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Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL

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25 September 1985

WORLDWIDE REPORT

ARMS CONTROL

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET PROPOSALS ON PEACEFUL USE OF OUTER SPACE OUTLINED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 21 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Article by APN political analyst Edgar Cheporov under the rubric "News and Views"]

[Text] Moscow puts forward measures to ensure peaceful use of space by entire mankind, writes Edgar Cheporov, Novosti political analyst. The Soviet Union has proposed that the General Assembly should resolutely call upon all states, especially those with major space potentials, to agree without delay on effective measures to prevent an arms race in space.

What steps does Moscow suggest taking to save our planet from a space threat, to establish cooperation in peaceful space exploration? They are:

- non-militarization of space, that is, renunciation of the development (including R&D), testing and deployment of space strike weapons, and the pooling of efforts by states in peaceful space activities would promote mutual understanding and cooperation among them;
- in Soviet opinion, international cooperation in peaceful space exploration could be maintained in fundamental space research, and in the application of the results obtained through research, experiments and the use of space technology in different spheres of science and practical activities;
- peaceful space exploration should be exercised under undeviating observance of the earlier concluded treaties aimed at preventing an arms race in space. It should also be based on such fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter as the non-use of force or its threat, and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means alone;
- a world space organization on international cooperation in peaceful exploration and use of space in conditions of its non-militarization could be set up to help states pool their efforts in this sphere;
- the USSR suggests convening a representative international conference with the participation of states with major space potentials to discuss international cooperation in peaceful space exploration in conditions of its non-militarization. This conference could also consider establishment

of a world space organization on international cooperation in peaceful exploration and use of outer space. Formation of such an organization will become possible after agreements effectively ensuring space non-militarization are attained.

It is clear that the Soviet-proposed package of measures could only be implemented if the said agreements are reached. The way to this lies through a collective effort of all states in the world, the analyst writes in conclusion.

(APN, August 20. In full.)

GSO: 5200/1395

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR: U.S. RESPONSE ON SOVIET MORATORIUM PROPOSAL HIT

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 29 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Article by APN political analyst Edgar Cheporov: "Soviet Proposals Awaiting Response"]

[Text] Moscow has proposed that the USSR and the USA should impose a moratorium on the development (including R&D), testing and deployment of strike space weapons pending the Geneva talks. This proposal takes on special significance in the light of the American strategic defense initiative plans, as well as the recent US decision to test ASAT weapons. The Soviet initiative is aimed at preventing an arms race in space, while the US decision marks the beginning of the implementation of the "Star Wars" program.

If the Moscow-proposed moratorium were imposed, it would be easier to establish confidence at the talks. Neither side would have any grounds to suspect the other of using the Geneva meeting as a smokescreen for an arms race in space. In striving to ban the entire class of strike space weapons, to nip in the bud their emergence, be it the development of such weapons, including R&D, or their testing, Moscow believes that such weapons must be eliminated so that neither side could develop them either now or in the future.

It should be stressed that the Soviet Union has not conducted and is not conducting now any R&D work which would be contrary to the 1972 ABM Treaty. Nor are we developing strike space weapons.

Moscow has repeatedly warned: if Washington begins to militarize space, thereby undermining current military-strategic parity, the Soviet Union will have to take counter measures. Such measures would be adequate to the threat which may be created to our country and its allies. These measures may be taken in the field of both defensive and offensive weapons. Needless to say, the USSR will choose these measures which will best of all enhance its defense capacity rather than those which US leaders would like it to take.

The questions of space and nuclear weapons (strategic and medium-range) considered in Geneva must be discussed and solved in a package. Moscow has stressed that the principled condition is that the talks should aim at preventing an arms race in space. One more step on this road was Moscow's proposal to include the question on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization in the agenda of the 40th General Assembly.

(APN, August 28. In full.)

CSO: 5200/1395

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR: U.S. 'BLACKMAIL' AT GENEVA TALKS ASSAILED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 26 Aug 85 pp 1-3

[Article by APN political analyst Edgar Cheporov under the rubric "News and Views": "Soviet Initiatives and American Blackmail"]

[Text] The refusal to support new Soviet proposals and the putting forward of its own, directly opposite measures--such is Washington's reaction to Soviet initiatives on nuclear explosions and outer space. This reaction, as Washington politicians stress themselves, is to demonstrate American "resoluteness" in treating the Russians. The USA has not simply refused to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests, but has replied to it by an explosion in Nevada. The USA has not simply ignored our proposal on peaceful uses of outer space in conditions of its non-militarisation, but has announced a decision to start testing its anti-satellite system.

Of course, Washington cannot help understanding how these actions will be met in Moscow and throughout the world. And yet it has taken them. Why? What is Washington banking on? One should recognize the fact that up to now the political thinking of American leaders is based on the stereotypes of power diplomacy. However, they had enough time to learn something: they have repeatedly found themselves in the circumstances when either the stake on intimidation by new rounds in the arms race or nuclear blackmail at the negotiating table failed to work. At present the White House is viewing the tests of the anti-satellite system as a "stimulus" to success at the Geneva talks. But everyone remembers that the deployment of the new nuclear weapons in Western Europe was also interpreted by Americans as a "stimulus" to success of the talks on medium-range weaponry. As a result, Washington has disrupted the talks.

There is a logic in putting forward new Soviet proposals, and there is a sinister logic in American answers to them. The Soviet Union has been seeking for the elimination of nuclear weapons since they were first used by the United States. Our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions has been introduced as a continuation of the earlier commitment made by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is clear that if there are no nuclear weapons tests, the nuclear arms race will be stopped and then will become impossible at all. Does the USA want this? The

nuclear explosion in Nevada has been the answer to this question. I think that such an answer is a challenge to the Soviet Union and to world public opinion.

Our proposals at the UN concerning peaceful uses of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization have been met by the USA with a decision to test anti-satellite weaponry. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, in 1983 we assumed a unilateral obligation not to be the first to orbit any types of anti-satellite weapons. However, this moratorium is in force only until other states, including the USA, abstain from placing any types of anti-satellite weapons in space.

Last January the Soviet Union and the United States came to an agreement that at the Geneva talks problems of nuclear and space weapons should be considered and solved in a package. This provision, as the course of events has shown, is of paramount importance. Now we see even more clearly that the continuation of nuclear tests in Washington--and explosions are their major component--and preparations for Star Wars are closely inter-linked. The USA needs nuclear explosions to develop space weapon systems.

The American anti-missile system with space-based elements and anti-satellite systems provide a basis for implementing the Star Wars strategy. Anti-satellite weapons are designed to destroy Soviet space early-warning and control and communication systems so as to enable a first strike against the USSR. It is planned to deprive the side subjected to an attack of the opportunity of controlling its retaliatory potential. Washington's latest decision to test anti-satellite systems marks the beginning of implementing the programme of creating nuclear space weapons. I would like to stress that this decision has been taken in violation of the international treaty on the principles of the activity of states in the exploration and use of outer space. This treaty, which has been signed by the USA too, prohibits the emplacement of strike weapons in outer space. The US decision also violates the Soviet-American ABM Treaty.

The unreasonable "resoluteness" of Washington's reaction to the new Soviet proposals shows that American leaders are trying to solve problems which are mutually excluding. They want to convince people of their peaceful intentions while taking not a single step towards curbing the arms race and establishing normal relations with the Soviet Union. A question arises: what peaceful reaction will be taken by Washington before the November summit meeting in Geneva?

The decision by the Reagan administration to test an anti-satellite system on the eve of the Soviet-American summit represents a dangerous policy of sabre-rattling which will exacerbate international tensions, John Steinbruner, director of the foreign policy research programme of the Brookings Institution, points out. One cannot but agree with this conclusion. To reject Soviet proposals which in no way threaten US security and, at the same time, to take measures which do threaten the

USSR's security is far from being the best way of preparing for the summit meeting. It is necessary to meet in order to seek for constructive, mutually acceptable solutions, to find ways out of the blind-alleys of confrontation and the nuclear danger. I am convinced that the very path towards the Geneva summit should become a major component of its success.

(APN, August 25. In full.)

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET ARMY PAPER STRESSES BIG BUSINESS INFLUENCE IN SDI

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by S. Kulik, candidate of historical sciences: "Business and 'Star Wars': We answer our readers questions"]

[Text] As is known, preparations for "Star Wars" are being conducted in the US. This was also discussed at a press conference that was recently held at the USSR MID [Ministry of Foreign Affairs]. We would like to know what role the American military-industrial complex is playing in the development and completion of the program to militarize space.

Major A. Dudkin and Major A. Chernogolov

Now realization is growing even in the United States that behind the notorious "Strategic Defensive Initiative" (SOI) is a program to develop offensive space weapons which would make up the foundation for the so-called "anti-missile shield". Although it clearly cannot realized its goal, the US is planning to use the cover of this "shield" to develop the capability of making a first strike on its enemy using offensive space weapons, strategic nuclear weapons and the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles deployed in European NATO countries. As noted at the USSR MID press conference, where the brochure "Star Wars. Delusions and Dangers" published by Voenizdat was presented, the American "Star Wars" program is part of the over-all US military plan that is based on an offensive nuclear strategy and is aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR. In racing for this objective, Washington is quickly developing the potential for a first, disarming strike. And thus the completion of the program to militarize space would be a powerful impetus to a new, very dangerous stage in the arms race.

And the US military-industrial complex is indeed playing a sinister role in this militaristic venture which would unavoidable increase the threat of nuclear war. The WASHINGTON POST underscores that it is precisely this complex that is "opening space for itself" and "drawing in obsessed Air Force generals and businessmen from the enormous aerospace firms".

The extremely large appropriations for "Star Wars" are having a magical effect on them. By their own modest calculations space PRO [anti-missile defense] will cost the US half a trillion dollars and a number of experts feel that this will reach more than one trillion dollars.

While engaged in carrying out the "Star Wars" program, the Pentagon at the same time is reaching new record appropriations for the notorious strategic "triad" which is threatening the Soviet Union and its allies. Deputy Director for Space Research for the Federation of American Scientists G. Pike called the simultaneous forced completion of US offensive and defensive strategic programs "running around in circles". Such "running" suits both the Pentagon and its contractors. The inseparable link between offensive and defensive strategic weapons systems is evident to military-industrial corporations. The primary contractors for the production of equipment suitable for "Star Wars" are known, as are the primary producers of offensive nuclear weapons. These include TRW, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Hughes Aircraft, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, Rockwell and others.

According to NEWSDAY newspaper, Hughes Aircraft, Martin Marietta, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and other corporations have already received the initial ten contracts for research work on the "Star Wars" program. However this was only the beginning. Initial contracts for the development of offensive systems, weapons for firing with super-high initial speeds, were soon signed with Boeing, Ford Aerospace and Communications and General Dynamics. These contracts totalled almost 53 million dollars. A. Larson, an expert from the consultant firm of Analytic Disciplines Inc, noted that the corporations themselves have considered the "Star Wars" program as "vein of gold".

The main thing they want is to have as wide and stable a marketplace as possible for selling their very profitable lethal products. Transferring the arms race into space would cause the market to take on truly cosmic proportions. There was certainly reason for the WASHINGTON POST to indicate that it was the aerospace companies that "provided a powerful stimulus to the presidential PRO program". In other words, it was the interest and influence of the military-industrial complex that defined the Pentagon's promotion of the space "initiative".

Official American propaganda, supported by the myth about the "Star Wars" program's "humane" goals -- "the defense of the population" and turning nuclear weapons into something "out-dated" -- that is being widely disseminated, is trying to hide this indisputable fact. In order to distract society's attention from the military-industrial complex's leading role in the development of this program, they are convincing Americans that SOI belongs totally and completely to the White House's proprietor. And as to the ringleaders of military business, they say that they were surprised by the presidential "initiative".

However it is well known that no extensive military program sees the light in the capitalist world, and especially in the US, without the knowledge and active participation of reactionary forces which, as Comrade M. S. Gorbachev noted in his opening address to the 12th World Festival of Young People and Students, derive enormous profits from wars and the arms race. And so it was

with the American program for the militarization of space, a program which has almost a forty-year history. It would certainly be incorrect to belittle the role of the present US administration's leadership in the final development of the militarization of space, especially since military-industrial giants, and especially those in California, are behind this administration. But it would be an even greater error to over-exaggerate the role of the kings of military business.

It should be noted that almost all the administration's officials who are directly involved in the formulation and realization of SOI are very closely linked to the military-industrial corporations and military-scientific laboratories that have been specializing in the development of space weapons for an extended time. For example, Pentagon chief Weinberger represents the military-industrial concerns in California which are receiving the lion's share of the "Star Wars" appropriations. President Reagan's scientific advisor Keyworth came to Washington from a Los Alamos laboratory where he headed work on laser weapons for military space needs. Deputy Pentagon chief R. DeLoer who recently resigned worked in the TRW military-industrial corporation before coming to the Defense Department. TRW is now one of the Defense Department's five leading contractors in the "Star Wars" program. The director of the National Space and Aeronautics Administration (NASA), G. Berris, who did a great deal of the work in converting that administration to a military footing, earlier held the post of vice president in another military-industrial monster, General Dynamics. General Dynamics has also broken into the military-space marketplace. And so on and so forth.

American propaganda is also hushing up things that happened previous to Reagan's speech on 23 March 1983 during which he advanced the notorious space "initiative". We recall that in June 1982 a group headed by a vice president of TRW, G. Foster, was created to analyze the US PRO policy and give recommendations to the White House. The group set up to study plans for creating space weapons also included officials from the number of "Star Wars" advocates such as the "hawk" from science, E. Teller, and D. Packard, head of Hewlett-Packard, a California military-electronics company. As a result, in February 1983 Reagan was informed as to the "advisability" and "technical possibility" of creating PRO with space-based elements.

It was primarily representatives from military-industrial corporations and the Pentagon who took the administration's strategic military priorities into consideration and proposed the "Star Wars" program. And as if to mock common sense, the increased danger of nuclear war that is stemming from this program is being presented as a "defense of the population" and the future of uncontrollable growth in the weapons arsenal is being presented as "nuclear disarmament". And the White House in turn is trying to use this propagandist package to bind Americans to the notorious "initiative".

The producers of weapons of death and their emissaries to the Pentagon are playing a very important role in determining Washington's militaristic course, to include the movement to space. And the US administration's negative response to the Soviet proposal that there be a freeze on the development of offensive space weapons during the Geneva negotiations certainly considered weapons producers' unquenchable passion for profit. We should mention the US

refusal to join the Soviet decision to unilaterally halt any nuclear testing, beginning on 6 August 1985, the anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima. People in Washington know that the Soviet peace initiative was aimed at stopping the dangerous rivalry in building up nuclear arsenals, an initiative that American "gun kings" find totally objectionable. There is good reason for the Pentagon's increasing publication of the thesis that accepting the Soviet proposal would mean the suspension of a number of high-priority military programs, to include the "Star Wars" program.

The military-industrial complex's ring leaders interest in escalating the profitable arms race and in militarizing space is giving rise to their interest in further exacerbating international tension and in conducting a policy fraught with the danger of driving the world to a nuclear catastrophe.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

DEFENSE INDUSTRY VYING FOR SDI CONTRACTS

Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 16 Jun 85 pp 206-209

[Article by Tullio Fazzolari: "Big Deals in Space"]

[Text] Bettino Craxi and Francois Mitterrand want to restart "Eureka," the European technology project. Italian defense contractors, though, would rather have a piece of Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" action. Why? And how will it all end?

They are already out there on the launch-pad. Italian defense industry are ready and eager to participate in "Star Wars:" To a man, they cannot wait to get into the orbit of what may well be the last really big deal of the century: the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), which is the official name for the space-based defense program that United States President Ronald Reagan wants. Italy's defense contractors see this as a historic occasion. To be part of it, for our aerospace, missile, and electronics firms, would mean getting a share of the immense resources that will be spent between now and the year 2000 to build the space-based defense system.

The sweet smell of all those dollars has gone straight to the heads of Italian entrepreneurs, public and private. According to early estimates, the total cost of SDI will come to somewhere between one and two trillion lire. There are people in the defense community who will venture to name some figures, even this early on: if the wind holds in the east and all goes well, the Italian allies could be getting contracts from Washington worth a trillion over the next 15 years.

Numbers that big don't seem real. To pin it down, it is precisely twice what Italy is preparing to spend on our 10-year telecommunications plan. It is, furthermore, a figure that needs to be checked out: first, we have to see if and when SDI will be implemented, then check again to see if the allies will actually get that big a share of it.

None of this comes even close to daunting the Italian defense companies. In any event, Ronald Reagan's Star Wars project looks like a solid chance at trillions of lire worth of contracts. Starting right now. General James Abramson, who heads the SDI project, already has a budget of \$26 million for

the next 5 years. That comes to about 52 billion lire, earmarked only for the research and development phase of the space-shield.

Certainly it is enough to get Italian defense contractors busy at bringing pressure to bear wherever they can to persuade Italy to embrace Reagan's Star Wars program. The Americans themselves have already started arousing such appetites. Late in March, it was Washington's Defense Secretary, Caspar Weinberger who issued a formal invitation to all the Allies: let us know, was the gist of the Pentagon boss's message, "what you can do, working together with American industry, to design and then build the space-shield." Weinberger blundered when he set a 60-day deadline for replies, almost an ultimatum, which he later took back. Some countries needed even less encouragement to respond to the American invitation. The Danish parliament took only 2 days to announce that Star Wars left it cold. The Australian government did the same.

Italy, though, is setting up special committees "to proceed to an examination of the invitation to take part in programs connected with the Strategic Defense Initiative proffered by the Government of the United States."

For the Craxi government, supporting the space-shield is, however you look at it, a major political problem. It might look like a rejection of the proposal for a common European program (known as "Eureka," that French President Mitterrand is talking up right now. On that issue, too, there are differences among the cabinet ministers themselves: Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who is more inclined to say yes to the American space shield, and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who is inclined to take a dim view of hasty decisions.

The defense companies, though, are not waiting to see how these political games come out. For them, the space shield, whatever else may be said about it, is a good deal, because it will bring in dollars. And, even more important, because it will let them be part of research programs and learn new technologies that may stand them in good stead in other areas of endeavor.

So it has come to pass that setting off for the Star Wars has become a fever, almost an epidemic. And the list of companies avidly interested lengthens daily. Thirty of them are already on record as completely committed. And while the government is moving cautiously, calling meetings (the most important one, attended by Confindustria President Luigi Lucchini, IRI President Romano Prodi, and EFIM President Stefano Sandri was held in mid-May at the Defense Ministry), the contractors have already singled out the three sectors they want to be part of in the American space defense project.

Reagan's Star Wars call for a huge array of surveillance instruments: radar, sensors, infra-red-ray systems. And it will also require an equally sophisticated telecommunications network. The Italian State-participation companies have announced their candidacies en masse.

Among them are Senelia, Telespazio, Selenia Spazio, Eltag, Sgs-Ates, Aeritalia, Ansaldo, IOR (United Optics), Italtel, Sistel, and the entire IRI group. The eagerness to help build the space-shield is running just as high among the EFIM group: Augusta and sister-company Augusta Sistemi, Italian Optical Mechanics (OMI), Airborne Signaling (SMA), and Galileo.

Naturally, the privately-held companies are not lagging behind. Olivetti, with its twofold ties to America's ATT, already has a bridgehead in the United States with a network of small companies that are technically very advanced. Filippo Fratalocchi's Electronica (partly owned by Britain's Plessey), one of the so-called Tiber Valley companies, in Rome, is ready to design and build the sophisticated devices that will protect satellites placed in orbit by the space-shield from interference. Then there is Telettra, the FIAT group's telecommunications company. And lastly, the Italian subsidiaries of the multinationals: Litton, Marconi, Laben (formerly Bastogi), and Fiar (sold by American CGE to Sweden's Ericsson).

The trouble is that all the Italians think they can do everything, beginning with space vehicles. In short, whatever it takes to put the space shield into orbit and make it fly right. Selenia and Aeritalia are already bragging about their experience in that field and citing a record of relations with American industry. Their keenest interest lies in construction of the space platform on which there are to be radar and other equipment installed. SNIA-BPD (with ties to FIAT) offers references from the missile field. Augusta hasn't any, but would like something for itself and for a kindred company, Caproni, which right now is short of work.

Of course, for Star Wars there will have to be weapons proper. Italian industries have absolutely no distaste for that third area of collaboration. The Pentagon's plans mention a lot of things: laser cannon, missiles of all kinds, particle plasma guns, specially designed mirrors reminiscent of Archimedes' burning-glasses.

Selenia, SNIA, and Oto-Melara (Efim group) are all out there, ready to make missiles. FIAT-owned Whitehead is ready and willing to play. Ansaldo feels it is well-advanced in the laser design. Omi also radiates confidence in its optical instruments. And then there are all the usual Italian subsidiaries of foreign companies, headed, in the arms sector, by Contraves.

The Star Wars recruiting offices are still open, though. There may be new companies on the list. The only thing is that Italian industry's desire to help build the space shield will not always be satisfied. The big American companies (Rockwell, General Dynamics, and the rest) have no intention of letting go of anything much. If anything, they would rather buy the technologies they need from the Europeans and the Japanese. Negotiations to that end are already under way with Germany's Siemens, MBB, and Zeiss, as well as with France's Thomson and Matra. According to the Americans, there are only five or six promising partners among the Italians. The others can do a little carpentry, perhaps, but there will be no room for them in so delicate a phase as research.

The chances of being left out are therefore fairly good for a lot of our companies that aspire to the space shield. To get some more, the industrial lobby is pressing hard to get Italy to support Reagan's project at the political level, too, thereby winning Washington's good will. That, though, is precisely what Craxi cannot bring himself to do. For one thing, there is the summit meeting with Mitterrand on 13 June in Florence, and then the EEC Council of Ministers meeting in Milan on 28 June, and they happen to be the last two sessions of the Community under Italy's presidency. The government's goal is to round out its tenure in a blaze of glory with something that will get European solidarity off the ground, even if that something turns out to be Project Eureka. For the time being, however, Eureka definitely lacks charm in the eyes of the Italian defense contractors. Right now, they prefer Reagan's dollars.

[Boxed Section: "America Is All Very Well, But.."]

[Interview with Vittorio Olcese, by Tullio Fazzaroli, in Rome; date not specified]

"The eagerness of Italian industry to work, to do things, to be part of the American space defense effort, is laudable. And it seems quite understandable that entrepreneurs would be interested in the technological and economic opportunities that this undertaking can mean." Vittorio Olcese, of defense and coordinator of the Defense and Industry Committee, has surveyed the whole question of Italian industry's participation in the space-shield, and he sees nothing wrong with the feverish rush into "Star Wars" that is erupting among our entrepreneurs. "Any way you look at it," he says, "it is a sign of energy. Of course, it is astonishing that this business has aroused so much attention, even in companies that in the past had evinced only the most cursory interest in military technologies."

[Question] Italian industrial companies are stampeding, but very few of them have the proper credentials for working on the design of the space-shield. Aren't they doing a little wishful thinking?

[Answer] First and foremost, our corporate aspirations will have to reckon with the unknown, which has yet to be explored: that unknown is to what point and to what degree the Washington government and, especially, American industry, are willing to work with the Italians. Aside from that, to work on the space-shield, on a project that for 6 or 7 years will consist of nothing but research, the good-faith pledges the Italian companies are offering will simply not be enough.

[Question] What does that mean?

[Answer] That many are called, but few are chosen. Not every Italian company whose name you see in the news these days will even get to talk with the Americans. A rigorous screening process is under way right now to determine which companies are really in a position to take part in a project of this kind.

[Question] And what are the criteria?

[Answer] There are companies that already have enough technological experience to work with the Americans, There are cases in which Italian companies can compete on an equal footing in the research programs because they have been pouring investments into the research field for many years. But there is one prime criterion for selection: seek access primarily to fields that will enable us to develop the technologies we want most.

[Question] So that they may prove useful to Italian industry, even in non-military production...

[Answer] Of course. The first fallout from the technologies acquired in the design of the space shield will perforce be military. Working with the Americans today means a chance to keep abreast of all technological advances and perhaps even make use of them in the future in applications to a conventional European defense. This is why I believe it is really wrong-headed to argue that any participation by our industry in the American space shield would ipso facto be incompatible with the French-sponsored Eureka project.

6182

CSO: 5200/2715

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

FRG'S RAU ON SDI, PARTICIPATION

AU121015 Vienna Television Service in German 1915 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Interview with Johannes Rau, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia, by Austrian television reporter Paul Schulmeister on 11 September in Vienna--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Schulmeister] Mr Minister President Rau, the Bonn government has reproached you for having let the Soviets in Moscow enlist you, as it were, for strict rejection of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] space project and for advocating a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe. Is your position different from that of NATO in this respect?

[Rau] My position in Moscow is no different from my position in Bonn or in Duesseldorf, and those who reproach me with this are obviously astonished because they have only just noticed now what the SPD has decided and said in respect of these issues. I noticed with interest that the attitude toward SDI within the Federal Government and within the coalition is beginning to be more differentiated. I think this is very good.

[Schulmeister] But if the Soviet side were willing, as it is said unofficially, to dismantle up to 40 percent of its missiles and long-range bombers in the event that the SDI is abandoned, has the SDI not already proved its worth?

[Rau] Well, I think that such unofficial versions are merely rumors. I do not believe that disarmament can be carried out in the style of carpet sellers. I am not saying anything against carpet sellers, this may be a very honest business. But I think that statesmen have to talk to each other in a serious way, that the interests of the other parties also have to be taken into consideration and that one must advocate one's own interests.

CSO: 5200/2772

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

GREEK GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY CONSIDERING SDI PARTICIPATION

Papoulias Confirms Interest

NC111626 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] The government "is studying" the possibility of participating in the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" [SDI] known as "star wars".

This important admission is included in a written reply by Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias to an interpellation by New Democracy Deputy A. Andrianopoulos.

In his reply, the minister refers at length to "the Greek Government's permanent policy" which "aims at achieving peace, detente, and disarmament on a world scale" and reiterates the prime minister's relevant programs as well as his participation in the initiative of the 60.

However, regarding "star wars," the reply differentiates between the "military consequences" and the "technological aspects" of the program. It declares opposition only to the first part and recalls the EEC "Eureka" program -- the West European version of "star wars" -- which "is weighed more toward the development of new technologies than toward the military aspects." Greece already participates in the "Eureka" program.

The "news" however, is contained in the conclusion of the ministerial statement.

"The entire issue is under study by responsible Greek departments, always taking into consideration the permanent government positions on disarmament and arms as well as the possible benefits that our country could derive from the development of new technologies."

Spokesman Contradicts Papoulias' Remarks

NC111408 Paris AFP in English 1351 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Athens, Sept 11 (AFP) -- The Greek Government spokesman today contradicted a statement by Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias that Athens was studying the possibility of participating in the U.S. "star wars" research programme.

Spokesman Konstandinos Laliotis said that the government was "categorically opposed" to the "star wars" project, whose official name is the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Greece "rejects any programme linked to developing new technologies contributing to an increase in armaments, and for this reason is opposed to the American Strategic Defence Initiative," he said.

He added that Greece, a member of the European Economic Community (EEC), was meanwhile following "with interest" the Eureka project, a joint European high technology research programme proposed by France.

Mr Papoulias said yesterday in Parliament that the Greek Government was studying the possibility of Greece's participation in preliminary "star wars" research. The government's strongly pro-disarmament stance had not changed, he said, but participation was being studied in the light of the advantages Greece could derive from the "development of new technologies."

CSO: 5200/2772

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRAGUE CONDEMNS U.S. ASAT WEAPONS TEST

U.S. Seeks Military Supremacy

LD141052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Despite strong protests from peace and progressive organizations, a number of politicians and scientists, and the public in general, the government of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made the planned test of the ASAT antisatellite weapon at the Vandenberg airbase in California. Its target was a disused airforce satellite (?solvint). The test of a two stage, approximately 5 meter long rocket with a warhead was described as successful.

The majority of American television commentators emphasized that this was only a partial test of a space weapon designated for the destruction of strategically important military communication satellites. This space weapon is part of the extensive anti-satellite missile system and so-called "star wars project" that are being prepared.

In making this test Reagan's government has once again documented its firm resolve to continue the policy of the arms race, in particular where offensive nuclear weapons are concerned. In an effort to secure military supremacy over the USSR, the United States is not hesitating to implement an exceptionally dangerous space militarization program and thus create a reason to begin another round of the arms race.

U.S. Actions Contradict Words

LD141123 Prague CTK in English 1040 GMT 14 Sep 85

[By Jiri Chrat]

[Text] Prague [No date as received] (CTK) -- The ground test of a U.S. weapons-grade laser against a stationary missile section on Friday is clear evidence that the U.S. Administration is not interested in increasing security in the world and in eliminating the war threat.

This demonstration of force showed what stand is taken by the White House to the numerous disarmament proposals by the Soviet Union, including its unilateral pledge of 1983 not to deploy as the first any anti-satellite weapons in outer space as long as other states, including the USA, refrain from installation of any anti-satellite weapons in space.

The anti-satellite (ASAT) test, which was not the first of its kind the USA (as early as 1959,) the (U.S. carried out a dummy attack against Explorer 6), is a practical and clear denial of the Ronald Reagan administration's assertions that it wants to engage in serious disarmament talks with the Soviet Union and that it is interested in reduction of arms arsenals.

The provocative test which violates Soviet-U.S. treaties on anti-satellite defence systems limitation is also part of the U.S. tactics before the coming new round of the Geneva talks on space and nuclear weapons which open September 19.

As the U.S. wants to continue acting from the position of strength, it believes that this 'trump' will eventually make the Soviet Union agree to conclude an agreement giving advantages to the USA.

World Public 'Worried'

LD142233 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Late last night central European time, the United States carried out the anti-satellite missile test. According to agency reports, an obsolete U.S. satellite was shot down with a 2-stage missile. This test forms part of the dangerous "star wars" program. Our fellow worker Dr Ivan Broz now talks about the military and international implications of this program.

[Broz] What facts do we know about the test at this precise moment? United States' high flying F-15 plane is in the carrier. The plane launches a 5.5 meter 2-stage missile, at a speed of around 48,000 km per hour targeted with the help of a miniature infrared self-targeting instrument at the target. We also know who produces the missile. The first stage is produced by Boeing, the second by the [word indistinct] company. These companies must be pleased that the space target was hit yesterday. Within 2 years two fleets of these antisatellite systems will be operational. This means 36 aircraft and rockets. Millions of dollars more will stream to the credit side of the military-industrial complex account. The public is not happy, however. On the contrary the world public is worried. This is not just a routine experiment or a routine armament modernization. The task of this antisatellite missile is to eliminate at the moment of the first nuclear strike the Soviet early warning and communication satellites and deprive the USSR of the chance to retaliate. And this is, from the qualitative point of view, a totally new phenomenon in the military and political situation. Its significance is multiplied by the possibility of it developing directly into construction of antiballistic space weapon and as an attempt to upset the existing strategic balance to gain military supremacy.

According to the habits acquired by Washington, these plans, which are a very real danger to peace, are being concealed by persistent assurances that the new tests are allegedly not violating the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antiballistic weapons and that they will contribute to the success of the Geneva talks. This is absurd. Those who develop and test space weapons and claim that they will contribute to averting the militarization of space can only be people who have completely lost their common sense or who are consciously trying to deceive. The United States thus again ignored the Soviet proposal to join the moratorium on the test launching of antisatellite weapons, a moratorium that has been in force for the last 2 years and that has been fully observed by the USSR.

This fact is more significant because of its timing -- on the eve of the next round of Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons and several weeks prior to the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

CSO: 5200/3087

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRAGUE VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS PRIOR TO SUMMIT

LD131927 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Antonin Kostka commentary: "The Strange and Transparent Attitude"]

[Text] We must first take Eastern Europe and then the rest of the continent. We must form the Asiatic hordes into an attacking force. Our principal enemy is the United States. It is difficult to guess who is supposed to have made these statements because we do not possess a radio set powerful enough to be able to turn easily into one of the U.S. university broadcasts usually transmitted by local stations.

You have probably not heard President Reagan's speech in which the first citizen of America ascribes the above statements to Lenin. He further explains that this is linked with a goal that is acknowledged by Lenin and all subsequent Soviet leaders, this goal being the creation of a worldwide communist state. This is an assertion reminiscent of those torn from prewar tabloid brochures that even said that the Bolsheviks devoured babies. Also, it is noteworthy that even Goebbel's Nazi propaganda during the war did not sink to such hackneyed and obvious falsehoods.

It is depressing to think what the average intelligence of the U.S. citizen is if something like this can be seriously intended for the academic community. How easy it must be for irresponsible politicians to manipulate such naive people in the desired directions. This is why the responsibility for each word uttered from the prestigious heights of the presidential office -- that is in the United States where it goes without saying that the President represents the highest authority -- is so much greater.

In this context President Reagan's speech, which was the culmination of the recent feverish anti-Soviet campaign, sounded even more peculiar. This was a campaign in which Defense Secretary Weinberger and Vice President Bush called the nation into action to overcome the Soviet threat, which is said to be the main danger to the United States and to the world as a whole. This is the more peculiar because at the same time the White House keeps dispatching persistent assurances that the President is preparing responsibly and honorably for the meeting with top Soviet representative Mikhail Gorbachev and that he will try to do his best to improve U.S.-Soviet relations. This reminds me of a tasteless cartoon where a protagonist throws stones through his neighbor's windows to attract the neighbor's attention and make him come out to wish him good morning and inquire about his health.

The nature of Reagan's deeds and the whole anti-Soviet campaign in the United States is far simpler and in fact rather transparent. It is needed to add the notion of justice to Washington's present policy. The Washington leadership needs a reason to persist with its rigid and unyielding plans for a space arms buildup even at the price

of ruining all prospects for disarmament and detente and at the price of world catastrophe. Why does Washington not want understanding? Why is the success of the planned Soviet-U.S. summit and any other negotiation undesirable to Washington?

In short, Washington needs an alibi for its negative approach, its war preparations, and its power ambitions. But the alibi, which rests on the sort of weak lies and fabrications used by President Reagan in his radio speech, is very unreliable and deceptive, and could easily backfire, so that instead of protecting its author, it compromises and exposes him.

CSO: 5200/3087

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

INDIAN OPPOSITION TO STAR WARS PLAN AFFIRMED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 29 Aug 85 p 13

[Text] London, 28 Aug--India has opposed the U.S. Star Wars plan and has called for commencement of negotiations for concluding an agreement to prevent extension of the arms race to the outer space, reports PTI.

The stand of the nonaligned countries that the development of space weapons and arms race in outer space must be prevented at all costs was affirmed at the conference on disarmament last night in Geneva by the Indian ambassador to the United Nations there, Mr Muchkand Dubey, who called for negotiations within the forum of the conference for reaching an agreement on this.

Planned space weapons systems will take the nuclear arms race to a higher and qualitative different level of escalation, Mr Dubey told the conference.

He said that the implications of the new chain of action and reaction which the plan would set in motion were exceedingly grave not only for the countries who were being promised protection but also for the developing world.

The nonaligned countries did not see great relevance in the debate about workability of the Star Wars plan. Their assessment was that all attempts to defend nations from nuclear attacks by building a new weapons system are bound to fail and that such attempts would only accelerate the arms race, he said.

Rejecting the claim that the new weapons system would provide incentive for concluding arms control agreement between the superpowers, the Indian Ambassador referred to mutual distrust between the superpowers and said that the Star Wars plan itself had the clear effect of eroding confidence. Mr Dubey also voiced India's concern at efforts being made to develop anti-satellite weapons saying that satellites were part of peaceful effort to benefit mankind. A ban on testing, development and deployment of all kinds of anti-satellite weapons and destruction of all existing weapons was suggested by him.

The Indian Ambassador welcomed the unilateral Soviet decision to suspend all nuclear test explosions from August till the end of this year. The Soviet Union's intention to extend the suspension of nuclear testing beyond 1985, if the United States also joined, was also encouraging, he added. India hoped that not only the United States but all nuclear weapon states would join the Soviet Union in suspending nuclear tests to facilitate negotiations for a comprehensive test ban treaty, Mr Dubey said.

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

BRIEFS

SDI PLAN PROMPTS VISIT--Tokyo 5 Sep KYODO -- Japan is to send a mission to the United States shortly to study the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) plan before Tokyo decides whether or not to participate, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday. The officials said that the government wants to clarify Japan's stance toward its proposed part in the SDI, commonly called star wars, by the time U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger visits Japan in the middle of October. The mission will be made up of ranking members of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and the defense and science and technology agencies, the officials said. The United States has formally asked Japan to take part in the plan by means of a letter from Weinberger to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told U.S. President Ronald Reagan he "understood" the American position on the SDI plan when the two leaders met last January in Los Angeles, but no Japanese commitment has been made. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 5 Sep 85 OW]

CSO: 5260/026

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

DUTCH PARTY SEEKS CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE ON INF

The Hague ANP NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Sep 85 p 4

[Text]

The Hague, September 5 - The Labour party today called for enactment of a constitutional law which would leave beyond doubt the government's right to abrogate a treaty with the United States providing for the deployment of cruise missiles on Dutch soil.

It said the new clause to be added to the constitution should make it clear to the Nato allies that 'the Dutch government, and not the government of a foreign power, ultimately determines what happens in this country'.

Labour made the call in its written submission for the traditional parliamentary debate held towards the end of a cabinet's four-year term on possible changes to the constitution.

Any constitutional changes in the Netherlands are to be approved by the outgoing parliament as well as by the new parliament elected after the elections. The next general elections are due in May of next year.

The opposition Labour party called for a new constitutional law which would expound the government's right to abrogate 'at any time' treaties providing for the stationing of foreign troops on Dutch territory.

Fait Accompli

This would implicitly empower it to abrogate the controversial cruise missile treaty which the Lubbers government plans to conclude with the United States.

The Labour party has stated repeatedly that it will reverse any decision by the present government to deploy cruise missiles in the Netherlands if it returns to power after the elections.

The Lubbers government has said it will proceed with deployment of 48 cruise missiles if the Soviet Union has deployed more than 378 SS-20 missiles by November 1. Nato estimates that 423 SS-20s are now deployed.

Labour's proposed constitution law appears to be a response to some of the government's supporters who want to present Labour with a fait accompli by making a U.S.-Dutch cruise missiles treaty irreversible.

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

OPINION POLL ON CRUISE MISSILES IN NETHERLANDS

The Hague ANP NEWS BULLETIN in English 29 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Text]

H i l v e r s u m, August 28 - Fifty-four per cent of the Dutch people oppose the deployment of nuclear cruise missiles and plan to sign a petition aimed at keeping them out of Holland, according to the results of a public opinion poll.

The poll, broadcast on Dutch television last night, showed that 38 per cent favour deployment and that eight per cent have no opinion on the subject.

The figures were based on a recent telephone survey of 1,000 people commissioned by the KRO Catholic broadcasting association and were broadcast during the current affairs programme 'Brandpunt'.

Some 46 per cent said a decision on whether or not to deploy cruise should be taken by the present parliament while 43 per cent said the decision should be taken by the new parliament to be elected next May.

Forty-nine per cent said that once a decision is taken it should not be reversed by a new government, but 43 per cent said a new government could come back on a decision.

The centre-right coalition government is due to take its final decision on deployment of 48 cruise missiles on November 1.

In June of last year it said it would deploy the missiles by 1988 if the Soviet Union has deployed more than 378 SS-20 missiles by November 1. Nato currently estimates that 423 SS-20s have been deployed.

CSO: 5200/2771

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

DUTCH PEACE GROUPS LAUNCH ANTI-CRUISE PETITION

The Hague ANP NEWS BULLETIN in English 9 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Amsterdam, September 9 - With only weeks left before the Netherlands must decide on siting cruise missiles, the anti-nuclear movement here has launched a mass petition in an 11th hour bid to keep the arms off Dutch soil.

The anti-cruise committee (KKN) hopes to present millions of signatures to parliament next month before it decides on November 1 whether or not to accept 48 U. S. missiles.

The Netherlands is the last to make up its mind out of five European Nato countries earmarked for the medium-range weapons. Britain, West Germany, Italy and Belgium have already said yes.

The Dutch cabinet, threatened with a split on the issue in June 1984, decided to accept the missiles this November only if the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed had risen from the total at the time of 378.

Nato puts the current Soviet arsenal at 423 and recent official statements here suggest the government now sees cruise deployment as inevitable in the absence of a real Soviet freeze.

However, the Netherlands has a long history of neutralism and a strong pacifist movement which is highly suspicious of all questions nuclear. Moreover, recent polls suggest that more than 55 per cent of the population oppose deployment.

Angry Cartoon

The KKN's 'Volkspetitionnement' (people's petition) is the latest popular endeavour to persuade the government to resist pressure from Nato partners and hold out against the siting of the missiles.

Last year more than 20,000 citizens joined up to bring a legal case against the government in an unsuccessful attempt to have the cruise deployment declared illegal.

The petition was launched at a rally in Woensdrecht, small town near the Belgian border where the missiles will be sited if deployment is approved. The first 1,000 signatures came from notables including the Bishop of Breda and Nobel economics prize winner Jan Tinbergen

More than five million petition cards are being delivered to every household in the country.

Addressed to all members of the Dutch parliament, the cards read: 'I am against nuclear weapons. You must make a decision over deployment of cruise missiles on Dutch soil on November 1 and I ask you then to oppose deployment'.

The petition has the support of several local authorities and campaign posters depicting an angry cartoon character scribbling out a missile, are appearing all over the country.

'Week for Peace'

The KKN has been planning the petition for two years and has 80,000 volunteers ready to collect and count signatures. It will also stage a 'Week for Peace' around the country to promote the campaign and encourage people to send in their signature cards.

On October 26, less than a week before parliament debates the cruise issue, the petition will be presented to Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers during a rally in The Hague.

KKN Secretary Mient Jan Faber is confident of success. 'There will be no cruise missiles deployed here, of that I am sure', he told newsmen last week.

He was reluctant to name a target figure of signatures by which the success of the petition might be measured, but said he was confident that millions would sign.

The idea was first mooted in 1983 as the Netherlands, the last of the Nato countries earmarked for missiles, agonised over whether or not to deploy them.

Vociferous opposition to the missiles came from both the anti-nuclear movement and the centre-right Christian Democrat party of Lubbers, senior partner in the ruling coalition.

Threat to Govt.

The issue threatened to bring down the government but the postponement of a final decision until November, a compromise put forward by Lubbers himself, averted a crisis.

Since then the Netherlands has been the target of concerted pressure from the U.S. and allies in Europe who maintain that the standing of the Netherlands in Nato depends on deployment.

The petition has its opponents at home, led by the Committee for Multilateral Disarmament (ICTO), which pins its hopes on a handful of polls suggesting Dutch interest in the arms race is on the wane.

'Dutch deployment of cruise depends on the Soviets - so the people's petition is going to the wrong address. Don't sign it. Rip up your card', read ICTO leaflets now landing on doorsteps.

As the deadline for the parliamentary decision draws nearer, the battle for signatures both for and against the missiles becomes daily fiercer in the media and on the streets.

There have also been hints more could be at stake than the issue of deployment.

The influential newspaper NRC Handelsblad noted that the last national petition in the Netherlands in 1923, against a major reinforcement of the navy, was directly responsible for the downfall of the government of the day.

CSO: 5200/2774

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

SOVIET AMBASSADOR GRINEVSKIY SPEAKS AT OPENING SESSION

LD101225 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Stockholm, September 10 TASS -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed its work today.

Speaking at today's meeting Oleg Grinevskiy, ambassador-at-large, the head of the Soviet delegation, said that despite attempts by the USA and some of its NATO allies to hold back the progress of talks in Stockholm, there is a growing feeling among most European countries in favour of more active work by the conference so that it could achieve positive results. The Soviet Union, like many other participants in the conference, considers it necessary for the conferees to begin drafting, without delay, accords that would complete the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

Europe, the Soviet representative stressed, can and must play an important and indispensable role in the efforts to ensure a return to detente and to solving the key problems of its own security. Those are the aims behind the proposals of socialist countries at the Stockholm conference, proposals combining political initiatives with the major confidence-building measures in the military field.

CSO: 5200/1401

JPRS-TAC-85-035
25 September 1985

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

MOSCOW CRITICIZES NATO RESPONSE TO EAST BLOC PROPOSALS

LD101548 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] In Stockholm the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is going into another session. Taking part are 35 countries, among them the Soviet Union, the United States, and Canada. Our news analyst Yuriy Solton makes these remarks:

The conference is discussing problems that are topical not only for Europe.

If the overcast of mistrust and suspicion is dispelled in Europe the sky over the whole world will be clearer, because European security is linked inseparably with the security of the world at large. Europe is brimming with troops and bristling with nuclear arms. Should a military conflict erupt there, all will suffer. It stands to reason therefore that discussions at the Stockholm conference should focus, as they do, on the proposal advanced by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for a treaty to ban the use of military force. Such a treaty could be joined by any nation whether or not it's a party to a military alliance. The core of the proposed treaty would be a commitment not to be the first to use weapons against each other, either nuclear or conventional.

The proposal has met with the approval of neutral and nonaligned countries which regard such a treaty as a major political step towards confidence-building. The United States and its NATO partners in words have also acknowledged its value but have given no lucid reply so far. Neither can one describe as anything but sabotage their position in the field of military confidence measures. The socialist countries have introduced working documents on scaling down military exercises in Europe and making prior notification of any large-scale ground, naval or air force maneuvers or of any troop movement. But the NATO countries don't want to discuss these proposals in a serious manner. Their counter-plan for exchanging military information in fact provides for collecting intelligence about the socialist countries' military potential while leaving the United States free from the obligation to submit such information.

The conference in Stockholm has been going on for nearly 1 and 1/2 years now. A modicum of headway has been made but progress could have been much more dynamic but for the feet-dragging tactic of the United States and its NATO allies. And meanwhile more American nuclear missiles have been stationed in Europe as a result of which the level of military confrontation there has grown. The continent has become a storehouse for

American chemical weapons and a workshop for a long-term program to develop ultra-modern conventional weapons with yields close to nuclear ones. The Soviet Union views the work of the Stockholm conference as highly important. It believes that the meeting can and must contribute sizeably to the easing of international tension. The socialist countries are ready for constructive cooperation in working out concrete decisions, but the effort requires that the United States and its NATO allies finally take a similarly constructive approach.

CSO: 5200/1401

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

CSSR, GDR PROPOSE CHEMICAL WEAPONS TALKS TO FRG

Letter to Kohl

LD131005 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Today CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Werner Schattman, FRG ambassador to the CSSR. He handed him a letter from Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal addressed to Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The letter contains a proposal to the FRG Government to start talks with the CSSR and GDR about creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe.

In Berlin, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer presented a letter with similar contents from his government to the permanent FRG representative in the GDR.

Letter Summarized

LD151748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] CTK has published the text of the letter in which the CSSR Government turns to the FRG Government with a proposal to start talks on setting up a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe.

The letter says that the CSSR Government -- being aware of its responsibility for peace and the relaxation of tension in central Europe, and in the interest of security for both of its own peoples, as well as all European peoples -- suggests that the FRG Government contribute jointly toward disarmament and limitation of the arms race. The question of banning and liquidating chemical weapons has long been the topic of international negotiations. The Warsaw Pact countries, as well as other states, have already delivered their proposals in this direction. The CSSR and GDR governments have carried out the appropriate consultations concerning the given question and are turning to the FRG Government with the following:

The CSSR and GDR governments are of the opinion that realistic conditions for doing away with chemical weapons consist, above all, in setting up a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. This would facilitate liquidation of the stocks of chemical weapons in Europe and, moreover, would eliminate deployment of new and more dangerous kinds of chemical weapons, above all binary ones, on the territory of Europe. This was stressed also during the talks between the SED and SPD on establishing a zone free of chemical weapons, talks that ended with a joint political initiative.

Following nuclear weapons, chemical weapons are the most dangerous means of mass destruction, and their ban and complete liquidation cannot be delayed. This requires energetic effort on both a global and regional scale. The CSSR and GDR governments resolutely advocate an extensive agreement banning the development, production, and accumulation of chemical weapons, and advocate their destruction. At the same time, they are convinced that regional agreements on establishing a chemical weapon-free zone would mean concrete steps both on the way toward creating an atmosphere of trust, as well as toward a worldwide ban of these weapons.

On this basis, the CSSR and GDR governments are ready to conclude an agreement with the FRG Government that would lead to elimination of chemical weapons from the territory of the states that are immediate neighbors along the dividing line between the two military political pacts. As the states neighboring on the FRG, they want thus to help take concrete steps in central Europe to guarantee peace and security by reducing the arms race. They are convinced that the proposal submitted by the two governments could lead to concluding the appropriate agreements. Such an agreement would significantly contribute to strengthening security in Europe, as well as to the joint effort to relieve Europe of the threat stemming from the possible use of chemical weapons.

The CSSR and GDR governments propose to the FRG Government that talks be opened on establishing a chemical weapon-free zone that would, at first, include the territories of these three states. The CSSR and GDR are ready to submit their proposal on the given spheres of questions during these talks. They assume that the FRG, on its part, will also submit concrete proposals and views and that the agreement on setting up chemical weapon-free zones would be open to all the other interested states. The CSSR Government hopes for a positive reaction from the FRG Government and proposes to open the appropriate talks on the given question.

The inevitable preliminary contacts in this direction may be carried out along diplomatic lines, says the letter of the CSSR Government to the FRG Government proposing talks on establishing a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe.

CSO: 5200/3086

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

GDR'S FISCHER CONVEYS CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSAL TO FRG

Letter to Kohl

LD131247 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- Today GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR, and handed him a letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. It proposes that the FRG Government begin negotiations with the GDR and the CSSR on the establishment of a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe.

CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek conveyed a similar letter from his government to the FRG ambassador to the CSSR.

Text of Proposal

LD160833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 16 Sep 85

["Letter From Erich Honecker to the FRG Chancellor: Government of the GDR Proposes a Joint Contribution to Disarmament and Arms Limitation" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following letter to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl:

Dear Federal Chancellor: Making efforts to fulfill her responsibility for peace and detente in central Europe and the security interests of her own and all European peoples, the GDR Government proposes to the FRG Government that a joint contribution to disarmament and arms limitation be made.

The question of the prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons has already been a subject of international discussion for a long time. The Warsaw Pact countries, as well as other states, have also made proposals on this.

The GDR and CSSR governments have conducted appropriate consultations on this matter and resolved to address the FRG Government with the following:

"The GDR and CSSR governments are of the view that real opportunities for the removal of chemical weapons, particularly for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe exist. Thus, liquidation of the stocks of chemical weapons in this area could

be achieved, and the deployment of new, extraordinarily dangerous forms of such weapons, above all of binary weapons on European soil, could be excluded. This has also been shown by the talks held between the SED and SPD on creation of a chemical weapon-free zone, talks that were concluded with proposal of the political initiative of which you are aware.

"After nuclear weapons, chemical weapons are the most dangerous means of mass extermination. Their prohibition and complete removal are extremely urgent. What is necessary are energetic efforts on both a global and regional scale. The governments of the GDR and CSSR are logically committed to a comprehensive convention on prohibition of the development, manufacture, and storage of chemical weapons and on their destruction. At the same time, they are convinced that regional agreements on the creation of chemical weapon-free zones would signify concrete steps toward confidence building and toward a worldwide prohibition of these weapons.

"Proceeding from this, the GDR and CSSR governments are ready to conclude an agreement with the FRG Government that would lead to the removal of chemical weapons on the territories of the countries that lie directly on the dividing line between the two military political alliances.

"With this proposal, they want, as neighboring states of the FRG, to contribute to concrete steps being taken to guarantee peace and security by way of the reduction of armaments.

"We are convinced that the proposal put forward by both governments can lead to an appropriate agreement. Such an agreement would be an important contribution to the strengthening of security in Europe and to the joint efforts that have the aim of freeing Europe of the dangers of chemical weapon use.

"The GDR and CSSR governments propose to the FRG Government that negotiations begin on the creation of a free chemical weapon-free zone that should first comprise the territories of these three states. The GDR and CSSR are ready to propose in these negotiations their concepts on the related issues. They proceed from the view that the FRG, for her part, will contribute her concrete proposals and considerations, and that the agreement on creation of a chemical weapon-free zone is open to all other interested states."

The GDR Government hopes for a positive reaction on the part of the FRG Government and proposes to enter negotiations on this matter. The necessary arrangements could take place via diplomatic channels.

Yours sincerely, Erich Honecker

CSO: 5200/3084

NUCLEAR-FREE-ZONE PROPOSALS

FIJI CHRISTIANS URGED TO BAN NUCLEAR WARSHIPS

Suva THE FIJI TIMES 24 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] A higher economic justice than capitalism, and alcohol-free society and the banning of nuclear warships from Fiji's ports were among the Christian challenges facing Fiji, Methodist evangelist the Reverend Dr Sir Alan Walker told a rally in Suva yesterday.

Speaking at the final rally of the Methodist Church's 150th Anniversary celebrations, Sir Alan also called for a united Fiji "rejecting every form of racism which would divide Fijian from Indian".

"The inspiration of the 150th celebrations is a challenge to extend and deepen the influence of Christ in Fiji."

Calling Fiji one of the "finest and freest societies in the world", Sir Alan said the Christian God trans-

formed Fiji from darkness to light and was the hope of modern Fiji and the world.

Being a Christian in Fiji meant worshipping God faithfully and resisting the influence of Westerners who would destroy the Christian Sunday.

It meant building up the family, living purely, chastely and in fidelity.

It meant refusing alcohol, caring for the poor and making sure that no one remained in want in Fiji.

He called for Christians to work for a higher economic justice than what capitalism provided, with the riches of the earth being shared more justly and not resting until there is work for all.

Sir Alan urged Fiji to become a nation of peace-

"All human beings were made for unity and for fellowship with God."

"Becoming alienated from God creates divided, broken personalities.

"Sin kills more people than cancer or heart-disease.

"Disturbed, discordant people bring division and tension into human relationships.

"When broken personalities achieve positions of power, as in Hitler, they become a cause of war," Sir Alan said.

makers and to join New Zealand in banning nuclear warships from Fiji harbours.

He called for the making of a truly indigenous church, baptising the joy and vitality of Fijian music into the worship of God and the life of the church.

"Put evangelism first in Fiji and become a truly missionary church serving the world," Sir Alan said.

His final message to all Fiji people was to become reconciled with God.

CSO: 5200/4356

NUCLEAR TESTING

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO INDIAN GROUP ON MORATORIUM

LD061856 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 6 TASS -- The Indian Nonaligned Movement Institute has sent a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, ardently welcoming to the Soviet Union's decision to halt unilaterally any nuclear blasts as a new major peaceful initiative of the USSR aimed at lessening tensions and creating a favourable climate for international cooperation and mutual understanding in strengthening peace worldwide.

The reply message from Mikhail Gorbachev says:

"I sincerely thank the leadership of the Indian Nonaligned Movement Institute for the warm, friendly message, for the ardent expression of support for the Soviet Union's peaceable foreign policy initiatives, directed at lessening international tensions and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

"I would like to remind that in the interests of creating favourable conditions for concluding an international treaty on a complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the USSR has repeatedly proposed the states possessing nuclear weapons that agreement be reached on a moratorium on all nuclear blasts. Unfortunately, this has not been achieved so far. Our latest initiative on that issue is not to everybody's liking in the West. The U.S. Administration does not display the wish to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has unilaterally halted nuclear blasts till the end of the year. Washington is continuing its policy of building up the arms race and is continuing nuclear testing. Meanwhile, if the USA acceded to our initiative this would make it possible to prolong the moratorium introduced by us and considerably improve the prerequisites for the resolution of the problem of ending nuclear testing as a whole.

I wish to stress that the USSR has persistently sought the elimination of nuclear weapons since the latter have appeared. We will further consistently carry on a search of ways towards eliminating the threat of nuclear war, for preserving peace on earth.

Practical measures in the field of disarmament would make it possible to release enormous funds and place them at the service of mankind's peaceful development, including for the resolution of such acute problems as poverty, hunger, diseases and illiteracy, which have not yet been eradicated in many countries that were targets of colonial exploitation and plunder in the not too distant past.

The Soviet people highly appreciate India's contribution to the struggle for peace and security of peoples. The voice of the 700-million-strong peaceloving Indian people is

headed not only in Asia, but also far outside it. Being the recognized leader of the Nonaligned Movement, India does much for strengthening and developing it.

We are deeply convinced that the dynamically developing friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, their commitment to peace are an important factor in preventing the threat of thermo-nuclear war and preserving life on earth".

CSO: 5200/1403

END