. The less this conclusion is supported by the letter of a treaty, the more attention we have to pay to careful argumentation.

The authority attached to the conclusion that nuclear weapons and their use are illegal according to current international law depends strongly on the care with which the underlying argument is constructed. Jurists may be expected to show that care, jurists of international law too. Mr. Manuel Kneepkens disappoints in this respect.

The discussion of nuclear weapons and international law should be continued. That is in everyone's interest. Being informed about the international law aspects of the cruise missile deployment is also in everyone's interest.

12593

CSO: 5200/2773

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

USSR: PENTAGON PLANS BINARY-ARMS 'FIRST STRIKE'

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 10 Sep 85 pp 1-3

[Vadim Biryukov article: "Binary Dnager Over Europe"]

[Text] The NATO Supreme Commander, General Bernard Rogers is reported to have focused on chemical warfare when he addressed a news conference in Brussels at the start of yet another series of NATO exercises, Autumn Forge, which are to be held in a vast region from Norway all the way down to Turkey for two months with some intervals.

In a few days, he told journalists, the Pentagon will have its budget endorsed for next fiscal year, providing for an investment in the production of binary munitions. The U.S. allies in the North Atlantic bloc must show understanding, rather than obstruct the deployment of new chemical weapons on the territory of Europe. With a dramatic pitch of his voice, Rogers claimed that the Old World would need binary weapons "in a moment of crisis." He lashed out at the appeal of progressive forces of North Europe for setting up a zone free from chemical weapons. The absence of chemical weapons on the territory of European countries, he argued, would produce only an "illusion of security."

It is not the first time that a plea for chemical rearming has come from across the Atlantic. The Pentagon cynically presents chemical agents as a "preferential option" because they are weapons of wholesale annihilation which can well be compared by their performance to nuclear bombs but the costs are less to the Treasury.

As Washington strategists conceive it, the production of binary weapons must become part of a wide-ranging programme for making the latest types of armaments intended to secure U.S. military preponderance.

Why is it the binary munitions have attracted Washington so much? One issue that has been provoking more and more controversy in the United States is that of storing old types of chemical weapons. Their containers fall into disuse from time to time, as do the casings of "Big Eye" bombs. There have been instances with the storage and development of new types of chemical weapons has been preoccupying U.S. Congress, too.

The invention of binary munitions has been found, by the Pentagon of course, to be a good way out. These munitions consist of two components, each being inoffensive, if handled separately. But on contact, they set off a chemical reaction to become a weapon of wholesale annihilation. So Washington's idea is to have safe components produced in the U.S., while "generously" allowing its European allies to put them together and store them. What is bad for the Americans, some have figured out in Congress, will be good for Europeans.... Just as in the case of Pershing-2's and cruise missiles deployed in a number of West European countries, Washington is insidiously hoping to play safe and leave its West European allies exposed to retaliation.

Binary munitions, which the NATO Supreme Commander has been so zealously advocating, is not far distant a prospect. U.S. brass-hats are trying to make believe that they are stocking up chemical weapons to repel aggression. In reality, however, Washington has more than once used such weapons for the destruction of human beings. It is the national liberation movements that have been the first to fall victim to this barbaric U.S. practice. One need not go far afield for examples. Victims of the chemical warfare Washington based in Vietnam are still dying.

There is plenty of evidence of the use of U.S.-made chemical weapons in Afghanistan. Nerve gas was used during the U.S. invasion of Grenada, as the Mexican DIA newspaper has reported, causing casualties. American chemical weapons have been used by Israel in Lebanon and Palestine. Pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala have more than once used American phosphorous bombs.

Pretoria racists, following the example of their "strategic ally," have used the Agent Orange defoliant to destroy vegetation in the frontline zone to facilitate their military operations against Namibian patriots. According to information of SWAPO, South African militarists have been using napalm, phosphorous bombs, chemical grenades, made in the U.S.A., in the course of their punitive expeditions in Namibia. Preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare against the Namibian people, a SWAPO spokesman has pointed out, are proceeding with U.S. support and by drawing upon the "rich experience of Pentagon poisoners."

Bernard Rogers has referred to a "moment of crisis." None of the cases just cited has anything to do with a crisis. Each has been an act of outspoken international terrorism. So the meaning of the NATO General's pleas is as simple as this: the White House intends to bring binary charges into play at the time of the first strike in pursuit of world supremacy.

(Selskaya Zhizn, September 10. In full.)

CSO: 5200/1032

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

TASS: BHOPAL CHEMICAL WEAPON DISASTER POSSIBLE IN W. EUROPE

LD251239 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 25 Sep 85

["Chemical Arms Should Be Eliminated"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kishinev, 25 Sep (TASS)--The Bhopal tragedy is a forceful warning to those who give their consent to the deployment of U.S. binary chemical munitions in Western Europe," Professor Isaak Bersuker, a well-known chemist from Soviet Moldavia, told a TASS correspondent.

"Like all Soviet scientists I am deeply worried about the plans of the U.S. administration to start the deployment of binary weapons on the European Continent. The consequences of this perilous step can be catastrophic," the scientist emphasized.

Suffice it to recall the tragedy of about 2,500 Indians who were killed by the leak of the toxic gas from the U.S. "Union Carbide" Company in the Indian city of Bhopal to imagine the possible effects which the storage of this weapon may have on Europe, I. Bersuker said.

"Where is the guarantee that the leak or disaster would not occur at U.S. chemical weapons depots in Western Europe? It should be pointed out here that the amount of VX toxic agent alone stored at U.S. military depots is enough to destroy the population of the whole of the globe," the scientist said.

The governments of West European states actually give their consent to the situation when the population of their countries would live close to tonnes of nerve, choking and other toxic substances. In the event of their combat utilization, the civilian population of Europe will be the first victim of those weapons. The existing means of protection would hardly save people from the horrible death, the scientist said.

The chemical weapon is one of the most dangerous means of mass destruction. Its ban and complete elimination is a matter of overriding urgency and importance, I. Bersuker stressed. "This point of view is shared by my colleagues both in the USSR and in other countries, which I had an occasion to visit, including the United States," Professor Bersuker said in conclusion.

CSO: 5200/1032

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON NEED TO BAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD192049 Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] As we have already reported, the GDR and Czechoslovakia proposed to the West German Government to undertake talks on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. Our commentator (Gyorgiy Gramatchikov) writes:

The topical nature of this proposal is clear because chemical weapons are the most dangerous after nuclear weapons of mass destruction. Their relatively cheap production brings them within the means of many states. Chemical weapons kill everything which is alive but preserve material things. This property enables a comparison with a neutron bomb which is often called the superchemical weapon.

It is not by chance that the West considers chemical weapons to be the ideal means of aggression. Chemical weapons are particularly dangerous for civilian inhabitants. It has been calculated that if they are used the number of victims among civilian inhabitants will be 20 times greater than among military personnel. The United States has now accumulated so many of these terrible weapons that they would be enough to kill all the inhabitants of the earth many times over. But even this is not enough for Washington. Across the ocean they have begun production of a new type of binary chemical weapon. The Pentagon considers Europe as an ideal place in which to use them.

The socialist countries are resolutely in favor of a ban on the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their liquidation. A proposal for a convention on this was put forward by us in 1972 for discussion by the Geneva Committee for Disarmament. An appeal to speed up the working out of such a convention is also contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states. On the initiative of the socialist countries the last session of the General Assembly, by a majority of votes, requested the United States to ban chemical weapons. The 40th session of the UN General Assembly, which began 17 September, made an appeal to increase efforts to prevent the spread of the quiet death over the planet.

So, the final goal is a ban and liquidation of chemical weapons on a world scale. At the same time, the socialist countries consider it necessary to undertake parallel steps leading to this end within the borders of Europe. We would like to point out that last January the Warsaw Pact member states

proposed to the NATO countries that an agreement be reached on ridding Europe of chemical weapons. And now there is another initiative which has been put forward by the GDR and Czechoslovakia. If it is realized, chemical weapons will be removed from the territories of states lying immediately on the border between the two military-political blocs--the Warsaw Pact and NATO. There is no need to prove how important this is for the strengthening of security in Europe, for the liquidation of the threat of the use of chemical weapons on the continent and in the whole world.

CSO: 5200/1032

NUCLEAR-FREE-ZONE PROPOSALS

NUCLEAR-FREE TREATY SIGNED

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST-COURIER in English 18 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Wally Hiambohn]

[Text]

PNG is now a signatory to the Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty.

The Prime Minister, Mr Somare, added his name to the treaty on Monday, following eight other Pacific nations.

The treaty opposes any dumping or testing of nuclear materials in the Pacific.

It was initiated by Australia and was adopted at the Pacific Forum meeting in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, and is known as the "Treaty of Rarotonga."

PNG did not sign at the meeting because of a "few minor" technicalities, but Mr Somare said after the signing that everything had been sorted out.

Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, who was present at the signing ceremony, said he was pleased PNG had signed because it could now give the Pacific states a significant and unified stand against nuclear dumping and testing.

At a press conference later, Mr Hawke said he would not accept an invitation by French President, Mr Mitterand, to visit the Mururoa Atoll where France carried out nuclear testing, because he did not think it was safe.

Mr Hawke said if Mr Mitterand believed it was safe, then he should take the testing back to his own country.

CSO: 5200/4304

NUCLEAR TESTING

FIJI PRIME MINISTER RENEWS CALL TO END NUCLEAR TESTS

Suva THE FIJI TIMES 14 Sep 85 p 11

[Text]

The Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, said yesterday that he sincerely hoped that through President Mitterrand's decision to visit French Polynesia, the French Government will take heed of the very strong opposition which countries in the South Pacific, including Fiji, have expressed against French nuclear tests in Moruroa.

The Prime Minister made this statement in response to reports of President Mitterrand's surprise decision to visit Moruroa and of France's determination to continue with its nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

Ratu Sir Kamisese said it would be a most unfortunate development if the French Government were to use this visit by President Mitterrand as a show of defiance against the views and feelings of South Pacific Island peoples.

The PM said Fiji and France were partners in the South Pacific Commission and in the Lome Convention and we in Fiji have always welcomed France's participation and support in the promotion of economic and social development in the South Pacific.

"The French Government despite repeated protests in the strongest possible terms from all our countries persists in conducting nuclear tests at Moruroa Atoll in the heart of the Pacific.

CSO: 5200/4302

GENERAL

GORBACHEV ADDRESS, INTERVIEW FOR FRENCH TV

Message to Viewers

PM011518 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 85 p 1

["M.S. Gorbachev Address on French Television"--PRAVDA headline]

[Excerpts] In connection with his upcoming official visit to France M. S. Gorbachev received TF-1 television company journalists Y. Mourousi, A. d'Anvers, and D. Bromberger 30 September.

M.S. Gorbachev's message to French television viewers and his answers to questions from the TF-1 TV Company representatives are published hereunder.

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen! Good evening, dear friends!

I am glad to have the opportunity to meet with French television viewers on the eve of my visit to your country. I confess that I am awaiting my new meeting with France and its people, political leaders, and public figures with great interest.

I share the view of the president of the republic that the upcoming meeting is special for many reasons. We will judge it by its results, of course, but I will say now: We are preparing for the meeting with a sense of great responsibility and for our part will do everything possible to ensure that it is fruitful.

The exacerbation of the international situation was yet another reason for the urgency of my meeting with President Mitterrand. There is little that is concoling in what is happening in the world today. At any rate, if you judge by actions and not words, international tension is growing. The threat of a nuclear missile catastrophe is not lessening. It is necessary to face up to this bitter truth. Mountains of weapons have been accumulated, but nonetheless their production and modernization are being accelerated. Europe is literally crammed with military bases and instruments of death. Today it is not enough to describe it as a "powder keg." It is a far more explosive concentration of the latest means of annihilation. But even this is not enough -- colossal new arms programs and extremely dangerous strategic concepts are being feverishly elaborated and implemented, although Europe is simply too small and too fragile for power politics. The same goes for our whole planet earth, incidentally.

I am speaking of all this because I believe that today no one has the right to be a detached observer of what is happening. So much mistrust and suspicion have accumulated in the world that it will clearly take considerable efforts and time to clear the obstructions. But without this, without what I would call an appropriate psychological reorientation and, of course, without political will, it will be difficult, if indeed possible at all, to change the situation for the better. The fate of every nation and every man -- whether he is an ordinary citizen or a political leader -- is now being decided in foreign policy.

In order to survive and to ensure a future for our children and grandchildren it is necessary to curb the forces of madness, the forces of war and militarism. The fire of war must be extinguished before it flares up.

Can this be done? We believe it can. We already have positive experience on which we can rely -- the successes of detente. These retain their vitality. The consistent observance of all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act can again improve [ozdorovit] the climate in Europe and dispel the clouds that have gathered over the continent.

Voltaire once dreamed of the triumph of reason as a necessary condition of normal human communal life. This summons by a great son of France is especially topical today, when the crossbow and the sword have been succeeded by nuclear weapons. We will have time to find out whose ideology and whose views and laws are more moral and whose economy is more rational. History is long enough to ensure that the peaceful competition between ways of life provides people with the opportunity voluntarily to make their choice themselves and to decide which social system is more to their liking. Yes, we are different, but what can you do -- that is what history has decreed.

As for the Soviet Union, it is doing and will continue to do everything to ensure that it lives in peace with states belonging to other systems. Furthermore, this is the very principle which underlies our approach to the solution of international problems. It is also the principle that guides us in domestic policy.

First and foremost the interest in peace and a stable international situation making it possible to focus attention and resources on peaceful creative matters.

We are resolute opponents of the arms race on earth and resolute opponents of transferring it to space. It is necessary to put a stop to this dangerous process and immediately get down to disarmament. I want to stress that we not only make statements but also act in this direction. We have unilaterally renounced the first use of nuclear weapons and introduced a moratorium on the holding of any nuclear explosions. We have halted the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. We have declared to the entire world that we will not be the first to take weapons into space. Our country is also prepared for other radical solutions.

And what happens? Try to consider without prejudice what is being done and said in response to our initiatives. New nuclear explosions have been held, antisatellite weapons have been tested, and distrust of our initiatives is being feverishly excited. One cannot escape the impression that some people have been gripped by fear at the very possibility of accords in Geneva and at the fact that it may be necessary to reduce weapons production and moderate military appetites. But, as the saying goes, we shall see what we shall see. We have ample patience. Although I must say frankly that all this is very far removed from a quest for ways of improving the international situation.

As you can see, many alarming and urgent questions have accumulated in the world. I intend to discuss them with the French president in the most serious manner. I hope that our dialogue will be fruitful. I am convinced that the Soviet Union and France have a real opportunity to make a tangible contribution to the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples. It is with this hope that I am going to France.

On behalf of Soviet people I wish everyone listening to me now, all French men and women and all French families, happiness, prosperity, and peace.

Interview With Journalists

LD020145 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Interview given by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to French TF-1 television journalists Alain Denvers, Yves Mourousi, and Dominique Bromberger in the Green Room of the Kremlin on 30 September, journalists questions in French with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is your view of the European "Eureka" project?

[Gorbachev] I want to go to Paris and find out in more detail what the "Eureka" project is all about. And maybe we can continue an exchange of views on this question later in Paris.

[Question] In other words you prefer the "Eureka" project to the plans for the so-called "star wars," the SDI, a priori, in a manner of speaking?

[Gorbachev] A priori, I, we, prefer the nonmilitarization of space to the militarization of space. This is the most important point. If the "Eureka" project pursues peaceful aims, and this is precisely what we want to find out during our visit through talking with the President and other representatives of France, then we will weigh our attitude on this project.

[Question] Did you put forward any new proposals in your letter to Reagan?

[Gorbachev] Yes.

[Question] What kind of proposals are they?

[Gorbachev] I think that the Americans have told you the main part. They always call on us to do everything in a confidential manner, but they have patience for no longer than the end of the meeting.

As soon as the contacts have been completed, then the whole world finds out within 10 minutes what happened at that confidential meeting. At any rate they already know the essentials. And so you probably already have an idea. But I think that we will talk more about this in France.

[Question] The issue in question is a 40 percent reduction in the nuclear arms arsenals, isn't this so?

[Gorbachev] I will wait a little before replying to this question because of the moment these problems are being set out in Geneva, and I would not like to reply to your question before our delegation at the Geneva talks has fully explained our proposals.

[Question] What do you think? Will your forthcoming meeting with Reagan in Geneva be anything other than, anything more substantial, than just a meeting to get to know each other?

[Gorbachev] Well, in any event, this is precisely how we are approaching it. I have already tried to express this idea quite definitely, that it would be a great luxury for the leaders of such countries as the USSR and the United States, in the present situation, which is tense -- I shall say frankly, without trying to dramatize things but the situation is tense -- when all the peoples of the world are awaiting specific and constructive steps and primarily from the great countries, for us to go to Geneva in order to exchange handshakes, to have a look at each other and to smile nicely for the television -- by the way, quite a lot of correspondents will probably be sent there.

We invite our partners, I mean the President of the United States and his colleagues to carry out a sound preparation for our meeting in Geneva so that both during the preparations and during the meeting itself, to lay a sound foundation in the building of future peace will be laid. Peace must be built by proceeding from realities. We have our interests, France has its interests, the United States has its interests. But who has said that the other states of the world do not have their interests? But all of these interests collide on the international arena. To suppose that the present-day international arena is an arena only for the actions of some particular country or group of countries is an incorrect notion of the contemporary world. I think that much stems from this misunderstanding. Reality must be taken into account, it is a serious thing.

[Question] Mr. General Secretary, of late you have displayed a considerable amount of pessimism. In particular, in your message to the French people you said that the threat of nuclear catastrophe was not diminishing. And in your interview somewhat earlier you repeated that a situation could arise when it would be too late to change anything and that an explosive situation was arising in the world. In your reasoning in this vein you refer mainly to SDI, but SDI is a project for the distant future. So, in connection with this, I would like to ask the following question: Why, in view of well-known facts evidencing a certain stabilization of the situation, now, from your point of view, has the threat to peace become greater than before?

[Gorbachev] Good question. Good in the sense that this is the most important question that needs to be answered right now. When we say that we have reached a point beyond which events can start that could get out of control, this is not a display of pessimism, it is a display of the responsibility by the Soviet state and its leadership, its political leadership, for the fate of the world. It is disadvantageous to some for the peoples to be aware of the situation as it really is. But this is really as it is. As a result of the development of science and technology we have now reached the stage when the arms race could be transferred into space. We have reached the stage when weapons could be invented, even nonnuclear ones that are capable of acting like nuclear ones, with equal depth and equal effectiveness, if it is possible to speak of effectiveness here.

Frankly speaking, it is already very difficult for us to begin talks. You have probably noticed that there is under way a sort of militarization of political consciousness. And what will happen if tomorrow the process of the militarizing space starts up, if strike space weapons are created? What should the logical response of the other side be to all of these plans? Well, by no means to start disarming in the sphere of strategic weapons and other nuclear weapons. It will have to seek possibilities for withstanding this challenge. The way the situation is developing must be looked straight in the eye. These are very serious things. They must not be camouflaged with -- excuse me -- demagogy, when in essence it is a question of the fate of the peoples and the fate of the world. Therefore, processes might get under way which will complicate altogether the possibilities, which will cut off the possibilities of seeking a peaceful settlement of the problems.

If someone goes out into space, then such limitations as the antimissile defense agreement, the strategic arms treaty, and other will go out the window. Therefore, we have really reached a very responsible stage in the development of the international situation. This is not a pessimistic position but a true assessment of the real situation and it is dictated by the need to seek solutions to lead the development of international relations onto a different road, the road of peaceful cooperation, and to put a stop to the arms race -- that is, to set in motion a search for ways to reduce nuclear weapons and eliminate them.

And I must say that this is not just a matter of the position of the USSR and the United States; other countries also have a responsibility. Now, there must be no sitting on fences; it is necessary to take a position; the times demand that every responsible government or politician who today has been placed by fate, as it were, at the head of some state or other, should take a specific position on these questions.

CSO: 5200/1030

GENERAL

USSR'S FALIN CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON NUCLEAR, CW CURBS

PM011328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 85 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Binary Deeds"]

[Text] When something has been done -- I mean something good -- somehow you tend to forget how much strenuous effort sometimes goes into achieving success. A classic example of this is the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. For more than 2 decades the United States did all it could to sabotage the elaboration of any norms in the nuclear sphere. A U.S. National Security Council Memorandum (NSC-30) drawn up in 1949 emphasized: "Any attempts now or in the future... to ban or establish rules governing the use of the atom bomb could have disastrous consequences." For -- let us refer to the State Department's opinion of NSC-30 -- in the event of a conflict the "national military establishment" does not want any alternative other than the use of nuclear weapons, even when the United States starts a war. As B. Baruch declared in a narrow circle, as long as strength is on the American side, it will always be right.

But now, 30-40 years later, some of Washington's secrets have come to light. At that time, in the "open society," only selected people were supposed to know about them. No, not people selected by voting in elections, but the especially trusted persons from whom the military-industrial complex created its state within a state. The rest were regaled with a potion infused from demagoguery and falsifications.

Reference to the "impossibility of monitoring" the fulfillment of any international accords in the nuclear sphere were the indispensable "argument" against them. Under the flag of "monitoring" the United States blocked for more than 10 years the adoption of practical decisions against the proliferation of nuclear weapons when the question of nonproliferation became an object of discussion at the United Nations. The demands for the nonproliferation system's 100 percent impenetrability and similar expressions of "concern" for security without dirty tricks appeared, you will agree, more seemly than the truth about Washington's attempts to create a NATO "multilateral nuclear force" and to escalate the nuclear arms race to extreme degrees.

Being forced to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1968, the United States turned from being Saul to being Paul. Since that moment, it was claimed it was always concerned only with saving mankind from nuclear threats. It claims credit for the fact that the number of nuclear powers has not increased in 15 years, officially, at least, and let everything that happened prior to that be consigned to oblivion.

Perhaps it is not worth disputing states' rights to rectify their own errors. In the final analysis, the essence is more important than the form that repentance takes.

On the condition, however, that the cycle -- if you don't sin, you won't confess; if you don't confess, you won't be saved -- does not become some American tradition or privilege, or a U.S. right to a negative experiment whose consequences all mankind must atone for. This is not theory, not scholasticism, not an abstraction, but real life.

Monitoring, as it turned out, was not an insuperable obstacle for the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. More accurately, it ceased to be one when, for a number of reasons, Washington's desire to turn it into a fetish in that specific instance deminished. But international security is not confirmed to nuclear arms alone. There is also the problem of the nonproliferation of other means of mass destruction, above all chemical means. How do things stand with them?

Because of the supposedly "imperfect" nature of the monitoring envisaged in the almost ready American-Soviet joint document on the prohibition of chemical toxins and their production, storage, and use, the Reagan administration broke off the talks which had been proceeding, on the whole, productively for a number of years and demanded in an ultimatum-like way: Either the USSR allows itself to be inspected by some monitoring organ empowered to look into any corner of any Soviet enterprise, laboratory, or institute, not to mention regions where troops are stationed and arms stored, or don't expect any agreement. In order to make the unacceptable provocation they even abandoned the formal principle of reciprocity. In the United States itself only projects belonging to the state, that is, less than one-fifth of everything relating to the chemical industry, would be liable to inspection.

The Americans used a similar method in 1946 to wreck the proposals to outlaw nuclear weapons. General Groves, one of the coauthors of the notorious "Baruch plan," declared: "We have given Russia the chance to accept or reject. This is more important than thoughts about whether or not the Russians will accept the very idea." It was immaterial whether they accepted or rejected it, for in either case the United States would retain "decisive advantages." Almost 4 decades have elapsed since that gloomy time and Washington is once again trying to palm off a rotten commodity on the international community, as though nothing had happened. Why? In order to secure freedom of action now in the chemical arms race and in updating its arsenals to the "highest technical standard."

It cannot be ruled out that, having totally sated itself, as was the case with nuclear weapons, and added millions of "supermodern" binary bombs and shells to the millions of existing chemical bombs and shells, the United States will knock something off its absurd requests concerning "monitoring." What could be simpler than to play the holy fool and say they wanted the best deal. It has not worked. They will have to be satisfied with half-measures. Given such a distribution, the wolves will be sated -- without a doubt. It is more complex for the sheep.

The number of countries which have admitted to being nuclear countries has not changed since 1968. Chemical weapons are a different matter. At least 13-15 states now possess chemical weapons. Consequently, their numbers have trebled in 20 years, and the opinion is being voiced that in the absence of effective regulations their numbers will double again in the next decade.

An extremely dangerous symptom lies behind these statistics. The legal and moral force of the 1925 Geneva protocol on the nonuse of toxins in war -- one of the most long-standing and effective international agreements -- is being eroded. Practically without any monitoring the protocol made a considerable contribution to the fact that

the extensive use of toxins was avoided in World War II. Chemical ammunition was used by the Japanese for local operations in China. Instances of the use of poisons and toxins by Nazi Germany were recorded on Soviet territory. The most brutal and flagrant violation of the protocol's provisions was the Hitlerites' systematic use of chemicals for the mass annihilation of prisoners of war and death camp inmates.

In the sixties and seventies the United States waged large-scale chemical warfare against people and their environment in Indochina, in the course of which approximately the same amount of chemicals was dropped over Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos as was used (by weight) on the fronts in World War I; with no less grave consequences. The experience of the Vietnam War was evidently to the linking of some people in Washington. Probably the opinion that chemical weapons are not so dangerous if used a long way from the United States gained the upper hand there. In short, the United States did not ratify the Geneva protocol for half a century. It acknowledged its prohibitions as binding on itself only after it resolved to end the Vietnam adventure. But less than 5 years later those pledges again became too restrictive for the Americans.

They set about hurriedly creating a veil out of "yellow rain" and fairy tales about U.S. "laggardness" and "chemical vulnerability" in order to divert attention from the bustle in their hellish kitchen.

What the blather about "vulnerability" is worth is shown, for example, by the words of American General B. Rogers, commander in chief, NATO Armed Forces, Europe. The general declared recently that, if he were commander of the Warsaw Pact organization, he would order a couple of chemical shells or so to be dispatched against the location of the Atlantic troops and the combat capability of the latter would immediately fall by half. A soldier with such a level of thinking has no chance of reaching even the rank of private first class in the socialist countries' armies. And yet, Rogers is not joking. He campaigns more loudly than the rest and in earnest for a chemical arms race and for preparations for a real chemical war.

What does it mean when a country of such dimensions and technical potential as the United States embarks on chemical rearmament, propagandizes some merits supposedly peculiar to toxins, and makes the use of chemical weapons a part of its military doctrines? What follows from this if Washington wrecks the conclusion of a new comprehensive and stricter agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons of all kinds and defames the existing regulations as worthless? It is said that there is no evil without good. There is. Whichever way you look at it, mass destruction weapons are an evil without any reservations -- nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and any others.

The nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, which has been arrived at after so many hardships, has resolved only part of the problem and, probably, not the most difficult part. It has not removed, but emphasized the urgent need to resolve its remaining parts. All parts without a remainder. So that no one is tempted under any circumstances to have either ruinous nuclear weapons or chemical weapons which, by reason of their comparative accessibility and cheapness, THE WASHINGTON POST called the "nuclear bomb of poverty." Not to mention thinking of using them. Solutions, however, will not come of their own accord. Neither good intentions nor increasingly sophisticated weapons systems will pave the way for them. What is needed is constructive deeds purged of national or social egoism and imbued with responsibility for preserving for mankind its common boon -- peace.

At the moment the Reagan administration is trying to neutralize the criticism which is being heaped on it from all sides, organizing a propaganda campaign under the slogan

"democracy on the march." If you gently scrape away the cover of this "democracy" the shine disappears; the shine put on U.S. imperialism, its hegemonist doctrines hostile to people, and programs to adapt all continents and seas for wars on earth and in space. This celebrated "democracy" has been bungled by the same cold hands and according to the same formulas as the binary tools of murder promised to U.S. militarism. The difference is that the first victims on the "democratic march" are to be awareness and human souls.

CSO: 5200/1031

GENERAL

PRAVDA ASSESSES FRG BUNDESTAG SECURITY DEBATE

PM020922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Against the 'Risk Strategy'; Clash in the FRG Bundestag"]

[Text] Bonn, 29 Sep -- Many observers described the recent "topical issues debate" in the Bundestag, when at the instance of the parties of the ruling Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] bloc the so-called "Von Buelow Document" was discussed, as an overture to the election campaign, which, it is believed here, has virtually started already, although there are still around 500 days to the parliamentary elections.

Andreas von Buelow, the chairman of the Security Policy Committee of the Social Democratic Party [SPD], set forth his views on future FRG military policy, bearing in mind that they could be a subject for subsequent discussion.

He proposed replacing the present NATO concepts based on the "balance of fear," which is accelerating the arms race, with an East-West "security partnership." Deeming it necessary to abandon the NATO doctrine of first nuclear strike and "forward" defense, he advocated the withdrawal of Pershing II missiles and U.S. troops from FRG territory and Soviet troops from the GDR. The document notes that there is no Eastern superiority over the West in the sphere of either conventional or nuclear arms and that military equilibrium exists.

Needless to say, these "seditious" ideas, undermining the foundations of the military-political strategy of Washington and the NATO bloc as a whole, triggered a storm of indignation in the parties of the ruling right-wing liberal coalition. E. Bahr, the eminent SPD figure, noted that the atmosphere in which the debates were held in the Bundestag and the CDU/CSU reaction to the "Von Buelow Document" vividly reminded him of the discussion of the question of the ratification of the "Eastern treaties." As was the case then, the parliament hall resounded to the same exclamations, cries, and retorts. Defense Minister M. Woerner accused Von Buelow of threatening the FRG's position in the NATO bloc with his document.

Deputy A. Biehle from the Bavarian CSU came down even more strongly: "those who deny that the USSR threatens the FRG want the dissolution of NATO." "Whoever proposes cooperation with the Soviet Union in the security sphere thereby advocates the end of the security partnership with the United States," is the belief of A. Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSU faction and Chancellor Kohl's right-hand man.

The speech by H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD faction, who stated that the ruling bloc wants to replace security policy with "vassal devotion to Reagan and downright right-wing ideology" was a sobering shower for the hotheads from the CDU/CSU. Instead of keeping their promise to strive for peace with the help of fewer and fewer weapons, the government, by amassing arms -- ranging from nuclear missiles to chemical toxins -- on West German soil, is increasing tension, the speaker noted.

The Bundestag clash was assessed by many observers as evidence of the profound and fundamental differences between the opposition and the ruling coalition parties on the most important and urgent question of the day. While the opposition -- in this case the SPD -- is persistently seeking ways of easing the military confrontation in Europe and strengthening security and peace on the continent, the CDU/CSU bloc has again appeared to the West German public to be the blind follower of Washington militarists.

The storms raised in the ruling coalition camp in connection with the "Von Buelow Document" by no means died down after its debate in the Bundestag. On the contrary, the CDU/CSU continues to stigmatize the authors of the "seditious ideas" and the SPD as a whole, accusing them of every mortal sin. The right wing of the "Christians" and above all the Bavarian conservatives -- well known for their pro-U.S. sympathies -- are particularly galled. And rightly so, after all they are witnessing the debunking of the "peace-loving" concept of a universe crammed with weapons in Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative," which is being presented here as allegedly the best means of reducing nuclear missile arsenals.

But in the other camp, and particularly in Social Democratic circles, the ideas expressed by von Buelow have stimulated a lively and fruitful discussion during which many interesting and useful ideas are being expressed. These are based not on blind obedience to Washington, but on a sober assessment of the situation prevailing in the world and recognition of the need to adopt immediate measures to defend peace.

Observers and the press have been drawing attention to the proposals by six SPD experts on security policy questions, who, just like von Buelow, reject any type of "risk strategy." Criticizing the intention to equip the Bundeswehr with long-range guided weapons intended to hit targets deep inside the Warsaw pact countries the authors of the document write: "and all this is to be further crowned with participation in the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' and, moreover, the creation of a no less illusory 'umbrella' protecting Europe from missiles. They want us to return to a funereal faith in some kind of 'wonder weapon.'"

Similar ideas are also expressed in a document produced by a committee of Bavarian Social Democrats dealing with the development of a defensive security concept. "Making a whole generation of researchers work on developing [rezrabotka] new and extremely complex weapons systems in the face of existing world problems is nothing but perversion and irresponsibility," is their conclusion.

These distortions and this irresponsibility, which may cost the FRG, its people, and Europeans as a whole very dearly, are being opposed by an ever greater number of people here who recognize their responsibility to present and future generations, and this process cannot be stopped.

CSO: 5200/1031

GENERAL

TASS NOTES 'SCANDILUX' MEETING ON ARMS ISSUES

LD212154 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Brussels, 21 Sep (TASS)--The participants in the session of the so-called "Scandilux" group here have supported the proposal on setting up a chemical weapons free zone in Central Europe. The group units members of the leadership of social and social-democratic parties of Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. Representatives of the British Labour Party, the Social-Democratic Party of Germany and the French Socialist Party attended the session as observers.

Egon Bahr, a prominent figure of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, told a press conference today that the idea of his party to create a zone free from chemical weapons in Central Europe won unanimous support from the participants in the session as meeting the interests of the whole of Europe. The members of the group, he said, consider it possible to open without delay talks on this problem with all the sides concerned. All those present at the session, with the exception of the representative of the French Socialist Party, have also declared for a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests.

According to Lasse Budtz, a representative of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark, members of the group have welcomed the results of the third conference to review the effect of the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which closed in Geneva yesterday. The conference urged all countries to work for a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests. We did not fail to notice the fact that the United States alone remained on the sidelines of the position taken by all the other participants in the conference, Lasse Budtz said.

The parties forming "Scandilux" have emphatically condemned the U.S. "Star Wars" preparations plans. Karel Van Miert, chairman of the Belgian Socialist Party--Flemish Socialist, said that more and more countries are opposing these plans. "Scandilux" believes, Karel Van Miert said, that Western Europe should respond to Reagan's "Star Wars" programme with the unification of its own efforts in developing modern technology and in space exploration for peaceful purposes.

The session also touched upon the issue of the decision to be taken by the Dutch Government led by Rudolph Lubbers on the deployment of 48 cruise missiles imposed on that country by the Pentagon. Members of the group expressed the hope that the Dutch people would be able to give a rebuff to these dangerous plans.

GENERAL

USSR PUBLISHES BOOK ON NUCLEAR WAR CLIMATE EFFECTS

LD192109 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (TASS)--"The nuclear war would be unlike any war or natural disaster known to us from the past history due to the massive and unpredictable secondary long-term effects," write Soviet scientists Gyorgiy Golitsyn, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Aleksandr Gainsburg, candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, consultant to the Soviet scientists' Committee for the Defence of Peace and Against Nuclear Threat, in their book "The Night After" brought out by the Mir Publishing House.

Dust injection, formation of nitrogen oxides and, especially, massive fires will be the most serious effects. Just 10 percent of the existing nuclear arsenals will cause fire over the area of more than one million square kilometers, while all nuclear weapons will set a third of the world's forests on fire.

Excess aerosol, ash and soot content in the atmosphere will bring about a surface temperature decrease. "Similar cooling, though of a different scale, is known to occur after major volcanic eruptions, such as the Krakatoa eruption in 1883 and the St. Helens eruption in 1980," the scientists write.

G. Golitsyn and A. Gainsburg compare the effects of a nuclear catastrophe to the natural disaster of about 65 million years ago, when an asteroid fell on earth. The disaster led to the simultaneous extinction of many reptilian and invertebrate groups and also of some plants. The scientists have calculated that the dust injection caused by the asteroid's fall encircled the earth with a "cloud" which prevented the solar radiation from reaching the earth. The photosynthesis on earth stopped for several months and nearly half a year the temperature remained minus 20 centigrade.

"There is and will always be a measure of uncertainty involved in estimating the consequences of a nuclear war. However, the foregoing discussion on natural analogs makes it clear that the consequences would be awesome and long-lasting. Scientists in many countries are working hard to clarify the issues in the hope that their predictions of consequences of a nuclear war will remain for ever what they are now--just predictions," the Soviet scientists write.

CSO: 5200/1031

END