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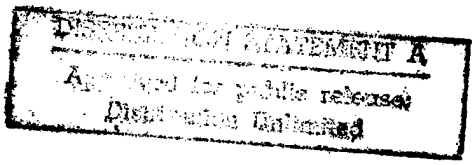
Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL



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WORLDWIDE REPORT
ARMS CONTROL

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS: U.S. ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN 'STAR WARS'

Plans for EDI Hit

LD072048 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- TASS political observer Alexy Grigoryev writes:

The ailment which can be described as a "military-political insanity" is growing progressively worse in certain political circles of the West. In addition to the plans for the sinister SDI programme whose implementation threatens the world with a catastrophe from space, a programme of "star wars" of a lesser scale, the so-called European Defence Initiative (EDI) is now started being developed on the banks of the Rhine and Thames, the Seine and Tibris, with the encouragement from Washington.

The EDI programme is publicised the loudest in the FRG. The West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner is making the use for the purpose not only of the mass media in his own country but also of those abroad. Writing recently in the U.S. "STRATEGIC REVIEW" he called for the creation of anti-missile defence for Europe based on the use of more up-to-date equipment. According to him, the construction of units of anti-missile defence in Europe is necessitated by the "Soviet menace" and is required for the consolidation of the NATO alliance.

These arguments are nothing new, but then the reason for Bonn's particular activity in the matter is not new either. In the fifties, the FRG ruling circles were explaining their attempt to equip the Bundeswehr with nuclear weapons by the striving for "military-strategic equality" with partners in NATO. Nowadays they try to get hold of nuclear weapons via the "space bridge", through involving West German firms in the implementation of SDI.

The secret agreements to this effect between the Governments of the USA and the FRG apparently far from satisfied the hopes of the Bavarian and Rhine war industry concerns for a sizeable slice of the space pie since the White House and the Pentagon clearly view the SDI as a street with one-way traffic, for the brain drain and the pumping of the latest technology from Western Europe.

This is why they in Bonn, Paris, London, and Rome clutch at the West European space programme. And they laud it in the same words as the U.S. SDI. They hammer away that the programme has exclusively "defensive" nature, that it is called upon to prevent the turning of Europe into a zone of decreased security after the "SDI covers the USA by an impenetrable shield".

But the replacement of the title "SDI" with "EDI" will not help to prove what is impossible to prove. While they in Washington make assurances that the creation of

space arms will make nuclear arms "impotent", Moscow believes that it is reasonable and safe simply to destroy the existing armaments and not to create new ones. While they in Bonn think that the implementation of EDI will protect U.S. first-strike nulcear weapons ("Pershing-2" and cruise missiles) deployed in the FRG territory, it is asked in Moscow: Is it not simpler to accept the Soviet proposal and rid entire Europe of nuclear arms and chemical weapons?

Emergence of new generations of anti-missile weapons in Western Europe will become a serious destabilising factor in the military-strategic balance of forces, will lead to the erosion of international agreements arresting the arms race. The U.S. "WALL STREET JOURNAL" makes this admission and a TASS observer cannot but get along with such a conclusion.

'Illusory But Dangerous Attempt'

LD051547 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: In the NATO capitals they are increasingly claiming what they call the "inevitable" need for Europe to have a large-scale ground- and space-based antimissile defense of its own.

Industrial monopolies in a number of West European countries, mostly those which have already agreed to join efforts with the United States in the "star wars" project, are developing air-borne ABM systems with electronic-optic and other guidance aids for antimissile missiles and doing research into rail ground and ground-based lasers as a defense against missiles.

The name for the plan to militarize outer space above Western Europe has already been invented. It is "the European Defense Initiative" (EDI). The advocates of various plans for an ABM defense for West Germany, France and Britain are trying to "justify" them by arguing that the United States has finally set course to outer space militarization and Western Europe should not stay outside the process. Public discussions are under way on the advantages of building a "purely European" antimissiles defense which would allegedly make it possible to preserve the West European countries' independence from Washington.

But there can be no question of independence for the West European NATO countries in the event of their building an ABM system of their own. The EDI fits in fully with the U.S. "star wars" plans and will only make it possible to tie Western Europe even more securely to the U.S. plans to militarize outer space at the expense of West Europeans themselves.

The EDI will be another illusory but dangerous attempt to protect the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles in the European theater of operations against retaliation in case the United States launches a "limited" nuclear war.

The argument of ensuring West European independence through the EDI is all bluff serving U.S. selfish ends in the continent.

It is only recently that the leaders of the two West European nuclear powers, Britain and France, were arguing with ardor that the construction of large-scale ABM defenses first in the United States and then in the USSR would reduce the significance of their own "limited strategic offensive forces" to nil.

In Paris and London alike they were declaring that this contradicted the national interests of their countries and they would press strongly for the United States to comply with the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty of 1972.

Now the NATO countries' governments have, obviously under, U.S. pressure, "forgotten" those arguments. The EDI supporters are contending that after the realization of the U.S. "star wars" program and the reply measures by the Soviet Union Western Europe "will be left defenseless" and "become a zone of diminished security" and that for this reason insted of limiting the ABM defenses of the USSR and the United States it is necessary to deploy them on a large scale, including in Western Europe. If the leaders of the European NATO countries are really concerned about security problems, wouldn't it be more logical for them to join efforts for keeping outer space peaceful, for eliminating medium-range nuclear weapons in the European zone and excluding nuclear weapons from the life of mankind?

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR'S RYZHKOV STRESSES SDI IN TALKS WITH FRG'S BANGEMANN

PM091340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[Excerpts]

Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin on 8 April West German Minister for Economics Martin Bangemann, a co-chairman of the Soviet-West German Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation who is staying in the Soviet Union in conjunction with the 14th session of this commission. During the conversation they discussed bilateral relations and pressing international problems.

In view of the highly important foreign policy initiatives set forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement and at the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet side stressed the urgent need for all states to exert efforts to prevent an arms race in space and terminate it on earth, refraining from everything that could contradict these aims.

In this connection, it was pointed out that by signing secret agreements on the involvement of West German firms and organizations in the U.S. SDI program, the West German Government has in fact embarked on the path of harnessing the country's industrial, scientific, and technological potential to implement the dangerous U.S. plans to militarize space.

The West German Government thus is assuming grave responsibility for the escalation of the nuclear arms race and the continued heightening of world tension. It was said that this line taken by the FRG, as well as its participation in the disorganizing activities of NATO agencies in the field of trade with the East, cannot but burden the FRG's relations with the Soviet Union.

Setting forth the position of the West German Government on SDI, Martin Bangemann claimed that the agreements signed in Washington are not of a military nature.

Taking part in the conversation, which passed in a businesslike atmosphere, were the following: On the Soviet side -- A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Minister of Foreign Trade B.I. Aristov; and A.P. Bondarenko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's third European section; on the West German side -- FRG Ambassador to the USSR J. Kastl and D. Vogel, press secretary at the FRG Ministry for Economics.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW INTERVIEWS SHATALOV ON 'STAR WARS, SPACE

LD042055 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Interview with General Vladimir Shatalov, chief of the Soviet cosmonaut training center; Shatalov in Russian with superimposed English translation; date and place not given; questioners not identified--recorded]

[Excerpts] April 12th marks 25 years since the first manned spaceflight was accomplished by Yuriy Gagarin. Since then, cosmonautics has advanced very greatly: 199 persons have made spaceflights and some of them not one but several. For instance, General Vladimir Shatalov of the USSR, now chief of the Soviet cosmonauts' training center, made three spaceflights and was the first [to] dock with another spacecraft in orbit. We now bring you an interview in English translation with Gen Shatalov, in which he discusses the two possible ways of using space: for peaceful purposes or for military purposes.

[Question] What do you think of the idea of "Star Wars"? It is reported that President Reagan doesn't approve of the use of this term, since the threat implicit in it scares people.

[Shatalov] Yet the American administration has no intention of abandoning the idea of deploying a new antirocket defense system, elements of which would be based in space. The White House is bent on persuading the world that such a system would be set up exclusively for defensive purposes and the United States needs it to protect the continent from Soviet aggression. There is no sense on commenting on President Reagan's claim that there exists a possibility of Soviet aggression. Our unchangeable peace stand is well known and has nothing in common with aggressive plans. As for the claim that a space-based antirocket system would be a purely defensive system, I cannot agree with such a claim. The American space vehicles tested in recent years offer the opportunity to carry out a surprise nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and its allies as well as to shoot down space vehicles in orbit around the earth.

[Question] So actually, the American "Star Wars" program is designed to achieve domination in space, and from space threaten the rest of the world?

[Shatalov] Exactly, but when you look at these programs there is another thing you should remember: for instance, it would be naive to think that the Soviet Union could shut its eyes to such a serious danger. Should it become a reality, we shall be compelled to take effective measures for our own protection. We most certainly don't want such a turn of events, but such measures will become a necessity. So no matter how the United States prefers to describe its "Star Wars" program its essence is to open the way to the militarization of space and start an arms drive up there.

[Question] And how do you see the future of space?

[Shatalov] The future that space offers mankind is already being translated to concrete projects, that is power stations operating in space, the production of unique materials on space stations, the testing of new technologies, the formation of permanent space dwellings, which were the dream of the father of cosmonautics, Konstantin Tsiolkovskiy. A great deal has to be done, not for our personal glory or for the sake of new records, but for the further advancement of all of mankind.

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SOVIET COMMENTARY ON ITALIAN SDI INVOLVEMENT

PM081037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Zafesov commentary: "In the Role of Underlings"]

[Text] Rome -- The Italian Government has now officially announced its intentions of joining in the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI).

At a joint session of the Senate Foreign Affairs and Defense Committees, Minister of Foreign Affairs G. Andreotti, stated that "the moment has come to define, together with the United States, the framework within which Italian companies could take part in the research phase of SDI." Defense Minister G. Spadolini added that future cooperation "requires agreement at government level."

As though forseeing a negative reaction from the public, both ministers hurried to conceal the dangerous nature of the matter behind a screen of various stipulations. They tried to lull the Italians' concern with empty assertions, such as that "the research section of the ('star wars' -- G.Z.) program will not have a negative effect on the stability of the strategic equilibrium on a global scale."

A strange statement, it must be admitted. The leading Italian ministers, if anyone, should realize that the main aim of Washington's SDI is precisely to change in their favor the established approximate equilibrium of forces. And this, in turn, threatens to push the world toward a new spiral of the arms race, with unpredictable consequences.

Nor can the claims that Italy supposedly cannot miss the opportunity for "its industry to take part in scientific and technical cooperation" stand up to criticism.

First, the United States has so far displayed interest only in a few Italian projects. Second, as Carlos Rubia, the well-known Italian physicist and Nobel prizewinner, points out, the very idea that "progress in technology requires the development of new methods of destroying people" is absurd.

The government statement gave rise to sharp criticism. On behalf of the Italian Communist Party, Senator G. Procacci came out against space militarization plans.

Left-wing independent Senator E. Milani assessed the ministers' position as a de facto involvement in SDI, for which they are now trying to create a political basis.

Despite wide demands for the problem of participation in SDI to be taken beyond the bounds of the two Senate committees, the government is trying to prevent general parliamentary debates. It is clearly under pressure from its ally across the ocean and its own military monopolies.

Meanwhile the opposition to U.S. "star wars" plans is growing and not only in Italian parliamentary and political circles. The Italians, who not long ago were made to accept U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on their territory, evidently do not want to become Washington's underlings in its new militarist venture.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS REPORTS AUSTRALIA WITHHOLDING SUPPORT OF SDI

LD092035 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Canberra April 9 TASS -- Australian Defence Minister Kim Beazley stated in parliament on Tuesday that Australia would not officially participate in the "star wars" programme or in SDI-related research. He emphasized that the government did not intend to enter into any negotiations with the USA on the conclusion of agreements the kind of those which had already been signed or were being worked out between the United States, Britain, the FRG or Japan. Mr. Beazely pointed out that the Australian Government did not support the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) concept and that it would not conduct any negotiations on a broad agreement of that kind.

The Australian defence minister said this in parliament in answer to a question about the Australian Government's stand in connection with local press reports that the country's government was ostensibly prepared to make a compromise under the pressure of the ally across the ocean: not to prevent private companies and research organisations from participating in the SDI programme provided their activities are not directly connected with the development of space weapons. The reports sparked off an outburst of indignation among the public and wrathful statements by representatives of the scientific circles and mass media of the country that the entire "star wars" programme is aimed at creating space weapons and that, therefore, it is impossible to engage in peaceful research within the SDI framework.

"THE AUSTRALIAN" newspaper reports that at the same time no firm promises to prevent the participation of Australian business in the implementation of the SDI were voiced at the meeting of the parliamentary group of the ruling Labour Party.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES FRG SDI PARTICIPATION

LD091938 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Soviet ambassador to Helsinki, V.M. Sobolev, explained the recent Soviet arms limitation proposals at a press conference today. Sobolev criticized the U.S. SDI plans saying that they could endanger the nuclear weapons balance and transfer the arms race into space, in which case it would be almost impossible to control.

Sobolev was asked, among other things, about his view of the West German Government's decision to permit FRG enterprises to participate in the U.S. SDI research.

Ambassador Sobolev said the decision of the FRG Government conflicts with the earlier statements by the country's leadership according to which never again will a threat to world peace and security originate from German soil.

FRG Minister for Economics Martin Bangemann recently signed an agreement in the United States on the participation of FRG enterprises in the star wars plans.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

BRIEFS

TASS ON JAPANESE SDI DISCUSSION--Tokyo, 10 Apr (TASS)--The Japanese Government will shortly set up a special body to decide on participation in the American "Strategic Defence Initiative" programme, according to Koichi Kato, director-general of the Defense Agency. He disclosed, speaking in parliament, that the new commission would study U.S. proposals gathered by the third delegation of experts from government agencies and private concerns, who recently completed a tour of U.S. military space centres. Government officials announced earlier that the decision on Japan's involvement in the "Star Wars" programme could be adopted on the basis of the delegation's recommendations. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 10 Apr 86 LD] /9274

USSR PUBLISHES BOOK ON PEACEFUL SPACE USE--The second volume of the two-volume publication "The USSR's Struggle for the Peaceful Use of Outer Space" ["Borba SSR za Mirnoye Ispolzovaniye Kosmosa"] (1957-1985), prepared by the USSR Foreign Ministry, has been published. The volume includes the most important treaties, accords, and UN resolutions relating to problems of outer space. The section "Our Aim--The nonmilitarization of Outer Space" publishes speeches by M. S. Gorbachev expounding Soviet proposals aimed at preventing the appearance of nuclear weapons in outer space. Other documents and items are also published. The collection is published by the Political Literature Publishing House. [Text] [TASS report: "For a Peaceful Outer Space"] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 3] /9274

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U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

USSR'S ZIMYANIN, FRG DELEGATION DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

LD112102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1631 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS) -- A group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today continued conversations at the USSR Supreme Soviet with a delegation from the Disarmament and Arms Control Subcommission of the West German Bundestag, led by Egon Bahr, chairman of the subcommission. Taking part in the conversations from the Soviet side were the following: USSR Supreme Soviet deputies Yevgeniy Velikhov, Georgiy Zhikov, Yuriy Izrael, and other officials. From the West German side: Deputies of the Bundestag Guenter Vergeugen of the Social Democratic Party, Juergen Todenhoeffer of the Christian Democratic Union, Hans Huyn of the Christian Social Union, Helmut Schaeffer of the Free Democratic Party, and Torsten Lange of the "Greens" party.

The sides held a thorough exchange of opinions about topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations. Zimyanin stressed the importance of intensive political dialogue which would facilitate the solution of burning problems and the return of international relations to the channel of detente. Resolute actions by all nations aimed at ending the arms race, above all nuclear arms, and preventing its spread to space and reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe are needed now more than ever, he said.

The West German parliamentarians' attention was drawn to the historic significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's January statement which advanced a program for the total elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the beginning of the 3d millennium. The Soviet side made a principled assessment of the U.S. Government's refusal to stop nuclear testing and join the USSR's real and concrete efforts directed at ending the nuclear arms race and abolishing nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union, it was said, favors reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe and is prepared to cooperate on that issue with all countries on the continent, including the FRG.

It was stressed that by signing the secret agreements on West German involvement in the American program to devise space strike weapons, Bonn is assuming equal responsibility with the United States for undermining world security. Zimyanin said that the Soviet Union's principled position, oriented at mutually beneficial cooperation with the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty and consideration for the two countries' interests, remains unchanged. The USSR is firmly committed to the preservation and multiplication of the experience accumulated in bilateral cooperation, he pointed out.

Bahr stressed the importance of the proposals set forth in Gorbachev's 15 January statement, directed at preserving peace on earth. The sides held a detailed and frank discussion on these issues, with both sides discussing their views. The meeting's participants came out in favor of devloping inter-parliamentary contacts. The West German parliamentarians left Moscow on the same day.

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U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

PRAVDA PUBLISHES GORBACHEV SPEECH IN TOLYATTI

PM100805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86 First Edition pp 1-3

["Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's Speech at a Meeting With Working People of Tolyatti City"--PRAVDA headline]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades!

I am sincerely glad to meet with you. On behalf of the party Central Committee I cordially greet the workers of the Volga Automobile Plant [VAZ] and representatives of Tolyatti's other labor collectives and all inhabitants of this major industrial center of the country.

A Line of Peace Against the Line Leading to War

Comrades, now to international affairs — the last part of my speech.

The other day I had a meeting with U.S. congressmen and promised them I would also tell you what I told them: We do not have two policies; we have one policy that expresses the interests of the Soviet people and takes account of the interests of all other peoples.

The 27th CPSU Congress produced a comprehensive analysis of all the contradictoriness [protivorechivost] and interconnectedness [vzaimosvyazannost] in today's world. What is needed to resolve its problems is an entirely new way of thinking, an innovative approach, and an awareness of the fact that the arms race and the development of military technology have reached a critical point. This is what we proceed from. In so doing, we understand that we exist side by side in world politics with an opposite system in class terms and are confronted by just as serious a reality from the point of view of safeguarding peace as the United States. Meanwhile, the leadership of that country cannot drop past habits and, to all appearances, does not want to reckon with the reality of the USSR. This fact, however, does not stop us from seeking a way out of confrontation. For there is simply no alternative. The other alternative is a race toward nuclear catastrophe. Our conduct and our policy are prompted not only by our principles and morality but also by the fact that we understand that any other approach is unrealistic. That is why I went to Paris and Geneva. That is why the Soviet Union has

Today I took a look at your new city, which produces a good impression. You feel that people put a lot of soul into its construction and saw to it that you can live comfortably here and rest well. I know that 43 kindergartens and 20 schools have been constructed in the city over the past 5 years, and 34,000 families have obtained new apartments. And your plans for the next 5-year period are also impressive There will be a substantial increase in the supply of housing and preschool and school establishments.

I also know about the difficulties which you still have. There are complaints about the water supply, heating, and the quality of housing construction. Soviet organs and construction workers must do some work in this regard, and plant collectives must help them. Deputies must work more actively. For the majority of deputy groups are made up of your own emissaries. Thus, their militancy too must be a worker, VAZ militancy. The social sphere embraces the vital interests of millions of people and concerns the needs of every person.

VAZ team leader Viktor Fedorovich Chvanov and Sergey Ivanovich Agapov have spoken here and, on behalf of their comrades, proposed working at least 4 free days this year on constructing hospitals, schools, and houses of culture. I realize that you all approve this. On behalf of the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee general secretary supported this useful initiative.

To Develop Initiative and Enhance Responsibility and Exactingness

both sides agreed that there would be no winners in a nuclear war, just as in the nuclear arms race. However, when we put forward a simple and clear stage-by-stage plan for the reduction and elimination of the nuclear arms arsenals, we were told "No."

Or else, they have kept harping over the years that the Russians cannot be trusted because they do not permit on-site inspection. We have agreed to it. In response, President Reagan offers to verify not a ban on nuclear explosions but the procedure of improving nuclear weapons. As a U.S. newspaper aptly remarked the other day, it is the same as asking a man advocating the abolition of capital punishment to witness an execution.

We, naturally, have not accepted and will not accept it. We put the matter differently: Let us discuss both our proposal on ending explosions and the U.S. proposal of verification. The only thing the U.S. Administration seems to have left from Geneva is talk about a new meeting between the U.S. President and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. To make the matter absolutely clear, I will repeat again: I stand for holding such a meeting. We make no preconditions for it. However, we want it to pass in accordance with what the President and I agreed on; namely, it should mark **a step forward**, that is, produce **practical** results toward ending the arms race.

One more thing. It can take place if the atmosphere of Geneva is preserved or, it would be more correct to say, **revived**. Just look at what is taking place. Shortly, after Geneva, an anti-Soviet campaign was relaunched with new force in the United States, full of every type of fabrication and insult to our state.

Then, more serious matters arose: namely, the demand that the Soviet Union reduce the number of its diplomats in New York by 40 percent. A U.S. naval squadron appeared off the shores of the Crimea; they made it plain the action was sanctioned by the top authorities. An attack was carried out against Libya to show U.S. might and to demonstrate that it is, allegedly, at liberty to do whatever it wishes. A high-yield nuclear explosion is being carried out in Nevada with an obviously provocative purpose on the eve of the expiration of our moratorium. And when we proposed a meeting without delay on just one truly urgent question, that of nuclear explosions, it took less than 24 hours to answer "No."

Do they in Washington think that they are dealing with faint hearts? Do they believe that today it is possible to behave like compulsive gamblers? Is this how they in the United States understand the spirit of Geneva? Do they think that we do not see how the just started Soviet-U.S. dialogue is being misused to cover the implementation of military aims? All this makes one wonder, involuntarily, what content and what meaning Washington is imparting to a new Soviet-U.S. meeting.

And what about Western Europe? In reply to our proposals, which are also meeting the wishes of the European public and many governments, they are now saying to us: The U.S. missiles cannot be removed from Europe because the Soviet Union, supposedly, has more conventional weapons. But our January statement unambiguously also offers reductions in conventional weapons and armed forces.

They also say another thing: The United States, they say, will have to take the missiles across the ocean while Moscow will merely ship them to Siberia, from which they can be easily and promptly carried back. In so doing, they pretend not to know that the USSR offers the **elimination** of the missiles rather than their transfer anywhere. In sum, they stand for peace in words, but for missiles in fact. No, evidently neither Britain nor France is displaying a serious approach here.

Take the attitude toward the Strategic Defense Initiative. The West European governments and big business are using all sorts of pretexts for becoming increasingly involved in that disastrous plan and are thus becoming accomplices in a new, even more dangerous round of the arms race.

Finally, perhaps, the most essential point. The United States is putting its "star wars" program into full gear. The President claims this is a defensive and non-nuclear program. But the general in charge of that project publicly describes how the space weapon will hit the enemy on earth, while the U.S. defense secretary says it also includes nuclear components.

I say, frankly, that if the United States persists in that course, contrary to common sense, we will find a convincing response and not necessarily in space. We know well the potential of contemporary science and our own potential. There is nothing that the United States can do that we cannot. We can do everything. But we are against such a choice. We are against the absurd U.S. weapons logic. To us a ban on space strike weapons is not a problem of fearing a lag behind but a problem of responsibility.

I wish to say the following in that connection: It is time to give up building relations with the USSR on erroneous concepts, on illusions. One of the most dangerous such illusions is that the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and calls are evaluated as a sign of weakness. Well then, the arms race will not wear us out, we will not be removed from outer space and will not be overtaken in technology. Nothing good will come of these attempts.

As is evident from numerous letters coming in to the Central Committee, quite a few of our people are concerned about whether it will happen that, under cover of conversations about peace and fruitless talks, the West will make a spurt forward in arms that we will not manage to react to. I can assure you, comrades, this will not happen. We can clearly see the difference between words and deeds. So the policy of the Soviet Union takes into account the entire sum total of real factors. We will not be taken unawares. The Soviet state has repeatedly proven that it will be able to meet any challenge. If need be, it will also respond in due manner this time.. We do not claim greater security, as the 27th congress placed on record. However, we will not agree to less security either.

Nobody, certainly, expected that the implementation of our program of advancement toward peace without wars and weapons would proceed smoothly, like a Zhiguli car running on a good asphalt road. We are in for a long, tough struggle. Not only detente, but even a warming in Soviet-U.S. relations does not suit certain circles. They are trying to find any pretext to wreck the improvement in the international situation that began to manifest itself after Geneva. The whole world knows who they are. They are the circles associated with the military business, those who personify the military-industrial complex, sending its representatives to the upper echelons of power and taking them back after they loyally serve it there. They are those who earn billions on the arms race and confrontation.

At the congress we outlined the main directions in the struggle against nuclear war, and we will act consistently and perseveringly. We have great opportunities.

Our true friends, the socialist countries, are with us in this great effort. We have a special responsibility to them. This is the common responsibility for the destiny of socialism. It is very important that we pursue the policy of peace jointly, coordinating our strategy for the long term and each important step toward peace.

A majority of the world community is for preserving peace, including the states and peoples of the nonaligned countries and the "Third World" and the working people of the capitalist countries.

We are for preserving the impetus of Paris and Geneva. We will not let ourselves be provoked, neither will we pour fuel onto the cold war bonfire being kindled now. One should not play politics in this nuclear age.

We will count on the common sense of the working people of all countries, the common sense of ordinary people, the growing sense of self-preservation, and the awareness of new realities by political figures and parties, including NATO member-countries.

We ourselves must continually remember: The main issue in ensuring success in the struggle for peace is solving the tasks of perfecting socialist society. The state of our national economy and the development of science and technology; the qualitative restructuring of the economy; and the building up of the spiritual, intellectual, and moral potential of the Soviet power are determining factors. In the final analysis, the matter lies in the labor of each of us. In short, a strong, healthy economy also ensures success for the policy of peace and this is called linkage between foreign and domestic policy.

Comrades! Life has confronted us in full measure with the most urgent problems and we are called upon to give an answer to the challenge of the time. It must not be evaded. The congress decisions must be realized, no matter what efforts may be required of the Central Committee, of the government, or of the whole people. The program of our actions is concrete, purposeful, and realistic, but, if we are to fulfill it, we must begin, as Lenin taught, at once both from the top and from the bottom. Success in practical work will only be achieved if we all begin together and at once, from the party Central Committee to the primary party organizations; from the government to the production brigade; from the minister to the worker, kolkhoznik, and employee. Each person must do what is to be done, do it conscientiously and to the limit of his strength. That obligation is laid on us by the acuteness of the time we are living through, by the feeling of patriotism and civil duty, and by our responsibility for the present and future of our homeland, for the cause of socialism and peace.

I want to assure you, comrades, that the Central Committee and the government are aware of the responsibility placed on them by the party congress and will build their work in accordance with its demands.

In conclusion M.S. Gorbachev said: The enormous tasks which have been our lot have always been resolved in an atmosphere of great public enthusiasm. That is how it has been at all major turning points in our history. And today, too, the party addresses you above all, comrades — the heroic working class and its high awareness, discipline, and responsibility; its political and professional experience, its ability to organize — and really all working people to attain the set goals, however complex. And there is no doubt that this appeal will be taken up. The country's working people will do everything to ensure that our motherland becomes increasingly rich and powerful.

I wish you success in that great work; glorious new feats of labor, good health, and happiness to your families; and all the very best in life.

(Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech was listened to with great attention and frequently was accompanied by prolonged applause.)

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CSO: 5200/1335

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

AFANASYEV REVIEWS GORBACHEV BOOK ON ECONOMIC, ARMS POLICY

AU200500 Moscow PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA in Russian No 3, Mar 86 (signed to press 7 Feb 86) pp 83-85

[Article by Academician Viktor Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief editor of the newspaper PRAVDA: "Strategy of Acceleration, Strategy of Peace: M. S. Gorbachev: 'Selected Speeches and Articles.' Moscow, Politizdat, 1985, 383 pages"]

[Excerpts] This book by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee covers a short period chronologically, from April to October 1985, but what a period!--a period that was extraordinarily important and, I dare say, a turning point in life of our party, people, and country; a period of creative search and of decisions and actions that are called on to take Soviet society to new frontiers of economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual progress.

The third party program in its new edition "is a program of struggle for peace and social progress." (p 359) It is quite natural that the problems of war and peace, world socialism and social progress, the international workers and communist movement, and the national liberation movement are thoroughly and comprehensively discussed in the book.

Among these problems it is the question of war and peace, the most acute of all problems facing mankind, that occupies the most prominent place.

The policy of imperialist circles, which are ready to sacrifice the fate of peoples, intensifies the danger of a world thermonuclear war in which no one would win and no one would be defeated but in which the very civilization itself might perish. To exist or not to exist -- this is the hard and even cruel dilemma facing mankind.

The plans for militarization of outer space, which are not only suggested but are in fact being implemented by the White House, represent a special danger. If anyone enters outer space with weapons, this will be the beginning of a new spiral in the arms race, a race that could not be controlled. The "limiting" agreements on strategic arms, such as the ABM Treaty, and others would fall. It is necessary to prevent the militarization of outer space and to leave outer space free for peaceful cooperation. Outer space must serve peace. The honest assessment of the real situation "dictates the need to search for the solutions that will lead the development of international relations along a different path, the path of peaceful cooperation, will stop the arms race, will begin the reduction of nuclear weapons and, in the final analysis, liquidate them." (p 304)

The Soviet Union is ready to accept such solutions, that is, the solutions based on the understanding both of the present realities and dangers and the realities and dangers which mankind will inevitably encounter in the future if these solutions are not accepted today.

Our country has already taken a number of unilateral steps, for instance, the moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It has made and continues to make newer and newer large-scale peace-loving proposals. In his speech at a meeting with French parliamentarians (on 3 October 1985) during his visit to France, M.S. Gorbachev announced that the USSR had proposed to the U.S. Government to completely prohibit all space-based strike weapons for both sides and to radically reduce, that is, by 50 percent, their nuclear weapons that are capable of reaching each other's territory. It was also proposed to conclude a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

It was announced that part of the Soviet weapons of this type have been pulled out of combat-ready duty and that the stationary installations for their deployment would be dismantled within 2 months. This was done on schedule.

And it seems to me that the golden panes of the future book by the general secretary of our party's Central Committee, which he has not yet prepared, will be the pages containing his statement of 15 January of this year. The statement, a truly historic document, is a program for the complete liquidation everywhere of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 concurrent with a complete renunciation of creating [sozdaniye] any space-based strike weapons. It is a program for the liquidation of chemical weapons, their stockpiles, and the industrial base for their manufacturing. It is a program for prohibiting the creation [sozdaniye] of nonnuclear weapons that are based on new physical principles and are close to nuclear weapons in their strike and destructive parameters.

A world without weapons is the ideal of socialism, and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community will spare no efforts in their aspiration to this ideal. In our nuclear age, when people on earth are threatened with destruction, a world without weapons has become the ideal of all mankind. If our program were accepted, only 15 years would be needed to implement it and to enter the millenium without the threat of a "nuclear winter," with a clear sky in which no lethal nuclear clouds would intrude. However, enormous efforts by governments, parties, all peace-loving forces, and all peoples will be required for this purpose, the author of the books says resolutely and with emotion.

No valuable proposal that is necessary for the cause of peace and no pertinent appeal or desire, no matter from whom and from where they may have originated, have been left unanswered or without approval and support on the part of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In this selection we find his messages to the Union of Concerned Scientists; the Japanese council of organizations of the victims of atomic bombing; W. Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, and Mrs D. Smith; the participants in the Perugia-Assisi peace march; and other organizations and individuals.

This represents yet another testimony of the attentive, sincere, and concerned attitude of the CPSU and its leader toward the cause of peace and social progress on earth.

These briefly are the contents of the book. It is a book that is distinguished by the profundity and comprehensiveness of analysis, a party book, a principled book. And it

is a book that is profoundly critical and, at times, disturbing when it deals with our miscalculations and shortcomings or with the fate of mankind and with war and peace. At the same time, it is bright and optimistic book that is permeated with the firm conviction that the CPSU and our people, in their firm unity, will overcome everything and will accomplish everything that has to be accomplished and done, everything that has been planned.

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CSO: 5200/1335

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

BRIEFS

USSR'S CHERVOV ON 'REALISTIC' DISARMAMENT--A high-ranking official of the General Staff of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, has stated that the Soviet program of completely eliminating nuclear weapons everywhere by the year 2000, outlined in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of 15 January, is realistic and can be carried out. In an interview for Radio Moscow, General Chervov said the program reliably ensures strategic stability, takes into consideration the interests of all countries and doesn't infringe on anyone's security. The general underlined that a moratorium on nuclear tests would be the simplest and most effective step to curbing the arms race. The position of Washington and its allies, said General Chervov, shows that they actually do not want nuclear weapons to be eliminated. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD] /9274

CSO: 5200/1335

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

USSR ATTACKS U.S. PLANS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN EUROPE

'Criminal Conspiracy Against Europe'

PM110915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Conspiracy Against Europe"]

[Text] A new threat is advancing on Europe. In addition to nuclear missiles, Washington intends to bring ultramodern chemical weapons here, despite the fact that it was here that this barbarous means of mass destruction was used for the first time, on 22 April 1915. The world, shocked by the cruel consequences, outlawed its use. And now...

The Americans first used the uncontrolled right of occupying forces to bring chemical weapons into West European territory, or more specifically the FRG, soon after World War II. Now it is a question of binary weapons, which consist of two components and have an extremely strong neuroparalytic action. Some $10 billion have already been allocated for their production in the United States. Production lines have been prepared at the plants. The startup date has been set -- "after 1 October 1986."

The NATO apparatus has been set in motion. Back in February the Pentagon sent its military committee a "directive on the distribution of forces." This defines the "chemicalization" of the U.S. European allies as "one of the main avenues of NATO activity." Now the discussion of the "directive" is nearing completion in the military planning committee. Finally, in May the defense and foreign ministers are to meet to "give their blessing" to the Pentagon's criminal conspiracy against Europe.

It was planned to present this action in the United States as a "European decision," and it will provide the White House with justification for launching the large-scale production of the new generation of chemical weapons. The West Europeans, on the other hand, are reassured that the weapons will remain in the United States until a "crisis situation" arises in Europe. Of course, Washington reserves the right to define the emergence of such a situation.

In creating its "European alibi" Washington gambles mainly on the FRG. Will it assume the role of pusher, as it did with the American missiles? Since the American Congress has transferred to the Europeans the responsibility for the decision, E. Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag subcommittee for disarmament and arms control, stated at a Bonn press conference, the (FRG) Federal Government bears the decisive responsibility for the new spiral in the chemical arms race. If it says "No," no other European ally will say "yes."

The decision being prepared in NATO in accordance with the American scenario also has a global aspect. What would happen, for instance, to the talks on banning and eliminating chemical weapons that are under way in Geneva? Is not that why the FRG is so passive in relation to the cause proposed by the Soviet Union of completely ridding Europe of chemical weapons, and is not that why it has refused to support the GDR and CSSR initiative on creating a zone free of such weapons in central Europe?

The Pentagonites and their underlings on this side of the Atlantic have something different on their minds: How to pile up even more weapons on European soil, destroy the foundations of detente that have survived here, and thereby put Western Europe neo-globalist policy.

Pentagon Spokesman Cited

LD110952 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 11 TASS -- Washington is negotiating with its NATO allies the deployment in Western Europe of a new generation of the barbarous chemical weapons -- the so-called binary munitions. This was officially admitted by Thomas Welch, U.S. deputy assistant to the secretary of defence (chemical matters). Being aware that the dangerous designs of the U.S. military will touch off a storm of indignation among the West European nations, Thomas Welch stressed that the USA should " try to avoid a politicized debate in European parliaments" on that issue.

Addressing hearings at a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he said that the administration requested in the 1987 fiscal year 1.14 billion dollars for the implementation of the "chemical rearmament" program. It is planned to set aside from that sum a total of 200 million dollars to develop and create combat offensive chemical weapons. According to Thomas Welch, preparations are drawing to a close for the start of large-scale batch production of binary artillery shells for 155-millimetre Howitzers. A total of 58.4 million dollars are requested for the purchase of such shells in the next fiscal year. Their production is to be started in December 1987.

The spokesman for the Pentagon also pointed out that the U.S. Navy and Air Force had completed the first stage of proving ground testing of binary air bombs "Big Eye." The results of that testing have shown, Thomas Welch said, that the system is potentially ready for production, whose start has been planned for the 1987 fiscal year. He admitted that they are designed for launching strikes deep into enemy territory.

Thomas Welch claimed that the USA is "weak" in the field of chemical weapons. Yet the facts attest to the contrary. At present the United States has the world's biggest chemical weapons arsenals. Fifty-five thousand tons of high toxic agents of various designation in mines, grenades, artillery shells, air bombs -- in all more than 90 types of ammunition -- are stored at the Pentagon's military depots.

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CSO: 5200/1332

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

SOVIET CRITICISM OF U.S. TEST BAN REFUSAL CONTINUES

PRAVDA Recalls History of Issue

PM091438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by N. Prozhogin: "Nuclear Tests Must Be Banned. The Goodwill of the USSR and Washington's Irresponsible Course"]

[Text] The world has entered a stage of its development where new approaches to questions of international security are essential. We can no longer think in terms of the past, because now it is a question not only of the preservation of peace but also of mankind's survival.

Yes, mankind has reached a point that demands the utmost responsibility on the part of each and everyone, and primarily, of course, from the leaders of powers possessing nuclear weapons.

It is still not too late to stop the nuclear arms race. But the first major step in this direction must be taken without delay. Such a step could be the cessation of nuclear tests by everyone -- starting with the Soviet Union and the United States, but also other nuclear powers. M.S. Gorbachev once again urgently called for this when speaking recently on Soviet television.

The wise tale by the Dane Hans Christian Andersen, "The Emperor's New Clothes," is popular throughout the world. However, even the wisest parables do not benefit everyone. High-ranking figures in the present Washington administration, who, it is to be hoped, also read Andersen in their childhood, have sewn the splendid attire of peacemakers out of words and arrayed themselves in it, supposing that they can thereby conceal their militarist nudity from the world. And they have found themselves in the position of the naked emperor.

On 22 March the United States carried out another nuclear explosion and, to all appearances, intends to repeat the test in the immediate future. This blatant challenge has been thrown down not only to our country, but to all peoples, including the American people, who urgently demand that nuclear testing be stopped.

If these tests were to be stopped everywhere, this would signify a real step in the direction of curbing the nuclear arms race. It is a secret to no one that they serve to perfect and improve new forms and types of mass destruction weapons even more dangerous than those already in existence. Conversely ceasing tests would signify

the automatic "ageing" of nuclear weapons. Also obvious is the fact that nuclear explosions cause great damage, the extent of which is not yet fully known, to the environment in which mankind lives. The problem of ceasing nuclear testing has its own, already long history. It is useful to recall the basic stages of this history.

As early as 1955 the Soviet Union appealed to all states possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons to pledge to cease testing these weapons. The stand taken by the Western powers was negative. But the Soviet Union continued to expend efforts to achieve this aim. They had decisive significance for the conclusion in 1963 of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water. Let us note that even then the USSR was in favor of stopping all tests, including those underground, but the United States, Britain, and France refused.

The persistent, consistent policy of the Soviet Union led to treaties being signed between our country and the United States in 1974 and 1975, the first of which limited the size of underground nuclear explosions. It is not our fault that both these treaties remained unratified.

It is indicative that in the very interim period between the signing of these documents -- in 1975 -- the overwhelming majority of states of the world supported the Soviet draft multiparty treaty on a total ban on nuclear tests that was submitted for discussion by the UN General Assembly. However, it was rejected by those on whom this matter primarily depended.

In 1977, again on a Soviet initiative, tripartite negotiations began between the USSR, the United States, and Britain to work out a treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests. Considerable progress had already been made during the talks when, in 1980, the United States, followed by Britain, refused to continue them. Thus, through the fault of the Western powers, primarily the United States, the problem of stopping nuclear explosions remained unsolved.

Then last summer the Soviet Union took an extremely important step. Recognizing the great responsibility that rests with the nuclear powers and demonstrating the practical political will necessary to solve present buring problems, the USSR announced a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions, be they for military or peaceful purposes. The date the moratorium was introduced -- 6 August, the 40th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima -- is symbolic, in the highest sense of this word. It was to remain in effect until 1 January 1986. Urging the United States to do the same, the USSR simultaneously announced that the moratorium would remain in force even longer if the United States for its part also refrained from carrying out nuclear explosions.

This was a real step in a direction leading to our planet being cleansed of nuclear weapons. It is obvious that, once it has become mutual for the two largest nuclear powers, the moratorium would serve as a good example for other states possessing these weapons and would create favorable conditions for concluding an international treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and the hopeful joint statement prompted the USSR to take another goodwill step -- the unilateral Soviet moratorium was extended until 31 March 1986. A special section of the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, containing an integrated program to rid mankind of mass destruction weapons was devoted to the task of stopping nuclear explosions.

After a certain degree of confusion and an awkward attempt to declare the Soviet moratorium a "propaganda trick," Washington refused to follow the Soviet example and

announced that it would continue nuclear explosions. According to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, high-ranking officials in charge of arms control problems have said that "objections must be raised as before against any moratorium on testing, as nuclear weapons age in exactly the same way as their creators do, and their efficiency at any given moment can be verified only with the aid of tests." An example of militarist logic!

However, the universal approval, including in the United States itself, of the step taken by the Soviet Union and the hopes it has inspired throughout the world of freeing mankind from the nuclear threat have forced Washington to seek arguments to justify its course of continuing nuclear tests and, consequently, the nuclear arms race itself. Two such "arguments" have been put forward.

ıe first amounts to the fact that the United States is supposedly lagging behind the Soviet Union in the nuclear weapons sphere and that is why, they say, they must continue improving these weapons by conducting new tests. Meanwhile it is well known that the United States has carried out considerably more nuclear tests than the USSR. Thus, according to statistics from the Stockholm Peace Research Institute, at the time the Soviet moratorium was announced the United States had carried out approximately one-third more nuclear explosions than the USSR and, together with other nuclear powers in the West -- 1.5 times more.

It is not, however, a question of arithmetic. In making the decision on a unilateral moratorium the Soviet Union was guided by principled political considerations. For us it is not a question of a breathing space between explosions but of contributing to a complete and general cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

The second "argument," according to which it would supposedly be impossible to monitor observance of a ban on nuclear tests, is utterly false. Highly qualified specialists, including American specialists, confirm that scientific and technical means available not only in the USSR and the United States, but also in other countries, give the necessary degree of confidence that a nuclear explosion, even of small yield, be detected. Convincing evidence of this was the Soviet Union's announcement of information on a scheduled American nuclear explosion carried out on 17 August last year: yield of less than 20 kilotons, a 330 meter deep silo 120 km northwest of Las Vegas. Claims by American politicians concerning the ineffectiveness of national monitoring means were thereby once again clearly refuted.

The Soviet Union has said more than once that, in conformity with a ban on nuclear tests, monitoring could be ensured both by national technical means and with the id of international procedures -- in necessary cases also with on-site inspection. The USSR has proposed to the American side that an agreement be reached on granting the opportunity to observers from both sides, on a mutual basis and in accordance with corresponding requirements, to visit the sites of indeterminate phenomena in order to eliminate possible doubts as to whether they are connected with nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union is also agreeable to both itself and the United States using assistance in verification, including the on-site inspection proposed by the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece.

One month remained until the expiration of the extended Soviet moratorium when the leaders of the six aforementioned countries put to M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan a new urgent appeal not to sanction any nuclear tests before the Soviet-American summit meeting. The six leaders, who are the heads of states situated on different continents and belonging to the groups of nonaligned, neutral, and even NATO countries, had every reason to state: "We are sure that this would be regarded throughout the world as evidence that you both are prepared at this meeting to draw practical conclusions from your

joint statement in Geneva that 'nuclear war must never be unleashed and there can be no victors in such a war.'"

The ideas on universal security without nuclear weapons that they expressed in their message are highly consonant with the concept, put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress, of forming an all-embracing international security system, one of the principled bases of which must be the total and irreversible elimination of nuclear weapons.

Replying to this message, M.S. Gorbachev announced: "The Soviet Union will not conduct nuclear explosions even after 31 March -- until the first nuclear explosion in the United States."

And what was Washington's response? Without waiting for the extended Soviet moratorium to expire, the United States conducted the explosion of a nuclear device at a testing ground in Nevada, and now it is preparing for another. It also rejected, out of hand as they say, the USSR's new peace initiative delivered on 29 March by the Soviet leader, who proposed, in particular, meeting the U.S. President in the near future to reach an agreement on the question of stopping nuclear tests. The United States is thereby openly demonstrating its reluctance to make use of a real opportunity to halt the qualitative arms race in its most dangerous area. What is more, the continuation of nuclear explosions is openly connected in the United States with realization of the "star wars" program and with the development of space-based strike weapons.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union has had every reason to resume its own nuclear tests. It cannot extend its unilateral moratorium indefinitely. By not conducting any nuclear explosions -- either for testing or for peaceful purposes -- for more than 8 months, our country has already incurred costs in both the military and economic respects.

But the Soviet Union is true to its word. Even after the expiration of the Soviet moratorium on 31 March our country will not conduct nuclear explosions. So it will be in the future if the United States takes similar action. If the reverse should be the case, and this must be clear to all, the USSR will be forced to resume its own tests as our country cannot forgo either its own security or that of its allies.

However, the Soviet leadership has nevertheless expressed the hope that the U.S. President, his closest associates, and the American Congress alike will still consider the USSR's proposal to conclude an agreement on stopping nuclear explosions.

It is Washington's fault that the fate of mankind is now under real threat. And the peoples -- of this there is no doubt -- will continue to step up their struggle to stop all nuclear weapon tests and conclude a treaty on a complete and general ban on such tests.

'Top Priority' Discussion

LD091615 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Apr 86

["Top Priority" roundtable program hosted by Vladimir Posner, with Dr. Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada]

[Text] [Posner] (?We) proposed that the test ban would last until the end of the year, from the 6th August when it was announced to the 31st January 1986. But if the United States would join, then it would become permanent. The United States did not join, and in January the Soviet Government reannounced its decision to prolong (?its)

test ban until the 31st March 1986, and again invited the United States to join so as to make it a permanent test ban on all nuclear tests as the first step toward capping the arms race and as a major step towrads disarmament. The United States has clearly refused.

[Bogdanov] You know...

[Posner, interrupting] Professor Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] Vladimir, my reaction is rather a sad one, because I have no hope that this administration is really able to produce any dramatic (?change).

They are just paralyzed by one idea, to go ahead with nuclear testing for gaining periority over the Soviet Union. Now, if you read their statements -- official statements, semi-official statements, explanations and so on -- you will see the truth, and the truth is that this administration is in very great need to improve their nuclear capability, to create, develop and test new nuclear war (?acts).

[Posner] I'd like to interrupt.

[Bogdanov] That's number one.

[Posner] I want to interrupt you because you say this administration, meaning the Reagan administration, is in need to develop. Now, you use the word need. What do you mean by that?

[Bogdanov] (?Here) I deliberately, I deliberately used this word; they are really in need, they need it, because if you have a policy of nuclear superiority, then you need to improve always, always improve your warheads, your nuclear capability. That's why you are in need; that's why I mean by that.

[Posner] But they mean something different. They, they say that we have superiority. You've heard them say that we're ahead of them.

[Bogdanov] You know that's a very old story, and there's no bit of truth in that. You know, as to the number of nuclear tests, we have one-third less than they had, and if you add to that the nuclear tests of American allies, you will see that almost two-and-a-half or three times more they had nuclear tests. Then you know you have, you have another very important point. They say that what we are proposing, what we are suggesting, subjecting [words indistinct]. We don't mean that. We have been offering them several times; please, for heaven's sake stop the nuclear arms race. We give you very good chance. It is in interests of both parties to stop testing. If they call it propaganda, OK, let it be propaganda; I'm for that propaganda, I'm for that propaganda. But within the meaning, we, we've been insisting on that. (?Though) they say -- you know for instance, I met several days ago some rather important Americans. They were telling me: Look, you Soviets from the very beginning, you were sure that the President will not accept your offer, but still you have suggested that he should accept it. So you would like to put our President in an awkward position. I don't see any logic in that. You know, if you have to keep in mind, you know, the President's stature as a statesman, that's one thing, but if you have in mind something very substantial [word indistinct] (?security of vodka).

[Posner] Some national interest?

[Bogdanov] National interest something, something else, you know. Then we witness now, you know, we witness now a very very dangerous situation. You, we, witness if you like,

it's a kind of historical event. You witness the (?looming) of another nuclear arms race.

[Posner] A new spiral?

[Bogdanov] (?With) a new spiral of the nuclear arms race. We have offered to our American counterparts, please stop it; we are ready to do whatever is necessary for that, including all the verification procedures. We open ourselves; we invite you to discuss the procedure, all the details connected with verification, but stop it. They say no! They (?said) three times no to us. Now they resume. What does it mean? It means they [are] resuming (?a) nuclear arms race.

[Posner] Professor Bogdanov, just excuse me one minute. I'd like to ask your colleague, Professor Plekhanov, I'd like to pick up on what you said about the American side treating our proposals as propaganda, calling it propaganda. You said that that's OK with us because if that's propaganda that's fine. But you know that the American meaning of propaganda is really to state one thing while to be doing something else. Now, what I wanted to ask you, Professor Plekhanov, is do you believe that American officialdom is sincere when it calls our offer to have a permanent test ban propaganda?

[Plekhanov] Well, that's just an old trick; whatever is unacceptable to you, you will call propaganda.

[Posner] I won't.

[Plekhanov] No, no, no. I mean, this, this is (?a) trick which the U.S. Government always, often, uses and I think it can be seen through very clearly. I think that the moratorium which we observed, the unilateral moratorium...

[Posner] You're using the past tense.

[Plekhanov] Which we have observed...

[Posner, interrupting] We're still observing it.

[Plekhanov] We're still observing it as of this moment, is, was, a very worthwhile policy and is something which I think will go down in history as an important contribution to the cause of disarmament. You may call it, people may call it propaganda or anything else but the fact is that the Soviet Union unilaterally refrained from testing its nuclear weapons and any other nuclear devices in the face of a continuing military buildup by the United States, in the face of new arms programs being pushed by the U.S. Administration, in the face of very provocative policies, steps, and gestures by the other side. I believe that by doing that, the Soviet Union demonstrates that it is seriously committed to a new kind of an approach to the problem of security. We are convinced that really the arms race is in nobody's interests, in nobody's best interests. It is in the interests of some very narrow and narrow-minded groups in the U.S., groups in the U.S. society; very influential, very dangerous, but still minority groups which have been able to foist their agenda on the U.S. Government and on the United States as a whole.

[Bogdanov] No, no, no, I don't agree, Sergey, with one point of yours, that they are (?foisting) their agenda on the U.S. Government. My point is that this government has the same agenda, you know [words indistinct] because there are no...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Because there are no...

[Posner, interrupting] Allow me to get back to what I was asking originally. Are you saying, then, that when official America calls Soviet proposals propaganda, that same

official American knows very well that those offers are not propaganda and that the Soviet Union is quite serious in what it (?has proposed)?

[Plekhanov] Oh, I think if, if they have not, have not lost their last touch with reality, if they are able to see things as they are, they must be aware that we are sincerely interested in stopping the arms race, stopping the development of new kinds of weapons, and engaging (?in) this kind of competition. But the problem is that when they see that, they see it as a kind of a sign of weakness on the Soviet part.

They push forward a proposition that well, the Soviet Union is doing that because it nows it can't compete with the United States in the arms race, because it's allegedly technologically not on a par with the United States because economically GNP is smaller and productivity is lower, and so on and so forth. Thus if it is, if, you know it's zero (?sum game) logic. If something, if there is something that the Russians are putting forward, (?the) Russians support, then that must be against the interests of the United States, and the United States should be doing just the opposite. But this ridiculous, and totally irrelevent logic, which has been defeated so many times in the past, will not succeed this time (?even) because this arms race is dangerous to both sides.

[Posner] You know, some of the liberals, the more liberal segments of the U.S. Congress, have been calling upon the President to accept the Soviet offer, and one of those gentlemen has said that the Soviets have seemed to agree to the possibility of on-site verification. Let's call their bluff, I'm now quoting him, let's call their bluff and see whether or not they are indeed open to that. Now again I want to ask you, first of all, is the Soviet willingness, at least in words, to accept on-site verification a bluff?

[Bogdanov] Well let them really test it.

[Posner] Uh-huh.

[Bogdanov] Because I, I'm afraid that we have no, in the Russian language or even in English, vocabulary, enough convincing words to convince these people in this administration that this is not a bluff. OK, if (?you conceive there to be) a bluff let's get together around a table on experts level, on any level, and let's open our cards.

We are ready to do that, and as to on-site inspection problems we are very much willing to discuss, very much willing, and let me remind you Vladimir by the way as to the verification problem, as a fact we are in that in much much you know inferior position than the Americans. Less advantageous position than the Americans. The Soviet Union has been surrounded by 200, (?mind you), by 200 capabilities if you like, checkpoints, American checkpoints monitoring from different (?distances) and in some cases in very very nearby distance what's going on in the Soviet territory.

But we have only 20 checkpoints, only 20, mind you which are very long distance from the American territory. So we are in less advantageous position but still we say OK, we are open, we are open. Come over, let's discuss if you like on the parallel with discussing how to stop testing; if you like, separately, whatever, whatever (?it is). But you know, so far we hear from the American side only accusations, only bad words about Soviet propaganda, but we don't hear any concrete proposals. OK, let's get together and let's discuss it. That's why I say OK, if it is a bluff, let's test it.

[Posner] Eight months ago, 8 months and 2 days ago to be exact, when the Soviet Union first announced and began to adhere to a unilateral test ban, the door was was open to what looked to many people, including myself, a real step toward capping the arms race because stopping testing means effectively stopping development of any new kind of nuclear weapon.

[Bogdanov] You're right.

[Posner] The fact that this has gone on for 8 months I think is quite indicative of the Soviet position. The fact that the United States has consistently refused to join is, I also think, indicative of the present administration's position.

Looking back, let us say 20 years from now, hopefully if there are people who can, who will be able to look back 20 years from now, what do you think, how do you think they will assess the historic role of the two governments, of the two countries, at this period in time?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think the contrast, historic contrast between the two positions will be (?recorded) in history. I don't think that the current situation is, should be seen, as cause for despondency. The fact that the Ronald, that the Reagan administration demonstrated its unwillingness to join with us in (?the) search for new approaches to security need not discourage those people who are interested in such a search. And I think that we have a majority of the world public, including the majority of Americans on our side, in this quest for more rational approaches to security and I don't think that the struggle is over. If we go back 20 years from this moment, and [words indistinct] 25 years and recall the events of the late fifties and early sixties, there are some similarities. There was a moratorium then and then it was discontinued and the testing resumed, and that created a great deal of public concern and displeasure over the whole situation, and that created the favorable climate of opinion for the conclusion of a test ban, partial test ban of 1963.

[Posner] So what you're saying is that the fact that this particular test ban has not been accepted, should not be read as the bottom line?

[Plekhanov] No, no, of course not.

[Bogdanov] No, it is (?not). I agree with Sergey's analysis. It is not the bottom line. But what worries me, you know, to be frank with you, not history's judgment; maybe it's important, but really what worries me (?is if the future) is lost, or maybe, maybe -- a historical (?chance), you know, a real chance to (?cap) the arms race in a very simple and very (?efficient way); that's what worries me now.

[Posner] I think that worries everybody. I would only like to qualify your statement, if you'll allow me to. I don't think we have lost; because that's the wrong pronoun. I believe that the other side has, if you wish, drowned, destroyed, lost indeed an opportunity that would lead to capping the arms race.

[Bogdanov] When I say we I mean both, because we are so much interconnected, interlinked, that that's another case, you know, when it'll work for them and also work for us.

[Plekhanov] And for anybody else.

[Bogdanov] And the rest of the world.

[Posner] Thank you very much, Professor Bogdanov, Professor Plekhanov. Until the next time, this is Vladimir Posner saying good-bye for "Top Priority."

Chervov Interview

AU100752 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 p 6

[Interview with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a directorate at the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, by APN military commentator V. Morozov: "Key to the

Door Into a Nuclear-Free World; Once Again on the Problem of a Nuclear Test Ban;" date and place not given]

[Text] [Morozov] In his television address Mikhail Gorbachev reiterated that the Soviet Union would not carry out nuclear tests even after 31 March, as long as the United States does not carry out a nuclear explosion of its own. How can this highly responsible approach of the USSR to the problem of a nuclear test ban be appreciated?

[Chervov] It was not at all easy to adopt such a decision. The USSR cannot show one-sided restraint in the area of nuclear tests indefinitely. By having refrained for 8 months from any nuclear tests -- both experimental and for peaceful purposes -- we have already permitted a certain delay to arise in the military and national economic areas. The measure of responsibility for exploiting all possibilities of achieving a practical step on the path toward liquidating nuclear weapons is too big.

The USSR regards the discontinuation of all tests of nuclear weapons as one of the most important elements of establishing an all-encompassing system of international security, the fundamental principles of which were formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Nuclear tests are kind of an accelerator of the nuclear arms race. The tests help to verify new kinds and types of these mass destruction weapons and to perfect their existing systems. An end to tests would be an effective measure to significantly slow down this entire process. The nuclear arms race without tests has in reality meanwhile become an impossibility. There in lies the meaning of the USSR's policy, which is aimed at a complete and general ban on nuclear arms tests.

An end to tests also represents a path leading toward the liquidation of already amassed nuclear arsenals. Without tests there can be no modernization of existing nuclear weapons, which will as a result gradually lose their efficiency and, ultimately, they will have to perish. This would be a reliable guarantee of averting a nuclear war.

In its consistent endeavor to attain this goal, our country more than 30 years ago, as early as 1955, appealed to all states possessing nuclear weapons with the proposal that they undertake to stop testing these weapons. Unfortunately, because of the negative attitude of Western powers, this proposal did not materialize.

However, the Soviet Union continued to exert efforts in this direction, which played the decisive role in bringing about the conclusion in 1963 of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, banning nuclear arms tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water. It must be stressed that even at that time the USSR fought for an end to all testing, including underground tests. The United States, Great Britain, and France, however, did not accept this. That is why the task of completely halting nuclear arms has remained unresolved to date.

Certain progress in this area was achieved when in 1974 the USSR and the United States signed an agreement limiting the yield of underground nuclear arms tests, and in 1976 an agreement regulating nuclear tests for peaceful purposes. Through the fault of the United States, these agreements have remained unratified.

Even in those years the USSR strove for a complete and general ban on nuclear arms tests. In 1975, immediately after the signing of the Soviet-American so-called "threshold" agreement, we submitted to the UN General Assembly the draft of a multilateral agreement on a complete ban on nuclear tests. The absolute majority of states backed this proposal, except for those, naturally, on which its realization primarily depended.

A general end to nuclear arms tests remains the Soviet Union's aim. Today, more than ever before, there is need for practical measures to break the vicious circle of the arms race.

An end to nuclear arms tests is precisely one such important measure. The best thing would be, of course, if all nuclear powers proceeded in this way. And if the United States followed the example of the Soviet Union, this would set an example for other states having nuclear weapons as well. In the final analysis, this is a problem, the solution of which corresponds to the longings and vital interests of all nations.

[Morozov] Some U.S. officials claim that by advocating an end to nuclear arms tests the USSR strives to consolidate its previously attained "supremacy" over the United States in the area of the development and perfection of nuclear weapons. How would you respond to these claims?

[Chervov] Nothing is further from truth than the claim that the USSR has an edge in the area of nuclear arms tests. Facts bear out that the opposite is true. According to data of the Stockholm Peace Institute and some American organizations, the United States has since 1945 carried out more nuclear blasts than all the world's nuclear powers put together. It has carried out one-third more nuclear blasts than the USSR and, together with other Western powers, 1.5 times as many.

In every individual environment, the United States has carried out more nuclear blasts than the USSR (in the atmosphere, underground, and under water). It holds first place in the intensity of explosions (with 96 blasts in 1962). In 1985 the United States carried out 18 blasts (compared with 9 blasts for the USSR, before the introduction of the moratorium, 2 of which were for peaceful purposes). These are the statistics. That is why those who claim that an end to nuclear tests would buttress the USSR's one-sided advantage in the military sphere in reality want to keep alive for the United States the possibility of perfecting and developing new types of nuclear weapons and, hence, of continuing the arms race.

[Morozov] So far the United States has been refusing to discontinue nuclear tests, using all kinds of pretexts. What is, in your opinion, the real aim behind this refusal?

[Chervov] This is a justified question. At the last UN General Assembly session 120 states 4 times voted in favor of a resolution demanding an end to nuclear arms tests. Even the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has expressed itself in principle in favor of an end to nuclear tests. Yet the U.S. Administration feels no remorse in the face of such an unequivocal condemnation of its position. In a letter to the Senate of 12 March the U.S. President reaffirmed the previous position of the administration with regard to the issue of the complete and general ban on nuclear tests -- neither the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear explosions nor the ratification of the agreements of 1974 and 1976 on the limitation of nuclear explosions "correspond to the interests of the United States and its allies." Washington wants to carry on nuclear explosions.

[Morozov] What is the reason for unwillingness of the White House to respond to the Soviet moratorium by the same token?

[Chervov] The main reason is that the U.S. Administration has not given up its attempts to break the existing parity and change it in its favor. This is the aim of the programs for new types of weapons (MX intercontinental missiles, Trident-2, Midgetman, nuclear missiles for offensive space devices according to the "star wars" plan). In an interview for the HINDUSTAN TIMES of 16 December 1985, Mr Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, declared: "The United States will continue nuclear testing because it helps to develop newer and more reliable types of nuclear weapons." It is really impossible to express this in clearer terms.

C. Weinberger, representative of the Pentagon, flatly declared: "As long as nuclear weapons exist, which will be the case in the near future, these weapons will have to be

tested." In other words, the White House policy is the development of ever newer weapons systems and an endless arms race.

The end to nuclear explosions is a key that opens the door to a nuclear-free world. That is why the world public relies on the great responsibility that the United States bears for international security and on the common sense and goodwill of the American people and expects that they will give a constructive reply to the appeal for an end to nuclear tests and their support to the unilateral Soviet moratorium.

'Verbal Subterfuge' Noted

PM041035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Geneva, 3 Apr -- A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, today spoke to participants in the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Dwelling on the question of banning all nuclear explosions, the eminent Soviet scientist once again emphasized that the Soviet Union is prepared to extend the moratorium that it imposed 8 months ago, even beyond 31 March, if the United States will also refrain from carrying out nuclear tests. However, Washington, without taking regard of world public opinion, carried out an explosion on 22 March, and according to existing information is preparing for a subsequent explosion in April. "This means that the extremely favorable situation that has arisen as a result of the unilateral Soviet moratorium will not be taken advantage of, the arms race will proceed at an ever increasing rate, and the threat of a nuclear catastrophe will grow even stronger. It is the position of the United States, which places its stakes on force and increasing its nuclear might, which is forcing us on this path," A. Petrosyants said, noting that the Soviet Union, as he had already said, cannot proceed forever along a path of unilateral measures while disregarding the interests of its own security and that of its allies.

Washington, as far as the verbal subterfuge and false proposals of the U.S. side on this question are concerned, is merely trying to create a semblance of activity while shying away from specific commitments. Such actions clearly demonstrate the unwillingness of the United States to use this convenient opportunity to stop the nuclear arms race, and its stubborn desire to prevent a positive change in Soviet-U.S. relations.

The Soviet representative authoritatively stated that proper [polnotsennyy] monitoring of ending nuclear tests is no problem at the present time. The one thing that must be done is to sit down at the conference table and reach an agreement on the technical details. The Soviet Union is ready for such talks, including talks within the framework of the disarmament conference.

TASS' Ponomarev Comments

LD091636 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev, writes: A protest demonstration took place in the area of the testing site in Nevada Tuesday against continued nuclear testing there. It was held under the motto: "The Soviet Union has stopped nuclear blasts. Why doesn't the U.S.?"

The Washington administration's reaction was to send police to disperse the protesters. According to UPI, more than 80 demonstrators were arrested. But is it possible to arrest all those opposed to the policy of nuclear madness fraught with the threat of a catastrophe?

Public protests against nuclear testing have swept U.S. cities. The municipalities of Boston, Atlanta, Newark, Sacramento, Detroit, Honolulu, Providence and many other cities as well as the legislatures of the states of New York, Washington, and Hawaii have

passed special resolutions urging a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. Most Americans see it as a real possiblity to fend off the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Twenty-five U.S. Nobel Prize holders have called on President Reagan not to miss the historic opportunity available now to end nuclear testing for all time.

The historic opportunity has not emerged by itself. It is not only a result of an indepth and all-round analysis of the world situation but also a consequence of the Soviet Union's practical measures towards removing the nuclear threat, which have been adopted on the basis of this analysis.

Today it is needed to make a first step or, as wise men used to say in the past, "at first to catch even the smallest imp and the latter will show where the chief devil is hiding". Such a step, as the Soviet Union suggests, should be the termination of nuclear tests by all, starting with the USSR and the United States.

Significantly, the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss not only its own proposal for an end to nuclear explosions but also the U.S. proposal for verifying it. Both sides have set forth their attitudes to the problem. It is now needed to work out an agreement rather than carry on nuclear weapons tests.

From Washington, however, signals are coming that another nuclear blast in Nevada is inevitable and should be expected almost as early as within the next few hours. This blast, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, is to be followed by others.

Why the hurry? There are no sensible reasons for it. Nor can there be. It is just that a feverish effort is under way to develop new kinds of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva has kindled hope, although there have been "prophets" claiming it has not meant more than "a change of boxing gloves". Such a "sport", however, is alien to Soviet policy since a 'nuclear boxing bout' will mean the destruction of mankind.

The Soviet leadership believes that it is not yet too late to stop the nuclear arms race. But it is imperative without delay to take a first significant step towards this aim. The USSR has made it and observed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for more than eight months now.

PRAVDA Weekly International Review

PM081112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Igor Melnikov "International Review"]

[Excerpt]

The coordinated policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries is an obstacle in the way of imperialism's intrigues and a guarantee of success in the struggle to preserve peace and remove the nuclear threat hanging over mankind.

Sense of Responsibility

I recall the question that Churchill in January 1953 put to Truman, who was then master of the White House: "Mr President, have you an answer ready for the time when you

and I present ourselves before Saint Peter, and he says: 'You are both responsible for dropping the atomic bombs. What can you say in your defense?'"

Atomic bombs are not being dropped on peaceful people on our planet in the mid-eighties. But this does not mean that mankind is not threatened with nuclear catastrophe. The world's peoples heard its echo just 2 weeks ago -- in the explosion at the Nevada test site where the Pentagon tries out new nuclear weapons.

For 8 months now, the Soviet Union has been strictly fulfilling its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. During these same 8 months, the United States has not moved a single step closer to solving a problem that is as clear as it is important. On the other hand, it has made considerable efforts to bring its closest allies "into line" ["podravnyat" po svoyemu ranzhiru].

As long as the necessary movement in the direction of responsibility and realism is not to be observed among the heads of the leading NATO states, the planet's peace-loving forces must tell the U.S. Administration that its continuation of nuclear tests, despite the truly universal protest, is a demonstrative challenge not only to the Soviet Union but to the whole world and all people, including the American people.

Why, you might wonder, has the USSR now concentrated its efforts on ending nuclear tests? In his Soviet television address, M.S. Gorbachev revealed the tremendous significance of this task. First, ending tests is the most realistic way to end the arms race in general. Without such tests it is impossible either to improve nuclear weapons or to create new types. Second, continuing tests does tremendous harm to nature and the home in which mankind lives.

Finally, we do not have to start from scratch, as it were, in this difficult matter: Test have not been conducted in the atmosphere, under water, or on land for many years now. Nor have there been nuclear explosions in space.

The Soviet leader recalled that, having carefully weighed all the "pros" and "cons," on the 40th anniversary of the tragic bombing of Hiroshima, the USSR advanced in initiative of extraordinary importance -- to end all nuclear explosions for both military and peaceful purposes. Our country urged the United States and other nuclear states to follow its example so as to make the moratorium permanent and eternal.

We all know how events developed subsequently. The original deadline for ending the unilateral Soviet moratorium -- 1 January 1986 -- was later extended by 3 months. U.S. nuclear explosions were the response -- Washington was clearly testing our patience. Nonetheless, toward the end of March, the Soviet side took a constructive new step. The Soviet Union declared that it would not conduct nuclear explosions even after 31 March if the United States did likewise. Our country gave the Washington administration one more chance to adopt a responsible decision to end nuclear explosions.

Otherwise we will have to resume nuclear tests. The USSR cannot waive its own security or that of its allies.

Evil Logic of Militarism

It would not be our choice to resume tests -- all our efforts are being undertaken in a different direction. With this aim, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary is prepared to meet with the U.S. President in the near future in a European capital in order to reach an accord on ending nuclear explosions.

And what has happened? This time, the U.S. Administration only needed a few hours to reply to the Soviet proposal. From the Californian ranch where the President was resting came a hasty "no" accompanied by references to the fact that, as long as the arsenal of nuclear weapons exists, it is necessary to conduct tests in order to guarantee their efficacy. (Incidentally, THE WASHINGTON POST immediately remarked sarcastically that, of the 16 tests planned for this year, many are connected with the development of new types of weapons. New ones!)

There is no denying that Washington's secrets are transparent. It is forcing the pace of testing, as West Germany's WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE points out, above all with a view to creating [sozdaniye] space weapons. It has just become known that the Pentagon's nuclear planners are reckoning on conducting another explosion on the same Nevada test site on 8 April. Conclusions will have to drawn from this by our country and its allies, by all other peace-loving states, and by the international public. "When the White House rejected the latest Soviet proposal," an NBC-TV commentator pointed out, "it declared, just as it has done in the past, that the ultimate goal of U.S. policy is the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Such a discrepancy between words and deeds does not work in the U.S. favor now." No beating about the bush, as you see.

Let us take from the endless stream of responses to the recent Soviet proposals concerning a nuclear test ban just one -- an article published in the Canadian newspaper GLOBE AND MAIL. It has a characteristic headline: "Persistent Quest for Peace in Moscow and Quest for War in Washington." What is going on? -- the newspaper wonders. Peace-loving proposals are advanced by a country to which the West ascribes "aggressive" aspirations.

However, the "goodwill" shown recently by R. Reagan, the newspaper states with irony, is far from impressive. Some examples are the refusal to subscribe to the moratorium, the nuclear explosion in Nevada, the violation of the USSR state border in the Black Sea, the preparations for war against Nicaragua, and the military provocation off the Libyan coast.

It is dinned into Americans throughout their life, the GLOBE AND MAIL sums up, that "bad guys" live on the other side of the ocean. However, when you are with Soviet people, you realize why they show valid concern about those who are presented to us as the "good guys."

Not only in the editorial office of the Canadian bourgeois newspaper but literally everywhere people are realizing the worth of the "good guys" from Washington. On Friday, approximately 1,000 prominent public figures and members of the parliament in Sweden published the appeal "Halt Nuclear Tests Now!" It is difficult to take in even with the mind's eye the kilometers-long columns of antiwar "spring marches" which have recently taken place in Western Europe. Whether in the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, or Switzerland, they have all shown the determination of millions of Europeans to defend their chief right -- the right to life -- and to demand that Washington abandon its nuclear tests and its plans to militarize space.

The peoples' wise logic is proving stronger than the evil logic of the arms race. Mankind is becoming aware that American behavior has recenlty been increasingly running counter to the "spirit of Geneva."

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NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

SOVIETS NOTE FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. NUCLEAR BLAST

Nevada Test Reported

LD101529 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1525 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] We have just been brought a cable from Washington. It says that, throwing down an ostentatious challenge to the entire world, the United States has carried out a new nuclear test at the Nevada range. According to a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy, the force of the nuclear blast was less than 20 kilotons.

Test Shows 'Criminal Contempt'

LD101544 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Nuclear Explosion in Nevada Is Defiance to Whole World" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Washington April 10 TASS -- Earth shuddered at the test site in Nevada again as the United States set off another nuclear explosion, the second this year. According to press reports, a nuclear device was test-exploded in accordance with the "Strategic Defence Initiative" aimed at the creation of first strike space arms systems.

The explosion in Nevada is another demonstration of the administration's criminal contempt of the calls of the U.S. and world public to join in the Soviet Union's moratorium on all nuclear explosions and thus to promote the conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear tests and open the road for curbing the arms race and preventing its spilling into outer space. Moreover, the administration is speeding up the implementation of the program of nuclear testing. According to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, the United States plans to conduct two more nuclear explosions in April. Obsessed with a futile dream of achieving military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, Washington proclaims the intention to continue implementing the program of nuclear testing to upgrade the existing systems of weapons of mass destruction and to create new such systems.

The fresh nuclear explosion caused a wave of indignation in the USA. The explosion in Nevada, said Howard Ris, director of the public organization, Union of Concerned Scientists, shows that the administration does not think of arms control. The only thing with which it is really obsessed is stockpiling more armaments. Les Aspin, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, which has recently adopted a resolution urging the administration to start talks with the Soviet Union without delay on the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty, said with concern that the explosion in Nevada dashed the hopes for an end to nuclear testing that had been kindled by the Soviet moratorium.

Member of the House of Representatives Thomas Downey said that nuclear tests, far from serving the interests of the United States' national security, undermine it still more, since they lead to the spiralling of the arms race. Congressman Edward Markey stressed that the Soviet Union had covered more than half way to achieve agreement with the USA on an end to the nuclear arms race. If the United States continues keeping from reciprocal steps, the President of the United States will go down in history as a leader who rejected a real opportunity to tame the nuclear jinni.

U.S. Crosses 'Nuclear Rubicon'

LD101547 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: Bidding defiance at the world community, the Reagan administration conducted a nuclear test in Nevada on April 10.

The U.S. blast can hardly be called "another routine nuclear weapon test". It was staged in conditions where the Soviet Union has observed its moratorium on all nuclear explosions for more than eight months and where Moscow has declared readiness to continue the moratorium until the first U.S. nuclear test after March 31.

The April explosion in Nevada, following up on the White House's expressed refusal to have a summit meeting to discuss a complete end to all testing, can be seen as the U.S. crossing of the "nuclear rubicon", which, unlike the historical precedent, attests not to the present administration's resolution but to its moral and political weakness and its unwillingness to take the first step to bridling the arms race for the past five years.

The latest U.S. blast made it clear that this administration, contradicting the joint Soviet-U.S. statement issued after last November's summit meeting, is still chasing the will-o'-the-wisp of military superiority. This is why the test in Nevada cast doubt also on this U.S. Administration's reliability as a partner at talks.

Washington has taken this dangerous destabilizing step demonstrating its haughty disregard for the vital interests of the U.S. and all other nations, as if it had decided to ride for a fall on the brink of a nuclear precipice.

The geographical name "Nevada" once evoked associations with the "dolce vita" of U.S. nouveaux riches living it up in the casinos and night spots of Las Vegas and Reno. Now the state of Nevada is associated by millions of people across the world with a nuclear war, nuclear testings and incumbent U.S. leaders.

The Nevada blast completed another period in the history of efforts for a comprehensive nuclear test ban. It did not, however, mean an end to these efforts. The stake is too great. It is not just the termination of nuclear testing or even the prevention of a nuclear war. It is the survival of mankind.

U.S. Says Tests To Continue

LD102211 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 10 Apr 86

["White House Representative Rejects Moratorium Idea" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington April 11 TASS -- The United States does not intend to limit itself to the latest nuclear explosion in Nevada. Deputy Press Secretary of the White House

Edward Djerejian said that the explosion made on Thursday was part of the programme of tests aimed at ensuring efficiency and reliability of the American nuclear potential.

Edward Djerejian turned down the idea of moratorium on nuclear tests. He asserted that neither moratorium nor a comprehensive ban on tests would promote the cause of security, stability and peace. The White House representative said that tests would continue.

USSR Moral, Political Victory

LD102039 Moscow Televisision Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Studio commentary by USSR TV and Radio Political Observer Valentin Zorin; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, Comrades! The latest American nuclear explosion at the Nevada test range cannot be regarded other than as an open challenge by Washington to world public opinion. In the American capital they were unable or did not wish to avail themselves of the opportunity that was afforded by the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, which was introduced and then twice extended, and which was in force for over 8 months. This opportunity consisted, no more and no less, of taking a realistic and substantial step towards the cessation of the nuclear arms race. This time, as a result of the initiative and the practical actions of our country, such an opportunity was, as never before, close and realistic and the greater was the responsibility assumed by those who rejected it. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev warned the other day: More nuclear explosions by the United States will force the Soviet Union to resume its tests. We regret this but we shall be forced to do this as we cannot forgo our own security and the security of our allies.

From the very start Washington has been engaged in dodging the Soviet proposal, has been stating that allegedly the moratorium does not solve the problems. This argument has not worked since even to nonspecialists it is clear that it would seem that such a simple measure as the cessation of tests imposes a limit on the buildup of nuclear arsenals. In the American capital they then seized upon the argument of monitoring [kontrol]: The Russians can allegedly not be trusted -- they are hampering monitoring of tests. Nothing was left of this subterfuge either after the Soviet Union proposed effective monitoring measures, including on-site monitoring.

However, having been deprived of all arguments to hide behind Washington moved toward a breach, the result of which was today's nuclear explosion and a series of new tests whose preparation was announced by the American authorities.

The question arises that the Soviet Union moratorium, whose implementation was not a simple and easy matter for our country, has been to no purpose, has turned out to be in vain and has yielded no result whatsoever. Not at all! What we have here is a substantial moral and political victory of the Soviet Union.

For a long time Washington figures, who have had great success in the sphere of political demogogy, had succeeded in misleading a certain portion of world public opinion, passing themselves off in the role of peace-lovers and portraying the Soviet Union as the culprit of the arms race. There were also those who believed that the United States and the Soviet Union bear an equal responsibility for this race. Now millions of people throughout the world have see the real state of affairs. And the truth, the idea that has taken possession of the masses, becomes a material force.

One more thing: One should not believe that the idea of the cessation of nuclear arms is henceforth a page of world politics that has now ended. Thanks to the Soviet Union's

efforts it exists, has taken root, and will influence the further struggle of people against the nuclear threat. And while today Washington has gone counter to the mood and will of people, including the American people it will find it increasingly difficult to continue doing so. The last word has not yet been said.

U.S. Must Assume Responsibility

LD102135 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Hello, Comrades. As we have already reported on the "Vremya" program, the United States today carried out a new nuclear test at the Nevada site. This act cannot be seen as other than a demonstrative challenge to the whole world. In recent days, the movement with the slogan, stop nuclear tests, has reached large proportions in many countries of the world, including the United States. Washington was given a chance to prove that the many assurances by the President of the United States that the United States pursues a peace-loving foreign policy and wants nuclear disarmament are not empty rhetoric but real politics. For more than 8 months, the Soviet Union has not carried out any nuclear tests and has called on the United States to follow this example. If reason were to prevail in the American capital and the United states followed the Soviet Union in stopping nuclear tests, the world would have taken a real step towards delivering mankind from the threat of thermonuclear self-destruction.

Just recently, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed an urgent meeting with the President of the United States to discuss the question of stopping all nuclear explosions. Washington turned its back on that initiative also and did so knowing of the warning by the Soviet Union that further nuclear tests by the United States would force our country to resume tests. By taking this step the Washington administration has assumed a serious responsibility before the whole world and before its own people.

Yet it would be wrong to think that in the struggle to stop nuclear tests, the last word has been said. The initiative of the Soviet Union has been received throughout the world with such understanding and such support and has created such a political atmosphere, that if the United States continues its line, this will cause it an irreparable political loss. The demand for an end to the arms race and as a step towards this, the cessation of nuclear tests, has swept the world and Washington will have to take notice, whether it wants to or not.

Explosion Challenges Logic

LD111217 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] April 10th: The United States has conducted another nuclear test in the state of Nevada. On 6 August last year the USSR imposed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. On 1 January the moratorium was prolonged until 31 March. The Soviet Union urged the United States to follow suit and declared that its moratorium would remain in force even further if the United States refrained from carrying out nuclear tests. The USSR proceeded from the assumption that imposed by the two biggest nuclear powers, the moratorium would serve as an example to other countries and create favorable conditions for signing an international agreement on banning all nuclear weapon tests. But the United States persists in conducting its tests. Here's what a specialist on disarmament, Lev Semeyko has to say:

[Begin recording] This explosion is a challenge to the logic and to the world opinion. [as heard] Why it's a challenge to the logic? I mean political and strategic logic: Everybody in the United States knows that President Reagan is for elimination of nuclear weapons. If so there is no necessity to explode new nuclear devices. It's necessary to stop development of the nuclear weapons, to make it really obsolete.

So the best way for the United States would be to make a good response to the Soviet initiative. But the United States refuses to do that. [end recording]

The United States claims that it needs nuclear tests because it lags behind the USSR in regard to nuclear arms. In the meantime the number of nuclear tests carried out by the United States exceeds the number of Soviet tests by one-third. Last year alone the United States conducted 16 nuclear explosions, seven of them after the imposition of the unilateral Soviet moratorium. It resorts to different pretexts in order to go on with its tests, but why is it impossible to reduce armaments while testing nuclear weapons? Lev Semeyko explains:

[Begin recording] Even should the nuclear weapons be cut quantitatively, its qualitative development can compensate that cutting. It's a very great, I would say, threat to the idea of the elimination of nuclear weapons itself. President Reagan says that he is for transferring to the nonnuclear, outer space, nonnuclear deterrents. If so, why the necessity to develop nuclear devices for X-ray lasers? The appearance of that X-ray laser would mean that the words of the President about the elimination of nuclear weapons, about the nuclear world, will (?cause nothing) I would say. And (?of course) this explosion is a challenge to the world opinion. I believe, I would say that sound men understand that it's necessary to stop. [end recording]

PRAVDA Cited on Lost Opportunity

LD110255 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2309 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS) -- "Mankind's hopes of soon putting an end to tests of deadly weapons and clearing the path to a nonnuclear 21st century have been disappointed by the United States," Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the latest nuclear explosion carried out in the United States.

"It is clear that the present administration, headed by President R. Reagan, does not intend on principle to forego nuclear explosions. It seeks at all costs to continue them with the aim of creating nuclear weapons for star wars, for the sake of acquiring military superiority over the Soviet Union."

"Concern for gain and profits darkens the eyes of the owners of the military corporations and their underlings, and does not allow them to see the objective truth. The truth is that the United States has again ruined an opportunity of stopping the arms race, which does not add to anyone's security, and only brings mankind closer to the brink of the nuclear abyss."

"The Nevada explosion has given rise everywhere to an explosion of indignation and protest from people of goodwill," the author emphasizes. "The sympathies of the world's peoples are with those who struggle to prevent a nuclear war. The CPSU draws strength from this, from the support of our party's policies by the Soviet people, the socialist countries, and all the world's honorable people, as it consistently strives to attain the goals set in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January of this year. The USSR's peace offensive will not be stopped by nuclear provocations! The USSR proceeds from the view that the problems of security in the nuclear age are a matter not only for

statesmen and politicians, but also for all peoples. [no closing quotation marks as received]

USSR 'Free' From Moratorium

LD111244 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 11 Apr 86

["Soviet Government Statement" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- In connection with yet another nuclear blast set off in the United States the Government of the USSR declared that it is now free from its unilateral commitment to refrain from staging any nuclear explosions.

At the same time, the Soviet Government stressed in a statement issued here today, the Soviet Union expresses readiness at any moment to return to the issue of a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions if the U.S. Government declares that it will refrain from conducting such blasts.

'Text' of Government Statement

LD111312 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- Follows the text of the Soviet Government statement:

The nuclear explosion conducted by the United States on April 10, 1986 once again clearly demonstrated that what is really concealed behind the words of the United States Administration about its devotion to the aim of liquidating nuclear arms is intent to further threaten mankind with the nuclear sword, to keep the world in the trap of fear of universal annihilation. Once again Washington has placed the egoistic, imperial ambitions of the United States military-industrial complex above the interests of mankind. The American Government's irresponsible actions are in an open challenge not only to the Soviet Union but also to the peoples of all continents, to the world as a whole.

The alternative to nuclear madness suggested by the Soviet Union in its striving to help stop the buildup of nuclear arsenals is diametrically opposite to the policy of the United States Administration. Last summer the USSR announced the termination of all nuclear explosions from August 6 to December 31, 1985. The Soviet Government persistently called on the United States Administration to join this initiative and thereby make the moratorium mutual. This would have made it possible to drastically slow down the nuclear arms race, stop the qualitative improvement of nuclear arms and the development of new types of such arms, and to embark on the road of practical actions leading to the liquidation of nuclear arms.

After the Geneva meeting of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev with the President of the United States Ronald Reagan the Soviet Government, despite the continuation of nuclear tests in the United States, made yet another constructive step by extending its moratorium till this March 31. Finally, in response to a call by the leaders of six countries - Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden - to the USSR and the USA not to conduct nuclear tests in the period till the next Soviet-American summit, the Soviet side again displayed good will and stated its readiness to refrain from nuclear explosions also after March 31 - till the first nuclear explosion in the United States.

This unilateral restraint in conditions of the continuing modernisation by the United States of its nuclear-missile arsenal and the fulfillment of big military programmes,

ncluding within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative", clearly demonstrated the Soviet Union's desire to try out all possibilities of influencing the position of the other side by force of example. Had the American Administration responded to the Soviet initiative, had it taken the step expected of it by the peoples of the world -- the possibility of stopping nuclear tests on earth would have become quite realistic.

Therefore understandable is the deep disappointment and general indignation touched off in the world by the new underground nuclear weapon test, which was conducted by the U.S. side contrary to the protests and will of the peoples, contrary to the voice of reason.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly given the U.S. Administration a chance to confirm by practical deeds its statements on the striving for a nuclear-free world, and take the responsible decision to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear blasts. At the same time, the Sovi-t leadership warned, which was also stressed in the address by Mikhail Gorbachev on Soviet television on March 29, that if the United States continued nuclear testing after March 31, the Soviet Union would be forced to resume its nuclear testing.

Since contrary to these warnings, the USA conducted a new nuclear test, the USSR Government declares that from now on it is free from the unilateral commitment made by it to refrain from conducting any nuclear explosions. In the conditions that Washington is continuing its nuclear explosions, the Soviet state cannot forgo its own security and that of its allies.

At the same time, the Soviet Union believes, as before, that an end to nuclear weapons testing would be an effective practical step leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons, and is expressing readiness to return any time to the question of a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions, provided the Government of the United States declares that it will refrain from conducting such explosions. Thus, the resolution of the question of ending nuclear testing depends, as before, on the USA, on whether the American Administration displays a sense of realism and responsibility.

At the same time, the Soviet Government again reaffirms its proposal to start immediately talks on a full prohibition of nuclear weapons testing. The USSR is prepared for any form of talks, any type of agreement on that score, provided things advance toward reaching agreement.

The Soviet government reiterates its proposal to the Governments of the USA and Great Britain on resuming and bringing to completion the tripartite talks, stopped in 1980, with a view to working out a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The Soviet Union stands for an undelayed beginning of multi-sided talks within the framework of the Geneva conference on disarmament with the same aim. We are also prepared to reach agreement on spreading the terms of the 1963 Moscow treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater to underground nuclear weapon tests for which the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly called.

In order to reach agreement on the termination of nuclear testing the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee proposed to the U.S. President to have a meeting in the immediate future in one of the European capitals. This proposal remains in force.

As to questions of verifying the compliance with an agreement on the termination of nuclear weapon tests, there are no insurmountable difficulties here, as is shown by the experience of many years of international discussions of these questions. For its part, the Soviet Union attaches exceptionally great significance to ensuring that provision be

made for reliable measures to verify the observance of an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear testing. It stands for the strictest control, right down to on-site inspections. Toward this end only one thing is needed -- the adoption of a political decision to terminate the tests.

It is the deep conviction of the Soviet Government that the problem of prohibition of nuclear weapon tests is one of the most urgent tasks of the present day, and the Soviet Union will continue to work perseveringly toward resolving it in the interests of ensuring international security and durable peace without nuclear weapons.

Soviet Youth Protest

LD112308 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- According to the Soviet youth, the U.S. nuclear explosion set off in Nevada on Thursday, was a dangerous, destabilizing step.

This was today underlined at a press conference by the youth delegation who handed over their address to President Reagan, demanding an end to nuclear testing, at the American Embassy in Moscow two days ago.

The Nevada testing, and the reception, far from diplomatic, accorded the Soviet youth delegation by U.S. Embassy staff who did not let the Soviet representatives enter the building to deliver the address, showed that the Reagan administration was not going to give up testing, said a young factory worker, Nikolay Manokhin.

Disregarding the will of millions of people around the world, he said, the United States was continuing the testing with the aim to attain the unattainable -- superiority over the Soviet Union.

"Mankind can survive if it shows enough courage and unity in pressing for an end to nuclear testing," said Svetlana Skvortsova, a student.

"The Soviet Union struck to its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts in its sincere striving for a nuclear-free future. The White House, however, brazenly challenged all of mankind."

The Soviet youth did not consider the question of banning nuclear testing as closed, young researcher Aleksey Goncbarenko told the press conference.

His view is shared by millions of people all over the world, including the United States. Ending nuclear explosions can and should become the first and most important step towards a peaceful future.

That is why the Soviet young people called on millions of their peers in other countries to step up the campaign for banning nuclear testing.

'Paranoic Reliance on Force'

LD111736 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Representatives of the Washington adminstration try in every way to justify the fresh U.S. nuclear explosion in Nevada. Deputy Press Secretary of the White House Edward

Djerejian at a meeting with journalists asserted that neither a moratorium, nor a comprehensive test ban would consolidate security, stability and peace in present-day conditions, and therefore the tests would be continued. But this is a false stand. It is aimed at camouflaging Washington's actual renunciation of the spirit of Geneva, if it ever sincerely pledged allegiance to it at all.

As is known, encouraging statements to the effect that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought and that the sides would not seek to achieve military superiority were made on the U.S. part at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

Moreover, in the new-year TV address to the Soviet people on January 1, 1986, the head of the White House assured the TV viewers that the USA was determined to build relations between the two countries in the coming months on the understanding achieved in Geneva.

"I see a busy year ahead in building on the foundations laid in Geneva", he said.

And what is taking place in reality? While the Soviet Union continued to observe its voluntarily assumed unilateral moratorium on all nuclear testing, they in Washington started breaking up those foundations by nuclear explosions in Nevada, by ostentatious preparations for "star wars". It should be added that the anti-Soviet campaign has been resumed in the USA with new force. That campaign abounds in all sort of falsehoods and insults directed at the Soviet Union.

The newspaper "BOSTON GLOBE" pointed out that the real reason why the U.S. Administration rejected the Soviet proposal on the moratorium is that unlike other administrations it is not satisfied with an approximately equal U.S.-Soviet strategic balance.

The present U.S. administration needs a certain degree of military superiority to bring pressure on the Soviet Union. But this is a dangerous and almost certainly an illusory aim, the newspaper warns.

It is clear that Washington's deeds differ from its words, that it is striving with all its might for military superiority.

Yesterday's nuclear explosion in Nevada that caused anger and indignation the world over attests to Washington's extreme unreliability as a political partner, reveals its perfidy and its almost paranoic reliance on force.

'Challenging, Cancerous' Blast

LD112253 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Vladimir Dunayev report from Washington; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[text] The nuclear explosion in the state of Nevada, challenging, cancerous, -- as it has been called here -- has produced a resounding echo in Washington. Senators from Boeing, ministers from Lockheed, all the reactionaries, all those who are fond of using the military stick, are now rejoicing, so to speak, applauding the White House. Those legislators who are aware of what anxieties and dangers now will arise following that explosion in Nevada are trying to do something at the last moment. They want to bring in restrictions on allocations for new nuclear explosions. Incidentally, another explosion in Nevada is planned for next week and what is more, another nuclear explosion is planned for 22-23 April.

It must be said that on Tuesday and then on Wednesday when these tests were postponed, set aside, hopes arose here.

Many commentators started saying: Well you see, be it reluctantly or at the last moment, the White House is all the same ready to put off these tests in order to create, for all that, a more favorable atmosphere during talks on the forthcoming new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. But these local commentators overestimated the ability of the present administration to think soberly and with foresight and did not sufficiently appraise its militarist instinct. Not only those fighters for peace who have converged at the Nevada testing place in order to hinder them, but also very many forces in the United States are now indignant and are protesting and organizing themselves. These are both lawyers and doctors and worried scientists. Actually, all U.S. observers agree with the view that the times of the nuclear tests were specially brought forward in order to somehow escape pressure, pressure inside the country from the American public, and pressure from U.S. allies.

Hopes 'Betrayed' by U.S.

PM111539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vladimir Bolshakov: "Observer's Opinion"]

[Text] Until the last minute there was a hope that the underground testing of the nuclear device at the Nevada test ground would be canceled. As you watched the teleprinters at our editorial office again setting about tapping out reports of the preparation in the United States for this test, codenamed "Mighty Oak," it was hard to avoid the feeling that what you were hearing was not the tapping of the teleprinters but the sound of a metronome counting down the time to the explosion.

And when seismological stations throughout the world nonetheless registered the explosion in Nevada, it reverberated with pain and anger in millions of hearts: "No, they did not cancel it!" Man's hopes of putting an end to lethal weapons tests in the very near future and clearing the way into a nuclear-free 21st century have been betrayed by the United States.

It is clear that the present administration headed by President R. Reagan has no intention of renouncing nuclear explosions in principle. It is seeking come what may to continue them with a view to creating nuclear weapons for "star wars," to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. This was demonstrated by the "Mighty Oak," which has grown up from poisoned roots in Nevada.

The very name is no accident, it has its own symbolism. For official Washington it is a show of strength. For the rest of the world it is a symbol of how thoroughly the military-industrial complex, with its truly oak-hard approach to world politics in general and the problem of banning and eliminating nuclear weapons in particular, has become entrenched in U.S. society. Concern for gain and profit is clouding the eyes of the owners of the military corporations and their stooges and preventing them from seeing the objective truth. And that is that the United States has again wrecked the opportunity of halting the arms race which will add to no one's security but merely bring man closer to the brink of the nuclear abyss. Hopes of pushing others there while the United States stays on the brink are truly insane.

"In the 5 years the Reagan administration has firmly opposed a ban of nuclear test explosions," THE BOSTON GLOBE writes, "not only have security problems become more complex but the United States has found itself at a disadvantage in vying with the Soviet Union for the sympathy of world public opinion." These words were written on the eve of the Nevada explosion. They are even more topical now.

The explosion in Nevada has generated everywhere an explosion of indignation and -- from people of goodwill. The sympathies of the world's peoples are with those

who are struggling to prevent nuclear war. In this, in the support given to our party's policy by the Soviet people, the socialist countries, and all honest people in the world, the CPSU derives strength, consistently seeking the goals set in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January this year. The USSR's peace offensive cannot be halted by nuclear provocations! The USSR proceeds from the premise that security problems in the nuclear age are a matter not only for statesmen and politicians but also for all peoples. May there resound persistently, daily, and everywhere over our planet the words: "No to nuclear tests! Yes to nuclear disarmament!"

PRAVDA Editor Comments

LD130146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Commentary by Tomas Kolesnichenko, member of PRAVDA editorial collegium; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades! You have just received a new confirmation that the echo of the nulcear explosion at the U.S. testing ground in Nevada has not yet faded away [referring to previous news items condemning Nevada test]. On the contrary, it is taking in more and more countries and continents, in effect our entire planet. And it is charateristic that there is today no serious comment by the leading mass information media that fails to point out the diametrically opposed approached that the Soviet Union and the United States take to the most urgent topic of modern times, the problem of war and peace. It has become obvious, as the saying goes, who is who: Who is for seeking a solution to this problem and is taking realistic steps along this path; and who only says they are for peace, while in fact are threatening mankind with a nuclear sword -- as Washington proved by the Nevada test. For only one thing was required of Washington: that it should respond to the Soviet initiative. The opportunity to stop nuclear tests, and therefore, the opportunity to destroy nuclear weapons, would already, this very day, have become a reality. Unfortunately, this did not happen. It is Washington's fault that a historic chance has been missed.

But what now? Yesterday's statement by the Soviet Government, which is now at the center of world press attention, provides an answer to that question. The Soviet Union expresses its readiness to return at any time to the issue of a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions; we are ready to start negotiations on a total ban on nuclear weapons; are ready for any form of negotiations and any sort of accord, as long as it works toward reaching agreement. One thing is needed for this to succeed: goodwill and a manifestation of responsibility and realism on Washington's part. So, as the Americans say, the ball is in their court.

As for the Soviet Union, as is clear from our government's statement, we will continue to fight for a halt to nuclear tests and for a world [mir] without nuclear weapons. This task remains -- it is topical and pressing.

Nevada Test 'Irresponsible'

LD131757 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Report from the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] The world is indignant and alarmed at the U.S. Administration's new irresponsible step, the explosion of an underground nuclear device.

Up to the last minute, many still hoped that maybe this time Washington would listen to the voice of reason. These expectations rose when it became known that the nuclear test scheduled for Tuesday had been postponed. Some Western observers began suggesting

that this delay was possibly a manifestation that the U.S. Administration had finally decided to demonstrate goodwill. Washington's actions have, however, disproved that optimistic assessment. At the last minute, members of the international organization Greenpeace made a desperate attempt to hinder the test. Six of them got through to the nuclear testing grounds in Nevada, but they were spotted by guards from a helicopter and arrested. Several dozen demonstrators who had organized a protest to the blast were also thrown behind bars. The authorities even announced that anyone attempting to get through to the testing grounds would be considered terrorists. Incidentally, this once again shows who gets to be called a terrorist in the United States.

The current action has bared to the whole world the true face of those in power in Washington. If the leader across the ocean previously succeeded sometimes in misleading public opinion and camouflaging his militaristic positions with references to the Soviet Union's intransigence over verification, they are now deprived of that maneuver. The Soviet Union advocates the strictest verification of the fulfillment of a nuclear test ban agreement, right up to on-site inspection. The United States, however, has refused to make use of the historic opportunity afforded to them to block the path of the arms race. The current administration has demonstrated that the military-industrial complex profits and the wish to try to get military-political hegemony in the world means more to it than mankind's vital interests, including those of the U.S. people. [video shows Nevada blast and demonstrators]

The USSR Government has declared that it is henceforth free of the unilateral obligation it assumed to refrain from conducting any nuclear explosions. At the same time, our country expresses its readiness to return at any time to a mutual moratorium. Thus, the solution to this problem depends, as before, on the United States.

Saber rattling is not the right way to promote agreement with our country. Yet this is precisely what the United States is up to now. The only thing the U.S. Administration retains from Geneva, it seems, is talk about a new meeting between the U.S. President and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet side, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has stressed, favors such a meeting. We want it, however, to yield practical results toward halting the arms race. The meeting can take place if the atmosphere of Geneva is resurrected. We cannot fail to note that attempts are being made to make use of the bogged-down Soviet-U.S. dialogue in order to cover up the accomplishment of military goals.

Danish Foreign Minister Cited

LD110543 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 10 Apr (TASS)--The Danish Government deploys [as received] another nuclear weapon test by the USA, Denmark's Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen stated today. On behalf of the Danish Government the minister urged nuclear powers to start as soon as possible the talks to conclude an agreement to end nuclear tests.

Japanese Government Deplores Explosion

LD110841 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Apr (TASS)--Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said that his government deplored the U.S. nuclear test conducted in Nevada State on Thursday. Answering inquiries from deputies at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lower Chamber of the Parliament, he stressed that "Japan declares for a full ban on all nuclear testing. We resolutely demand an end to nuclear testing."

UN Spokesman on UN View

LD101945 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] New York, 10 Apr (TASS)--In view of the conduct of the nuclear test in Nevada by the United States, an official spokesman of the UN secretary-general has reaffirmed, in an interview with TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshov the stand on this issue which has been repeatedly expressed by Javier Perez de Cuellar. The stand is that a ban on all nuclear tests would substantially limit both qualitate and quantitative development of nuclear arms. Complete and permanent termination of nuclear tests meets the most vital interests of all nations and peoples. The UN secretary-general is of the opinion that the international community attaches the greatest importance to a total test ban agreement. No other multilateral agreement would become the best of evidence of the readiness of all the nuclear powers gradually to slow down the arms race and to press for a substantial limitation of arms and for measures of disarmament.

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NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

USSR OFFERS TO REINTRODUCE NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

Korniyenko Cited at Press Conference

LD140836 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- The Soviet leadership believes that no task is more important and urgent today than that of arresting the growth of the military danger and saving mankind from the nuclear threat, Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, said at a press conference here today.

Determined to achieve a cardinal turn for the better in world developments, the Soviet Union has identified the struggle to stop the arms race and prevent it in space and to completely eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century as the centerpiece of its foreign policy in the years to come.

Both common sense and the findings of prominent experts indicate that complete cessation of nuclear weapon tests may be the most effective and at the same time the simplest way of initiating the process of nuclear arms elimination. The nuclear systems already in the inventories would not be upgraded, and it would become virtually impossible to develop new ones.

Today there exists every objective prerequisite for resolving, in a mutually acceptable way and without diminishing anyone's security, the issue of a total ban on nuclear explosions providing for strict verification of compliance with such a ban. What this requires is only political will.

Guided by a desire to set a good example and give the necessary impetus to nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union took a bold step last August in declaring a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. To do so it had to suspend the implementation of a relevant programme at a certain military and economic cost to itself.

Our moratorium initially declared effective until the end of 1985 was extended twice. This was done against the background of an unceasing and, to put it bluntly, provocative nuclear cannonade at the U.S. test ranges.

Each time the Soviet Union candidly warned that the unilateral moratorium could not last indefinitely, that there was a line beyond which it could not continue. That line is determined by the interests of security of our country and that of our allies.

Unfortunately, the U.S. leadership has not passed the test of responsibility, and in Nevada on April 10 it literally blew up a unique chance to stop the nuclear arms race.

As the statement by the Soviet Government of April 11 emphasizes, the nuclear explosion carried out in the United States "has once again clearly demonstrated that behind the U.S. Administration's words about its commitment to the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons lies, in effect, the intention to continue threatening mankind with the nuclear sword and keep the world trapped by the fear of total annihilation".

In these circumstances the Soviet Government's announcement to the effect that it is henceforth free from its unilateral obligation to refrain from any nuclear explosions have not, we believe, come as a surprise to anyone.

Does this mean that the proponents of the nuclear arms race have had their way and that the door to a non-nuclear world, just beginning to open, has been slammed shut? We are categorically opposed to this kind of defeatist mentality, to forcing a fatalistic view of the future on mankind.

The Soviet Union is prepared to re-introduce the moratorium on all nuclear explosions at any time, given reciprocal willingness on the part of the United States. Once again, it is for Washington to respond.

The U.S. Government still has before it another proposal of ours concerning a prompt start of negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban. The USSR is agreeable to any form of such negotiations -- bilateral, trilateral or multilateral -- as long as that leads to an agreement.

In light of the latest developments, we are strongly convinced that not only does the problem of a nuclear weapon test ban remain on the agenda, but that it takes on an even greater urgency, and the Soviet Union intends to seek its resolution perseveringly.

Akhromeyev Cited at Press Conference

LD141107 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- The U.S. leadership, keen to justify its refusal to end nuclear testing, pleads difficulties with verification, but the verification problem can be resolved successfully, Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for the Use of Nuclear Energy, told a news conference at the press center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

Answering questions from attending newsmen, he said seismic stations existing in the USSR, the United States, a number of European countries and elsewhere were being continuously upgraded. International seismic data could also be used for verification purposes.

The Soviet side, Petrosyants said, has received with satisfaction a proposal for verification made in a message from the leaders of six nations. It was also prepared for on-site inspections.

"Of course," he said further, "part of the verification-related issues needs certain specifying. This requires sitting down at the negotiating table but with a clearly defined aim, which means that the United States should declare in good faith that in discussing these issues it stands for a complete prohibition of nuclear tests. Without this no discussion can take place."

Replying to a question about the Soviet Union's position as regards the U.S. military threat to Libya, Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, said:

"The main point is not to allow a U.S. aggression against Libya, or against any other nation for that matter. The Soviet Union, for its part, is doing everything in its power towards this end. The same can be said of the other Warsaw Treaty countries. Our contacts with the United States are marked by a desire to prevent an aggression against Libya.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, said, when asked if the USSR was assisting Libya, that "there are Soviet military specialists there, who are performing purely technical tasks".

In answer to a question of which kind of connection there was between the latest U.S. nuclear blast in Nevada and the U.S. military buildup in the Mediterranean, he said:

"It is the same policy which is aimed at preventing any lowering of world tension which would enable the U.S. Administration to carry on the arms race and achieve military superiority. The nuclear tests, the heightening of tension around Libya, the intrusions into Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea and the major military exercises stages by the United States of late have all been part of this policy."

A correspondent of the London-based SUNDAY TIMES asked Marshal Akhromeyev about the measures planned by the USSR in conjunction with Washington's intention to press on with its SDI program.

"Unlike the United States," was the reply, "The Soviet Union does not have any plans for 'star wars'. We are not developing a nationwide anti-missile defense. The Soviet Union's position is one for a ban on space strike weapons at any stage of development. This is why we do not conduct nuclear tests to evolve such weapons."

Answering a question from a TASS correspondent who asked about the rationale for Washington's striving, through all manner of ploys, to evade solving the problem of banning nuclear tests, Marshal Akhromeyev said:

"From the military point of view, it is explained by the fact that the United States has not given up its aim of gaining military superiority over the USSR, a superiority of the NATO bloc over the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The evasion of the resolution of the problem of nuclear testing is connected with the U.S. Administration's intention to continue threatening mankind with a nuclear sword."

Saying that the United States was the champion for the number of nuclear blasts it had set off, he added:

"The USSR is not going to catch up with the United States in this respect. But we hope that common sense will eventually triumph. Can one really go on blasting our native planet forever?"

Korniyenko said that Washington's refusal to stop nuclear testing made it even more imperative to bring about an end to such blasts. Likewise, the current U.S. posturing added further urgency to the problem of establishing nuclear-free zones, including one in northern Europe.

The first deputy foreign minister of the USSR said the Soviet Union was prepared to return to the moratorium at any moment but this moratorium could be only mutual, undertaken jointly with the United States, rather than unilateral.

Setting forth the Soviet position on a summit meeting, he quoted a statement by Mikhail Gorbachev in Tolyatti where the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said that the Soviet side was for another meeting and was not advancing any preconditions for it. But it was essential that this meeting be a step forward, that it bring practical results towards an end to the arms race and that there be a proper atmosphere for such a meeting.

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CSO: 5200/1334

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

MOSCOW DISCUSSES ISSUES FACING RECONVENED U.S. CONGRESS

LD092352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Report by station correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov from the United States]

[Excerpts] After the Easter holidays, the U.S. Congress resumed work in Washington. Our correspondent in the United States, Andrey Ptashnikov reports:

The legislators will also be continuing discussion of the draft federal budget for fiscal 1987. In this respect, it should be noted that the increase in military expenditures planned by the government is giving rise to growing opposition from them.

Finally, there is the question of stopping nuclear tests, which is one of the most important on the agenda of the current session of Congress. The relevant bill was tabled for its examination by Pat Schroeder, a member of the House of Representatives. More than 60 congressmen have already officially stated their support for the call to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

The recent appeal from the USSR Supreme Soviet to the U.S. Congress to do everything it can so that the position of the United States will also help to solve the problem of stopping nuclear testing in accordance with the will of the peoples, with their passionate desire to have stable peace on earth, has also made a great impression on the legislators.

The discussions being resumed in Congress will demonstrate if the American legislators are ready to respond positively to this appeal, and to take specific steps aimed at curbing the arms race.

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NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

SOVIET PEACE GROUPS' VISIT U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

Appeal on Testing

OW100755 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0615 GMT 9 Apr 86

[From an unscheduled Novosti newscast; B. Parkhomenko report; officials identified by screen captions]

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace [SCDP] has visited the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to convey a letter addressed to Ronald Reagan. The letter contains an appeal from our country's public to the U.S. Administration on ending nuclear tests.

[Begin recording] [Parkhomenko] Our delegation -- cosmonaut Georgiy Grechko, poet Rime Kazakova, writer Genrikh Borovik, USSR people's artist Yevgeniy Matveyev, Prof Alla Mosevich, and journalist Vikentiy Matveyev -- was obviously not expected at the U.S. Embassy. [video shows the named individuals entering a building with the Embassy crest over the door]

For over 30 minutes they were kept in a cramped lobby under the care of a Marine. They were not offered a place to sit and were meticulously questioned about the aim of the visit. At first the confused security officer maintained that, other than junior personnel, there was nobody in the embassy: The ambassador, the press attache, the counselors were all absent. [video shows bearded man with bow tie and identity tag talking to Soviet visitors] Eventually one was found -- the counselor for economic affairs, Robert Fairchild Ober Jr. He also hesitated over inviting the Soviet people into the embassy and very reluctantly agreed to convey the petition and letters to the ambassador. [video shows the counselor receiving a folder, cuts to show the delegation leaving the building, then zooms in to show Grechko]

[Grechko] We came today, especially, because there is information that the Americans are about to explode a bomb. But in fact, it is not a bomb that they are exploding, they will explode an entire process of talks, they will explode a real path to peace that had become delineated, a path to disarmament and liberation of the world from nuclear arms.

And now the reception that we have received here once again reiterates that the U.S. Administration and its mission here do not want to heed the voice of the public, and in fact the voice of the entire world, the voice of reason.

[Borovik] I would like to add to what Georgiy Mikhaylovich [Grechko] has said. We asked them: Should we consider then that we are being received only in the dressing

room, that we cannot be admitted to the embassy? To this, Mr Ober, this gentleman, said they could not admit us to the embassy because they are afraid of terrorism.

[Parkhomenko, turning to Kazakova] How did you react to the fact that you were taken for an international terrorist? [Grechko laughs]

[Kazakova] No, at first Mr Ober recognized me -- apparently he has read my poems -- and generally I am a very benevolent and normal person. And I think that these iron doors are a kind of iron curtain over the heart.

[Ye. Oskolskiy, SCDP secretary] These days thousands of letters and telegrams from all corners of the country are arriving for our committee. Here are just a few of them -- from the clergy, schoolchildren, workers, kolkhoz workers -- and we wanted to convey, and did convey, some of these letters to the embassy. But the message we handed them addressed to President Reagan expresses the aspirations of all the people who write to us, all the Soviet people.

[Borovik] Of course we would like to see this message handed to the ambassador and would like to have the ambassador convey it to President Reagan. Well...

[Parkhomenko, interrupting] Did you receive any guarantees that it will be delivered to the addressee?

[Borovik] We did not receive any guarantees in this matter. We were told that they will look into this question and will adopt a decision, and we ought to telephone to find out the decision.

[Grechko] For the first time in our lives we saw the real iron curtain [laughter] with the manufacturers' label: Made in America.

[Parkhomenko] Well, I think that negative information is also information, and in any case, one can draw quite a definite conclusion from today's event.

[Borovik] In this regard, today we received very important information. [end recording]

Matveyev Views Reception

PM091524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by V. Matveyev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, entitled "Confusion..."]

[Text] U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Tchaikovsky Street; 1030 in the morning, 8 April. Representatives of our public, members of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace R. Kazakova, A. Masevich, G. Borovik, G. Grechko, Ye. Matveyev, and the author of this report arrive at the embassy to hand over an appeal from the committee addressed to President R. Reagan calling on him to end U.S. nuclear tests and join the Soviet moratorium on such tests. In addition to the appeal there are letters from Soviet people addressed to the White House with similar insistent appeals expressing both our and other people's feelings and urging the White House to heed the voice of reason!

We are at the entrance to the embassy. After several minutes an embassy security guard appears. We explain the purpose of our visit and mention that we would like to see the

U.S. ambassador or one of the embassy's senior officials. We are asked to wait. We wait. The security guard comes back. He regrets, but the ambassador is not in the building. Nor his deputy. They cannot receive us at the embassy. But the security guard is prepared to accept the appeal and the letters and to pass them on.

Is there no senior official in the embassy to whom we could hand these documents?

The reaction to our question is a request to wait again. So we wait again. The same American comes back. Mr R. Ober, counsellor for economic affairs, comes to meet us.

The conversation begins with Mr Ober telling us that rigorous antiterrorist measures are being applied at his embassy. We do not know how to understand this. Is this the "reason" why they do not want to receive us at the embassy? Mr Ober nods as the Soviet people who have come to see him are introduced. He knows most of them. Genrikh Borovik explains why we have come. He wonders why we could not have been received in a more-- how can he put it -- civilized manner...

Mr Ober says that in his view meetings of this kind are useless because the Soviet press will nonetheless not write anything about the reason why nuclear tests are being continued in the United States.

We leave this claim to the conscience of its author. However, a few days ago IZVESTIYA, for instance, reproduced statements of U.S. officials to the effect that U.S. nuclear weapon tests must continue so that new types of these weapons can be developed.

We hand the committee's appeal and the Soviet people's letters to the U.S. diplomat and take our leave. We will wait for a reply. If there is one, that is.

Youth Delegation Refused Entry

LD091654 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports: A Soviet youth delegation was unable to present to the U.S. ambassador in the USSR an appeal of the youth organisations of the USSR to President Reagan. The appeal firmly denounces the stand of the U.S. Administration in the question of nuclear tests. The delegation made of 12 Soviet youth representatives were not received at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The appeal says that the U.S. Administration pointedly ignores the demands of the peace public to end all nuclear tests and to display a constructive approach to the proposal of the Soviet Union which twice announced extension of the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear tests.

The delegation went to the American Embassy, not far from Moscow's centre, this morning. But they were unable to enter the embassy. After 20 minute-long expectation [as received] near the entrance to the building, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in the USSR John Ordway came out and said that the American side was ready to let in only five Soviet representatives. In reply, the head of the delegation, secretary of the Leninist Young Communist League's Central Committee Vladimir Shaplyko said that the Soviet delegation included 12 representatives of the youth of the country -- workers, peasants, young scientists, students, workers in culture, and they believe that the whole delegation should participate in the talk.

John Ordway repeated that only five persons could enter the building. He added that the room where Soviet representatives were to be received could not take in a bigger

number of people (the U.S. Embassy in Moscow is housed in one of the biggest buildings as compared with other diplomatic representations). John Ordway returned to the building three times and came back with the same reply. Vladimir Shaplyko was compelled therefore to present him in the street, near the entrance to the embassy, the appeal of the Soviet youth organisations to the U.S. President.

The matter is certainly not the number of "seats" at the American Embassy, the TASS correspondent has been told by Vladimir Shaplyko, but the American side's unwillingness to heed the voice of the Soviet public, the voice of the people of the whole world, including the American people.

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NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

TASS: SWEDEN, FINLAND FAVOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE NORTH

LD091347 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Helsinki April 9 TASS -- Sweden and Finland actively come out in favour of disarmament and consider it the main and urgent task now to achieve a total ban on nuclear tests. This was emphasised during the official visit to Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson to Finland.

The two sides pointed out the coincidence of views in the field of international politics, and, in particular, on the importance of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. The pooling of the two countries' resources meets their interests and the interests of all Nordic countries, points out "SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI".

At a press conference here, Ingvar Carlsson pointed out the betterment of relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union and expressed hope that his forthcoming visit to the USSR would serve to further broaden the contacts.

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NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

EUROPEAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE ISSUE REVIEWED BY USSR

IMEMO Professor Interviewed

PM091130 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 29 Mar 86 p 12

[Interview with Yuriy Andreyev, director of the Moscow Institute for World Economy and International Relations, Center for West European Studies, by Michael Kjaergard: "A Nuclear-Free Zone Is a Step on the Road Toward a Nuclear-Free World" -- date and place not given]

[Text] "All nuclear-free zones are part of a nuclear-free world. And a nuclear-free world is our policy. Nuclear-free zones are a means of achieving this."

This was the simple description given by Soviet Prof Yuriy Andreyev of the philosophy behind the Soviet Union's interest in working together with others to have the Nordic area, for example, declared a nuclear -free zone.

Yuriy Andreyev is not just any Soviet academic, but a person with not insignificant influence on the Soviet view of the world outside the Soviet Union. Yuriy Andreyev has, for example, held talks with several Danish politicians. He is chief of the Center for West European Studies at the Institute for World Economy and International Relations in Moscow. Yuriy Andreyev summed up the Soviet approach to world peace as follows:

"There is no rational alternative to detente. Real detente -- not only peaceful coexistence, but cooperation. Detente is after all not the ultimate goal. The ultimate goal is collective security.

"The Soviet Union is interested in increased economic security and cooperation as a basis for disarmament. Security is not only military, but also economic and political. The more economic cooperation there is, the less thoughts move in the direction of confrontation," Yuriy Andreyev said, reminding me of the three-phase proposal for the abolition of all nuclear arms put forward by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in January.

"It is in this light that Gorbachev's proposal should be seen. We want to create a changed way of thinking. Everyone must think nonaggressively. We must survive together or meet destruction together."

He is supported by Prof Konstantin Voronov of the Institute's department for Scandinavian affairs. "The Soviet Union sees nuclear-free zones as stabilizing elements. In the current arms race something paradoxical is happening -- the military element is being played down, while the political element is growing."

"Seen in this light a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area would strengthen the political opportunities in security policy. For if we take a realistic view, the Nordic countries would have no chance of defending themselves against any major power."

Another semi-official Soviet source, PRAVDA foreign editor Tomas Kolesnichenko, supported this view:

"Arming the Nordic countries with nuclear arms would not be a real threat to the Soviet Union. But it would be a symbolic threat." In the same breath Tomas Kolesnichenko added that "it goes without saying" that the Soviet Union will not launch nuclear attacks on countries that do not themselves possess nuclear arms.

"One of the eternal objections to the idea of making the Nordia area a nuclear-free zone is that the Nordic area is already and actual nuclear-free zone. Why then enshrine this status in a treaty?" Yuriy Andreyev asked, and provided the answer himself.

"Because de facto zones are in danger of not being respected. We saw this during the USS Iowa's visit to Copenhagen, for example. Such incidents are not good for de facto status. And therefore there is a need for the legalization of the de facto status."

"There are of course many details attaching to the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. Should Iceland belong to such a zone? Should the Baltic be part of it? These are important details, but nevertheless only details which can and should be discussed by military and economic experts. These discussions simply need to be set in motion. This is important. The debate could very well include certain steps from the Soviet side and on Soviet territory. But such things must be discussed formally, that is, in a legalized manner. Not only unofficially," Yuriy Andreyev stressed.

The question of whether the Baltic should be included in a nuclear-free zone will have significance for the six nuclear-armed submarines the Soviet Union has stationed in the Baltic. However, another Soviet source hinted that this problem will not be as easy to solve as Yuriy Andreyev indicated. The source said that "the Soviet Union is not simply a Nordic country."

AKTUELD: What opportunities will the Nordic countries be given to check that the Soviet Union is complying with its commitments with regard to a Nordic nuclear-free zone?

Yuriy Andreyev: "There are no problems with checks on Soviet territory, if the aim -- note this well -- is disarmament. Actually we are more interested in verification arrangements than the United States is. For we are actually afraid of being cheated."

AKTUELT: It is no secret that a question mark has been put alongside Denmark's chance of remaining in NATO if Denmark joins a Nordic nuclear-free zone.

Yuriy Andreyev: "A nuclear-free zone and the question of whether Denmark and/or Norway should leave NATO or remain in NATO are two different things. We must take as our point of departure the consideration that Denmark is a member of NATO in order to strengthen its security. A nuclear-free zone would also strengthen Denmark's security, so there is no conflict here.

"I know very well that according to the Dyvig report a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area would conflict with Denmark's NATO membership, but on the other hand the

Folketing's 1 May 1984 resolution states that Denmark must do everything to contribute to the creation of a nuclear-free zone," Yuriy Andreyev pointed out.

LD092338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The foreign press is paying great attention to the message from the Warsaw Pact member-states to the European states, to the United States and Canada on the question of setting up nuclear-free zones in Europe. A latest news commentary. At the microphone is Viktor Levin.

The question of setting up nuclear-free zones in various regions of the European Continent has long been on the agenda. At the initiative of Finland discussion of setting up such a zone in northern Europe has begun. The socialist countries and Greece are in favor of a nuclear-free Balkans. Sweden put forward an interesting idea of setting up in Europe along the line of contiguity of the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO a corridor free from battlefield nuclear weapons.

I repeat that these ideas are not new. However, this does not at all mean that they are not topical. Now, when the question of averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe is being posed in such an acute manner, the implementation of these ideas could not only considerably improve the European political atmosphere but also become an important step toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons that the USSR is calling for so resolutely.

The Warsaw Pact member-states are firmly convinced that the nuclear danger must and can be removed. This conviction also permeates the USSR's striving for the total cessation of the testing of nuclear weapons and the new initiatives put forward by the states of the socialist community aimed at the implementation of the proposals to set up nuclear-free zones in Europe.

At the same time, it must be particularly noted that we not only support a solution to the above-mentioned problems but also propose specific measures to implement them. Thus, in order to reach agreement on an end to nuclear explosions, the USSR unilaterally introduced a moratorium that has been in operation for over 8 months now. In order for nuclear-free zones in Europe to become a reality, the Warsaw Pact member-states call on all countries that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to take energetic actions and to support the efforts of the initiators of setting up such zones; they express readiness to participate in holding an in-depth and concrete exchange of opinions between interested states and speak out in favor of starting talks on the question of creating a corridor free of battlefield nuclear weapons in central Europe.

We see clearly the difficulties that stand in the way of strengthening peace, the attempts of the imperialist forces not only to maintain but also to deepen confrontation. But this does not discourage us and does not stop us. In the struggle against the nuclear threat we shall act consistently and persistently.

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RELATED ISSUES

SOVIET, U.S. UN ASSOCIATION MEET; ARBATOV CITED

PM081328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin report under general headline: "A Realistic Way to Preserve Peace"]

[Text] Washington -- A number of joint representative meetings and important discussions have been held here, with famous Soviet and U.S. scientists and public figures taking part.

A joint Soviet-U.S. session of the two countries' United Nations Associations was held. A delegation from the Associaton of Soviet Jurists conducted a dialgoue with U.S. colleagues from the organization Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control. Soviet scientists representing the USSR Academy of Sciences met with delegations from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the Federation of American Scientists.

Your correspondent spoke with participants in the Soviet-U.S. meetings that took place in Washington. Academician G.A. Arbatov, leader of the Soviet delegation at the session of the United Nations Associations, emphasized that in the course of the discussion particular attention was given to the problems of curbing and terminating the arms race and preventing the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet delegation again drew the U.S. side's attention to the wide range of Soviet peace initiatives.

Particular importance is attached to the question of nuclear tests. The Soviet Union actively advocates their prohibition, perceiving this as the most realistic way to terminte the arms race. The continuation of nuclear tests by the United States cannot be seen as anything else but a demonstrative challenge not only to the Soviet Union but also to the entire world and all peoples, including the American people.

During the joint sessions of the United Nations Associations there was an active discussion on questions concerning the activity of these important international organizations and the consolidation of their prestige mainly as instruments of peace on earth. Having proclaimed 1986 to be International Year of Peace, the United Nations received broad support for this initiative from the Soviet people.

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CSO: 5200/1336

RELATED ISSUES

PRAVDA'S INTERNATIONAL REVIEW ON TESTING, SDI

PM301750 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] Main Direction

On the front page of today's issue of PRAVDA you, Comrade Readers, have read the address on Soviet Television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is devoted to a question which has assumed tremendous significance in the present situation -- the ending of nuclear tests. It is still possible to halt the nuclear arms race. Urgent actions are needed. This is precisly what the Soviet Union is insistently calling for.

What we have is yet another convincing piece of evidence of how the CPSU Central Committee is fulfilling the assignment given to it by the 27th congress -- to strive, consistently, persistently, and according to plan, to achieve the solution of the problems of international security by orienting the Soviet Union's foreign policy toward unswerving pursuit of a course of peaceful coexistence: toward firmness in upholding our principles and positions; toward tactical flexibility; and toward readiness for mutually acceptable compromises; and an orientation toward dialogue and mutual understanding.

"The contemporary world," M.S. Gorbachev said in his Kremlin speech on 26 March, "and we do not tire of repeating this, is complex and multifaceted. Today the world community comprises very disparate countries. Each of them has its own past, its own traditions, its own national values, and its own specific features. But they all uphold sovereignty and legitimately want to make their own contribution to world politics. A realistic course cannot be pursued if this fundamental distinctive feature of the contemporary world is not taken into account. I want to emphasize that a realization of this and a respectful attitude toward the interests of other states constitute the alpha and omega of the Soviet Union's foreign policy."

The 27th CPSU Congress proposed the creation of an all-embracing system of international security and the practical implementation of this proposal would have a particularly salutary effect on the normalization of the situation in a world so full of contradictions. The year 1986, which was proclaimed International Year of Peace by the United Nations, could become the 1st year of the creation of such a security system and each subsequent year would become a milestone on the path toward the total liberation of mankind from nuclear weapons.

Attempt Against Peace

The events of recent days have confirmed most obviously that certain circles in Washington are taking dangerous steps which are deliberately aimed at creating new "hotspots" on the planet and at tying even tighter knots in interstate relations.

The administration is not only speeding up the implementation of the "star wars" program in the United States itself, but is also intensifying the pressure on its partners in an attempt to place the physical and intellectual potential of the FRG, Britain, Japan, and Italy at the service of its militarist scheme. At the same time, Washington is increasingly unceremoniously raising its hand against the Soviet-U.S. 1972 ABM Treaty and other international agreements.

All these are not separate, isolated acts but components of a deliberate course. Two main directions can be traced particularly clearly in its implementation. First, the attempt to change the international climate and to ensure that the "spirit of Geneva" which engendered hopes throughout the world, including in the United States, might evaporate as soon as possible which would give the forces of militarism the opportunity to open even wider the floodgates of the arms race. Second, the desire by any route, including the use of arms, to impose on countries and peoples which have chosen an independent path of development a policy which suits Washington and to force them to bow to U.S. diktat.

What are the reasons for the intensification of Washington's aggressiveness? One thinks that the main reason lies in the desire of the present ruling elite in Washington to regain at any price the positions lost by imperialism and to implement a policy of social revenge. (F. Knelman) a professor at Montreal University, states in his book "Reagan, God, and the Bomb": "The activity of this administration, which has at its disposal the instruments for destroying the 20th and even the 21st centuries, is directed by people who think in terms of the 19th century."

The ruling circles of the United States clearly have no constructive response to the program of peace and social progress put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress. This is why Washington continues to cling so doggedly to the policy of yesteryear. Of course, the politicians there realize that it is today no longer possible to tilt openly at negotiations between states. They therefore pretend that they are also in favor of negotiations but only those in which the United States might operate from a position of military superiority. The military might of the United States, the head of the U.S. Administration reiterates, is "America's trumpcard."

Such a stance is nurtured not only by anticommunist prejudices which are deeply rooted among the inhabitants of the White House. No small role is played here too by the fact that ultra-right-wing circles in the United States were roused to fury by the "concessions" which, in their opinion, the President made at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva last November. And these circles are exerting ever intensifying pressure on the President, acting in accordance with the motto: "To the right, more to the right!"

Accords have difficulty fitting into the framework of such a policy. Any constructive proposal of ours is turned down in the U.S. capital either straightaway or else by heaping up "conditions" and "reservations." Let us recall: How many years has Washington given assurances that it is in favor of agreements on arms reduction and, they say, the whole point is that the USSR is opposed to verification [kontrol]. We

only had to declare that the USSR is open to verification [kontrol] for those gentlemen to lose all interest in verification [kontrol].

Or this: Washington does not stint on rhetoric in an attempt to give an assurance that the administration is seeking to "make nuclear weapons obsolete and impotent." And so the USSR takes steps which indeed lead to this goal. But, THE WASHINGTON POST attests, this immediately caused indignation in Washington where the USSR's stance was declared to be a far-fetched problem. And in response a hasty nuclear explosion in Nevada followed.

The USSR's moratorium of many months demonstrated a high degree of responsibility for the fate of peace, but by its Nevada explosion, the U.S. Administration showed once again that it lacks such responsibility; the USSR is doing everything in its power to implement the idea of a nuclear-free world, but the United States is blowing up this very idea -- those are the real facts. They cannot be concealed.

The militarist course of the U.S. Administration is encountering a strengthening rebuff in the states of the nonsocialist world too, including in the United States itself. The following fact is symbolic in its way: the day after the nuclear explosion in Nevada, the third largest U.S. city--Chicago--declared itself to be a nuclear weapon-free zone. The number of such cities in the United States is already approaching 110.

Opposition to the adventurous course of the "war party" across the ocean assumed diverse forms. New sections of the U.S. population are beginning to acquire a better awareness of the real essence of the "Star Wars" program. The growth of opposition to this venture among scientists is characteristic. THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER recently cited data attesting to the fact that more than 3,100 professors, including 55 percent of the professors and instructors in the physcis faculties of 20 leading universities of the country, and also more than 2,100 postgraduate students and scientific workers have already pledged not to participate in the implementation of "Star Wars" plans. Among those who have set down their signatures are 14 Nobel Prize winners.

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RELATED ISSUES

SOVIET REPORTAGE ON WEINBERGER VISIT TO FAR EAST

Nikolayev Examines Japan Visit

OW051001 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] On U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan, Radio Moscow commentator Nikolayev comments as follows:

At the working-level consultations on Japan-U.S. security issues, held in Honolulu in January this year, it was stressed that Japan's supplementary role in U.S. strategy against the USSR had become more significant. U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage said that Japan would be like a "lock on the bear's cage," blocking the USSR's exit to the sea.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that Defense Secretary Weinberger's current visit to Japan has started from none other than Hokkaido. The largest corps in the Japanese forces, made up of four divisions, including a tank division, is stationed on Hokkaido, located close to Soviet territory. The United States plans to build a large armory on Hokkaido in preparation for long-term combat action.

It is observed that Defense Secretary Weinberger will ask Japan, during his current visit, to increase its share in maintaining U.S. military bases in Japan. The largest U.S. forces, next to those in West Germany, are stationed in Japan. In other words, some 45,000 American officers and soldiers are stationed at 127 military bases and facilities. Each year, Japanese taxpayers spend over $1 billion in maintaining U.S. military bases, and yet Washington's ambition proves that this amount is insufficient.

In addition to the issue of the armory on Hokkaido, there still remain various issues on the agenda for Japan-U.S. military cooperation yet to be resolved. They include building an airport for night landing training on Miyake Island, and a new command center and other facilities at Atsugi. In an attempt to justify its war preparations in the Far East, the United States acted as if these facilities were necessary to strengthen Japan's security.

However, there are recent incidents indicating that the Pentagon, the U.S. Defense Department, pays no attention at all to Japan's security. In his article, published in the January issue of the NAVY BULLETIN, Admiral Watkins, chief of U.S. Naval Operations, wrote that the United States would launch nuclear strikes at Soviet

facilities from the Sea of Okhotsk in case of military confrontation. Japanese commentators point out, with misgiving, that this indicates the Pacific, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Sea of Japan will become the main theater of U.S. military operations using nuclear weapons. There is no need to explain how such action would impose danger on the Japanese people. This has also aroused greater and more serious attention by the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Another disquieting piece of news was reported in the Japanese papers the other day. The Pentagon has requested the Japanese side to take measures to protect U.S. facilities in case of nuclear confrontation. It is quite clear from this that the Pentagon regards it is as quite possible for a nuclear war to take place on Japanese territory. There are events which might actually prove this possibility. For example, F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, have been deployed at Misawa base, and nuclear-powered submarines, carrying Tomahawk nuclear missiles, have already called at Yokosuka Port nine times this year.

Since the end of World War II, the United States has established a large nuclear structure in Japan, including a strategic communications network and a command center, equipped with special facilities. The United States will need all these facilities merely for launching, from the shortest distance, a nuclear strike on the eastern part of the USSR in case of the so-called emergency. It has been calculated that, in such cases, it will not be the mainland United States which will be the target of retaliatory attacks, but the military facilities thousands of kilometers away from its own borders. This is the best time to take this issue into consideration. Exactly 1 week before Defense Secretary Weinberger left for his visit to Asian countries, a nuclear test was conducted in Nevada in the United States. The act was a hostile challenge to world public opinion as a whole. In his protest message, the Hiroshima mayor pointed out that the explosion was conducted under the USSR's unilateral moratorium. Exercising the utmost self-control, the USSR has extended the moratorium's deadline of 31 March on condition that the United States does not hold any nuclear tests. In its approach to the nuclear issues Washington has clearly indicated its intention of (?endangering) the destiny of all mankind, not to mention that of the Japanese and its own people.

After conducting nuclear tests in Nevada, the U.S. Government has indicated its intention of stressing nuclear confrontation with the USSR. It is clear that Defense Secretary Weinberger will seek support for this dangerous policy. Included on the current agenda is an issue concerning Japan's participation in the star wars program, a nuclear program posing great danger to peace. The SDI -- Strategic Defense Iniative -- and nuclear tests are roads leading directly to intensification of global military tension, as well as to global destruction. However, the major purpose of Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan is to seek support for pursuing such a dangerous policy.

Tokyo Wary of SDI

LD060453 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1219 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Apr (TASS) -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who is here, has demanded Japan's speedy involvement in Reagan's "star wars" program. At talks here today the Pentagon chief tried to butter up the Japanese Government with questionable advantages for Tokyo's participation in SDI, asserting that this was supposedly "very important" for Japan. During the news conference held later he did not conceal the Pentagon's interest in using Japanese scientific and technological potential to implement the plans for the militarization of space. The Pentagon chief tried to justify the aggressive ambitions of the "hawks" from across the ocean with the help of hackneyed conjectures about the "Soviet threat."

However, despite massive pressure, the American visitor did not manage to extract an official agreement from Tokyo to participate in SDI. Prime Minister Y. Nakasone indicated that Japan had a "wary approach" to the "star wars" program and would reach a final decision only on the basis of careful study of the results from a current visit to the United States by a group of Japanese experts. After the talks, Nakasone stated to journalists that he also did not intend to answer on Japan's involvement in SDI at the meeting he will have this month with President R. Reagan.

As the press points out, Tokyo's procrastination over its reply to Washington's demands is caused by internal political considerations. The opposition parties and broad circles of the public are opposed to Japan's involvement in the militarization of space. The leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party fear that officially joining SDI will cause acute dissatisfaction in the country and weaken the conservatives' position at the coming parliamentary elections.

U.S. Continues 'Big Stick Policy'

OW060200 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Andreyev commentary]

[Text] Commenting on Defense Secretary Weinberger's tour of Asian countries, SANKEI SHIMBUN said that this is part of the U.S. Government's effort to revise its policy toward the Asian-Pacific region. It is common sense to think that a revision in such a case means to redress an outdated policy to make it meet reality.

However, judging from all indications, the U.S. Government is not trying to amend its big stick policy, charged with lethal danger in this nuclear age. Since Washington tries to solve present-day problems by Admiral Perry's means, its policy can never be realistic.

Prior to Secretary Weinberger's departure for Seoul, Mr Sims, Pentagon spokesman, stated that there are vital U.S. interests in the Asian and Pacific region as much as in Europe. His statement actually reveals a blind resolve to also deal with Asian countries from the position of strength.

Last month the United States created very dangerous situations in various parts of the world. It violated Soviet territorial waters, bombarded Libya's coastal area, and keyed up tension in Nicaragua. It then said all this was an action to safeguard its vital interests.

Today, when any regional dispute can possibly develop into a world war, clearly it is very dangerous to use force. To survive is the common vital interest of everyone today and, to safeguard this interest, it is necessary to not only desist from using force but also to refuse to do so. But U.S. [word indistinct] never try to realize this simple fact.

Let us take a look at a recent development. Secretary Weinberger made arrangements in Seoul to continue the joint military exercise "Team Spirit" until 1988. Conducted in the vicinity of Soviet, DPRK, and Chinese borders, the exercise serves as an endless source of tension and provocation and, if something goes wrong, it may possibly touch off an armed conflict. This is evident from the fact that DPRK airspace is incessantly violated during the exercises.

Secretary Weinberger also held talks in Seoul on the deployment of binary chemical weapons. They mean to add those weapons to the U.S. nuclear arms already deployed to

South Korea. Therefore, it is needless to explain what a big threat South Korea poses to Asia because of the United States.

Washington is making the same approaches to Japan, its chief ally in the Far East. Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan is aimed at drawing Japan into a military confrontation with the Soviet Union. There is no other way to assess it.

It was not by chance that Secretary Weinberger began his visit to Japan with a tour of Hokkaido. Mr Weinberger, who observed a training exercise of the Self-Defense Force's Northern Regional Command, was the first secretary of defense under the Reagan administration to inspect Japan's northern border area.

SANKEI SHIMBUN regards this unprecedented fact as evidence that the United States attaches strategic importance to Hokkaido. To put it precisely, the United States attaches strategic importance to Hokkaido as an advance base located close to the Soviet eastern border.

According to reports, Mr Weinberger plans to strongly pressure Japan into participating in the Strategic Defense Initiative -- SDI. There is a fear that this adventurist plan would bring unforeseen consequences to mankind.

Observers point to the fact that, simultaneously with Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan, a third batch of Japanese experts left for the United States to study SDI. This does not seem to be a mere coincidence. Washington is actively trying to convert Japan into a direct helper in the nuclear development of outer space.

But this is totally unrelated to the interest of either Japan's security or the security of Asia and the rest of the world.

Since the U.S. nuclear armament plan in Asia is raised as a problem, I think that New Zealand's position should be mentioned. As everyone knows, the Pentagon does not accept New Zealand's position against nuclear arms; and, because of this, it was decided that Secretary Weinberger would not visit that country. This is a good example of the attitude of the U.S. secretary of defense toward an ally's request and wish.

But New Zealand is not isolated in its policy. Thirteen island nations in the region have manifested their support for a nuclear-free South Pacific. These nations think that the U.S. military presence shatters rather than ensures security.

The United States is making no secret of its irritation at such developments. The antinuclear movement in Japan is being subjected to fierce attacks from the official U.S. propaganda machinery. Yet this movement is making further developments, and antiwar mass struggles are also swelling up in other countries in Asia as well.

The mass actions in South Korea show that the antipopular, militarist policy of the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime is met by the resistance of democratic forces. The Philippine Government headed by President Aquino reserved the right to make a free decision on the issue of the presence of U.S. military bases after 1991.

Washington's policy of strength clearly goes against the peaceful aspirations of the people of Asian countries and runs counter to the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Asia, as well as developing countries.

Regarding the peace initiative of these countries as a threat to its imperialist ambition, Washington is exerting itself to strengthen its military presence in the region. Secretary Weinberger is scheduled to have talks on the construction of new military warehouses in Thailand and the maintenance of the Clark and Subic Bay bases in the Philippines.

The purpose of the international maneuvers by the U.S. secretary of defense is to establish U.S. military domination in Asia under any circumstances and to make it possible to force its will on all other countries.

This outrageous policy of strength of the United States can produce only one result -- that is, further increase the danger of war.

Weinberger's 'Anti-Soviet Venture'

LD042325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1631 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] The Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, in the course of his 2-week trip in the Asian-Pacific region, has, after South Korea, arrived in the Land of the Rising Sun. The main aim of the highly placed U.S. guest is to convince Nakasone's government to force the pace of the process of Tokyo joining in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, to more firmly drag Japan into U.S. militaristic plans.

However, Weinberger would not be Weinberger if he did not take part in a provocative anti-Soviet venture. Hardly off the ship -- and off to the party, as they say -- he made for the northernmost Japanese island Hokkaido, where at (Shimo-mazo), near the town of (Iniwa), specially for their visiting guest from across the ocean, the hospitable Japanese organized exercises by the select 7th Infantry Division.

In the last 7 years the U.S. defense secretary has refrained from participating in such dubious demonstrations in direct proximity to the USSR's borders. So Washington and Tokyo have now decided to assign to Weinberger's voyage of inspection on Hokkaido the character of a visit to the front line of confrontation, as the KYODO TSUSHIN agency writes. The Pentagon chief stated to journalists that the United States sees this Japanese island as one of the key areas of military confrontation with the USSR. All these actions by the Pentagon chief, fitting beautifully into the framework of the doctrine of neoglobalism, are clearly at variance with the Geneva accords of the leaders of the United States and the USSR and Washington's high-flown words about their aspirations for peace and cooperation.

PRAVDA Commentator

PM081343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Tightening the Reins"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is making a 2-week foreign tour. Its itinerary includes South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia.

Washington is clearly alarmed at the growth of antinuclear sentiments in the South Pacific and, in particular, at New Zealand's refusal to let ships carrying nuclear weapons into its ports. They are also concerned about the fate of the American military bases in the Philippines. Moreover, the echo of the Philippine events has spread as far as South Korea, where actions against the dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan are assuming an increasingly mass nature.

Under these conditions, the Japanese newspaper SANKIE SHIMBUN points out, Washington is seeking to strengthen the strategic ties which link it with Tokyo and Seoul and also with Manila and Canberra. This was clearly demonstrated on the main stage of his tour, in Japan. The Pentagon chief set off for Hokkaido Island to inspect combat exercises by Japanese troops off the USSR's borders, and then for Misawa Air Base, where American F-16 fighter-bombers are stationed, threatening the Soviet Maritime Kray. The "star aspect" of Weinberger's trip also speaks for itself.

More than a year has passed since Nakasone declared in the United States that he regards SDI with "understanding." But the Tokyo ruling circles have not yet decided openly to follow the example of London and Bonn. For participation in the "star wars" program runs counter to three parliamentary resolutions at once: on investigating and opening up space exclusively for peaceful purposes; on renouncing the production, acquisition, and deployment of nuclear weapons; and on banning exports of military equipment and technology. Tokyo's retreat from these positions would give the opposition strong trump cards in the parliamentary election due this summer.

Therefore, a "quiet creeping" into SDI would be preferable for the Nakasone cabinet. I mean giving its blessing to the participation of private corporations in this program without signing an official document between the governments.

To make Japan a direct or indirect participant in the "star wars" program, to equip the South Korean Air Force with an additional number of F-16 aircraft, to expand military aid to the Philippines and Thailand as Southeast Asian "frontline" states (to use Pentagon terminology), to compensate for the crack in the ANZUS bloc by strengthening bilateral American-Australian military ties -- these are the chief aims of Weinberger's tour. It is perfectly obvious that Washington's new attempt to accelerate militarist preparations in the Asian and Pacific region is fraught with very dangerous consequences for the peoples of the states situated there.

Termed 'Disappointing'

LD111251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has arrived in Australia on the last stage of his 2-week tour of Asia and the Pacific. On the eve of his arrival in Canberra, the Australian Government again stated that it rejects any participation in the U.S. star wars program. Here is our commentator Vladimir Pashko:

For the fifth time since he took office as defense secretary in 1981, Weinberger has toured Southeast Asia, but probably none of his trips there have been as disappointing as this one for the United States.

In South Korea, the Pentagon chief was able to see with his own eyes the instability of the regime supported by Washington. The United States will maintain its Armed Forces in South Korea for as long as necessary, the minister stated.

Despite all his efforts he failed to speed up Tokyo's joining the star wars program or to obtain official agreement to this. Taking into account the mood of the country and the coming parliamentary elections, Nakasone stated that he does not intend to respond to Washington's proposal even at the coming meeting with the U.S. President.

The results of Weinberger's visit to the Philippines also seem disappointing for the Americans. The new leadership of the country very precisely opposed the American military presence, without speaking of a buildup. Through his stay in Manila, rowdy anti-American demonstrations went on unabated. The participants there demanded the removal of the Pentagon bases from the country.

Weinberger was met by the same sort of demonstrations in Thailand. Bangkok did not risk agreeing to the construction of depots for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, which are opposed by certain circles of the Thai Armed Forces, along with a wide strata of the public. The Americans were only able to comfort themselves with agreement on the beginning of consultations on this. The trip by the head of the U.S. Defense Department is not yet over. At the moment he is holding talks with the Australians, and the main content according to reports from Canberra is the crisis in the ANZUS bloc, set up by the Americans some time ago. The crisis was caused by the prohibition by New Zealand against ships with nuclear weapons on board entering its waters. The target of this step is obvious. In the consciousness of people everywhere, a U.S. military presence is associated with danger. The people of Asia will never forget that they were used by the United States as guinea pigs, by testing atomic weapons on the Japanese and chemical weapons on the Vietnamese. Now Washington is trying to make the Asian countries participants in its adventurism against socialism. But this policy threatens all peoples, and recognition of this is quite obviously palpable for the U.S. defense secretary during his current tour of the countries of the region.

Rebuffed in Australia

LD131516 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's statement at the National Press Club in Canberra on Saturday, which crowned his visit to Australia and his ten-day tour of Asia and the Pacific, was an example of the slanderous rhetoric used by Washington administration officials to justify U.S. stepped-up military preparations in that vast region.

emaining faithful to his habit, the Pentagon chief also in that speech made a big effort to scare Australians with a "growing Soviet military presence" in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, though he was not able to cite any proof to back up the charge.

When attending newsmen asked Weinberger how those claims of his could be squared with the Soviet Union's major peace initiatives, including those for Asian and Pacific security, he passed the questions over in silence.

A Canberra TV network summed up his statement as an effort to frighten Australia with a "Soviet threat".

Why did the U.S. emissary need, as they say, to cast a shadow on a clear day, by resorting to anti-Soviet slander?

The U.S. Administration continues its attempts to enlist Australia in the "star wars" project, although Canberra has officially declared its negative attitude to it.

Weinberger was told this once again during his latest visit but he went all out to try to lure private Australian firms into involvement with the "Strategic Defense Initiative" with promises of big rewards.

There is ever stiffer public opposition in Australia to U.S. military bases in that country. This protest movement has of late been joined by more and more people from also those circles which have so far been keeping out of the campaign against foreign bases.

This has been due also to concern that American bases could be used in "star wars". During his visit to Canberra Weinberger did not exclude this possibility.

The Pentagon is willing to extend the network of its military facilities in Australia. The newspaper AUSTRALIAN reported a document prepared in Washington on this score, which lists concrete locations for such installations to be set up in the event of "any complications" concerning the use of U.S. bases in the Philippines.

To draw attention from these militarist plans, the Pentagon chief did not found anything better than playing once again the already shipping record about a "Soviet threat".

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RELATED ISSUES

USSR'S 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' ON U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS

LD132037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 13 Apr 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN Political Observer; Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA Political Observer; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, Central Television and All-Union Radio Political Observer]

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades! Despite the insistent calls by world public opinion and U.S. public opinion itself to heed the voice of common sense, and despite the warning by the Soviet Union that it will be compelled to abandon its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, the United States has nevertheless carried out an underground nuclear explosion. The significance of this step by the U.S. Administration lies not only in the fact, although this is evidently the most important thing, that it has demonstrated its obsession with the idea of achieving nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union, but also in the fact that the Washington authorities have shown the world once again that they have no desire to adhere to the accords reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. You will remember that the sides agreed there to limit and reduce nuclear armaments and to strengthen strategic stability. It would appear that certain circles in Washington became frightened by the fact that points of contact in the positions of the USSR and the United States took shape in Geneva, and now those circles are trying to destroy the atmosphere of Geneva.

[Beglov] In this connection, I recall something that was said by a prominent U.S. publicist and member of the family that publishes THE NEW YORK TIMES from his observations of the actions of the present administration: The White House is not afraid to take a risk for the sake of war, but it is absolutely incapable of risking anything at all for the sake of peace.

[Bovin] That explosion did not surprise me at all -- it was all quite easy to predict. What is very interesting here is the evolution of the arguments that the White House is putting forth to defend its position. At first, as all our comrades know, they kept speaking about monitoring, saying that it was impossible to monitor.

Then we said: OK, since that is what is worrying you, please come over and let us negotiate about on-site monitoring. No porblem. Then they said: OK, you come over to us and let us monitor how we carry out explosions and how you carry them out. We said: But where is the logic? Let us do the monitoring to ensure that there are no explosions. After that, they stopped making a special fuss about monitoring and told the actual truth: We need nuclear weapons. We need to develop them. We need to have them reliable. So we will carry out nuclear explosions.

[Tsvetov] They need them to produce both new types of nuclear weapons and also the components of space weapons.

[Bovin] Precisely, precisely. After that they say: Let us first of all come to an agreement on doing away with nuclear weapons, and then we will stop the explosions. But that, too, is some sort of terribly curious logic. After all, what is the whole point of ending tests? Of course it does not end the arms race, but it does hamper it, because if there are not explosions it means you cannot create new weapons. It means you are not sure of the quality, so to speak, of the weapons that you have stockpiled. And all this hampers the arms race, which is in fact what is needed. That is precisely what our logic is: Let us not carry out explosions -- that will help us reduce the intensity of the arms race, and then we will come to an agreement. That is actual logic. But what on earth is the logic in saying: Let us first come to an agreement, then after that we will not carry out explosions.

[Beglov] There is logic, however, in the action.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, there is logic in the action.

[Beglov] We have spoken of the logic of the absurd in what is said, but there is without doubt a logic in the action, and if you take a look at the U.S. record of what it has done in this regard you can see that since 1945-46, it has been making leaps forward in the development of new nuclear technology -- by now probably several dozen such leaps forward. But now it is simply a matter of their wanting to seize the monopoly on a new generation of nuclear weapons, and it is no accident that precisely now, as has become known, $2 billion -- a whole $2 billion -- is being allocated for improving the whole complex...

[Tsvetov] The test site.

[Beglov] Yes, at the test site, and for what? In order to modernize the enterprises which produce tritium, uranium, and plutonium -- the chief nuclear materials; funds will be allocated for the construction of modern, new laboratories for studying the possibilities of the nuclear trigger and improving the nuclear trigger on laser weapons for space systems; and finally, they intend to improve nuclear warheads for new strategic offensive systems such as Trident-2.

[Tsvetov] The MX...

[Beglov] ... Midgetman and others. It has the air of not just a 5-year plan, but, I would say, of a 15-year plan or a 20-year plan.

[Bovin] But still, if you insert all this into the overall U.S. logic, the picture looks like this: They say: Let us talk about arms reduction. They are by all means ready to talk about it, but in practice, parallel with that, they are working toward an increase in nuclear potentials. And from the point of view of such logic, I do indeed sometimes wonder whether such logic can fit with any real prospect of reaching an agreement on arms reduction. That is a very real question.

[Tsvetov] We have just said why the United States needs nuclear tests: to check the readiness of its nuclear weapons already in existence, to create new types of nuclear weapons, and to develop the components of space weapons. But these nuclear explosions and the refusal to join the moratorium we proposed not only have a military aim, but a political one as well. It is a sort of nuclear trigger for the overall aggressive course of U.S. policy -- namely, to step up world tension, to complicate Soviet-U.S. relations, and, in this unbelievably complicated and alarming atmosphere, to threaten

countries and nations by force, to demonstrate force, and, wherever the situation allows, to set force in motion.

[Bovin] The arrogance of force is one of the characteristic features of their policy. Take what happened to us in the Black Sea, when they turned up at Lastochkino Gnezdo. And what happened off the shores of Libya? All that business over our mission at the United Nations. And the hysterics that are going on over Nicaragua. And of course, people sometimes express the thought that, look, the Americans are behaving like boors, but we seem to be doing nothing in response. I have recently received several letters in this vein: How could this have happened, Comrade Bovin? We should have sunk the U.S. ships that came into our territory there. While thinking about this, a thought came into my mind. In 1976, the Americans celebrated the 200th anniversary of their independence, while our state is, I think, over a thousand years old, so as you can see we are 5 times older than they are...

[Beglov] Five times older.

[Bovin] Five times older, yes, and we have far greater historical experience, a far richer cultural tradition, for example, and tradition of political thought. The degree, as it were, of our responsibility in world politics, as actual experience shows, is considerably higher. It is the simplest thing in the world to say an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, but the stakes are very high. Our restraint and self-possession indicate precisely the responsible nature of our policies. Incidentally, the British weekly OBSERVER, which is a quite respectable bourgeois weekly, printed an article entitled "Rambo Prances in Washington," in which the author writes that the West would be shocked if Gorbachev indulged in the outbursts of emotion that we accept as the normal course of U.S. foreign policy. He concludes his article with the thought that Reagan's foreign policy is the foreign policy of a fanatic, not a statesman.

[Tsvetov] The statement by the Soviet Government that was published on Friday is yet another piece of evidence that our policy is based, not on emotions, but on healthy reasoning. Despite the blatantly fanatical devotion of the U.S. Administration to continuing nuclear tests, the Soviet Union rexpressed its readiness to return, at any time, to a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions if, of course, the U.S. Government states that it will refrain from carrying out such explosions. At the same time, the Soviet Government confirmed once again its proposal that talks be started without delay on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. Surely reason will prevail some time in U.S. policy.

[Beglov] There is nothing left to do for the rest of world but to tell the Americans: Your morality, the morality of your politics has dropped to an all-time low. Let us recall what it was like 23 years ago, when the Moscow treaty on the prohibition of tests in three environments was signed. I happened to be in the United States at that time and saw to what extent people had taken heart who, well, literally, as they say, felt at a dead end over all the misuse of U.S. strength and its arbitrary nature. They could not see a way out. Then finally, there appeared a statesman in the United States, John Kennedy, who, following his very unsuccessful experience in this fist law -- you remember the incursion in the Bay of Pigs and the Caribbean crisis -- said: No, we must start over; we have to put an end to this; we must put down a new marker so that there will be a new beginning in our policy.

[Bovin] All the same, things are getting to the stage where there must be a new summit-level meeting. We would like it to be a new one, not only in terms of its ordinal number but also its content. The question that is most ready for a solution in principle is in fact the question of terminating nuclear tests. There have been many

talks and the positions are to a large extent agreed. The only thing remaining is purely political will and a few technical details. On precisely this question, the United States, as we have just now been saying, says "no" in the most decisive manner. The question then indeed arises: What is it that they want from this new meeting? What are they working toward in general?

[Tsvetov] This kind of analogy arises: The United States invites our observers to the nuclear test site, not to check the termination of nuclear explosions, but to register these explosions, more precisely so as to bless them by their presence. In the same way, summit-level talks should, according to the United States, be just a sort of background against which it is easier to continue their arms race policy.

[Beglov] At any rate, it is clear on our side that we will not compete with them in a demonstration of strength and we will not compete with them in the game of whipping up a new cold war. This, as they say, is their choice and their responsibility. Our choice is different. Our attitude toward the next meeting and our aim at the next meeting boils down to the fact that it should yield both a new quality in relations between the two countries and a new quality with regard to the issues concerning disarmament and those proposals on the agenda. Without a new quality, there can be, of course, no question of the Geneva process, as it is now called, continuing and serving the cause of a change for the better in international affairs.

[Bovin] While there is still just the slightest chance, the task of the politician is to use that chance. If there is no chance, the task is to create the chance...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] ...create the chance...

[Bovin] ...to create that chance, because, I repeat, the stakes are so high, and, our leaders are doing precisely this, without yielding to this virtual provocation the Americans are arranging, without answering force with force, so to speak, by trying somehow to approach all these problems sensibly -- complex, difficult, extremely contradictory as they are -- and to oppose this outburst of force, or whatever, with sense, responsibility, and restraint. If the U.S. tries to put us off concerning this matter, I am sure we will not yield to them.

[Tsvetov] Now we recall that at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva the U.S. side did not wish at that time to renounce the star wars program, or as it is officially called, the Strategic Defense Initiative. Five months have passed since that time however. In these 5 months, opinions have been expressed on the SDI above all by scientists, expressed by many state leaders, expressed -- and this is interesting -- by many former U.S. secretaries of defense and many former U.S. generals. The conclusion of the majority of these reactions is such that the creation of space weapons is, on the one hand, senseless, and, on the other hand, dangerous. Nevertheless, the United States is putting the star wars program into full gear.

[Beglov] Well, for Reagan, this star wars program is in a way something deeply personal. He really believes that he will achieve it, that will be it, and nuclear weapons will not be needed; they will become obsolete and unnecessary.

Even though this argument is absolutely unsubstantiated from an objective point of view and falls apart under objective analysis, Reagan believes in this, and a certain group of people who surround him evidently believe this.

And so they do their best to crank it up more and more, more so since there is a smell in the air not just of billions of dollars -- but of tens and hundreds of billions of dollars -- and the military-industrial complex -- a huge force in the states -- of

course energetically supports all the business. And the result -- well, the result is such that the balance of terror unfortunately is accompanied by a balance of mistrust, too. So this mistrust will grow even further, because when we are faced with the fact of the start of these programs, we will also have to take certain countermeasures in the sphere of offensive arms and in the sphere of strategic arms. In general, the faster all this gathers pace, the more dangerous it will become to live in this world of ours, unfortunately. And this worries us above all.

[Tsvetov] Well, as the Soviet Union has more than once stated, it will not allow any superiority over itself, and the Soviet Union, in response to the U.S. star wars program, will propose and implement its own program, of course, and it will not necessarily be in space. Last week, the Warsaw Pact signatories appealed to the European states and also to the United States and Canada on the question of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe. This appeal says that such zones already exist in certain areas of the world, that this is already a political reality; and this is indeed so. If the current international situation has suggested this sort of thing...

[Bovin, interrupting] There are already three such zones: These are first of all, will include Antarctica, even though it is not one formally; Latin America, and now a certain zone in the Pacific Ocean...

[Beglov, interrupting] ...the southern part...

[Bovin] Yes, the southern part of the Pacific Ocean; there is already so to speak a corresponding agreement...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] That is, if there now exists only one path to achieving nuclear disarmament, that is, step-by-step disarmament, then it is evidently toward the same goal that this, if it can be so expressed, area-by-area solution leads. Now, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, you called one of your articles on this theme "The Zones of the Future." But this future already has its past: I would like you to give us a historical look at the issue.

[Bovin] You see here, you simply have to look at the juridical construction, perhaps, of these nuclear-free zones -- there are two main elements: The state pledges not to deploy, not to produce, and not to maintain nuclear weapons on its territory. This is the first aspect; and the second aspect is that the nuclear powers, for their part, pledge to respect this nuclear-free status and in no way use the threat of nuclear weapons against these states, not to insist on the siting of weapons on their territories, and so on and so forth. So these two elements must coincide. They do not always coincide. For example, take the latest case of the nuclear-free zone in the southern party of the Pacific Ocean, the Soviet Union naturally said: Go ahead! We are ready to sign a corresponding protocol. The Chinese have reacted generally positively to this. But such nuclear powers as the United States, France, and England, have at best kept up an ill-wishing silence.

[Beglov, interrupting] The French have quite openly said that they are against...

[Bovin, interrupting] They have actively [word indistinct], they carry out tests there. So you see here, the whole thing is quite complex. But in Europe there has been talk about this for a long time. There are different variants here -- for example, a nuclear weapons-free zone in the north of Europe, the variant of the Balkans nuclear weapons-free zone, and finally, this corridor which Palme in his time proposed, which...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] ...which is set forth here in this appeal...

[Bovin] Yes, yes, a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. Nuclear weapons would be removed from the borders dividing East and West in Europe. Here one may argue about the width of this cooridor, but the most important thing here is this: Who is against this? The NATO countries are against it.

[Tsvetsov] And the arguments against this are interesting. I recall the discussion of the issue of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The idea was put forward back in 1963. And what were the arguments they immediately began at that time? First, that the creation of a nuclear-free zone would increase the danger of a nuclear war; that is, they said, it would unbind the hands of the Soviet Union. But the argument is both completely unacceptable and simply stupid.

[Beglov] Now, by the way, those in NATO rely on another argument, if one may call it that. In the countries of northern Europe, irrespective of whether or not they belong to military alliances, there are, practically speaking, no nuclear weapons.

[Tsvetsov] That, and it makes no sense, is what they say.

[Beglov] Why should we set all that up, because, then, they say, we will be playing a game that is against the interests of the Atlantic alliance and, by implication in the interests of the Soviet Union. Where is the fallacy in such thinking? People presently say, you know, that in Europe it is difficult to start disarmament, including nuclear disarmament because there is no trust. No, there is enough trust. What is a nuclear-free zone? What is the guarantee countries give that they will not site weapons on their territory and the guarantee of the nuclear powers that they will strictly observe their pledges? This is in fact a format for achieving a new level of trust in a specific way.

[Tsvetov] That is, the creation of a zone of trust, as I would call it.

[Beglov] A zone of trust and specific attitudes of trust between the Warsaw Pact and the Atlantic Alliance.

[Tsvetov] I would like to draw attention to another negative argument the NATO leaders are putting forward, namely that the participation, say, of Denmark and Norway in a nuclear-free zone, will limit their freedom of political action.

[Bovin] Well, that limits everyone to the same extent, Sweden, Finland, and our own country, insofar as we will adhere to this. A treaty, any accord limits the rights of those who participate in it to the same degree. You take certain obligations upon yourself. That is the whole point.

[Beglov] A very important watershed is being revealed now between two positions and tendencies in world politics. Some say: Let us not think only about what we will do and say, in the sphere of disarmament, but let us also strive to reach agreement on and perhaps even start with what not to do. If you agree on what not to do, it is easier to talk about what to do. This is the whole problem and it is very important in the context of the struggle for a nuclear-free zone. The more nonnuclear oases there are, the more states are removed from the zone, from the sphere of nuclear strategy, nuclear policy, and nuclear confrontation, and the easier it is to resolve the complex issues.

[Tsvetov] This idea about creating a nuclear-free zone in Europe, and not only in Europe, really does have a great future, because, after all, nuclear-free zones are now being created not only within the framework of states or of certain regions of the

globe, but in individual towns there are even neighborhoods that are declaring themselves nuclear-free zones. This is an indicator of a tendency, an indicator of a desire of the population to have world without nuclear weapons.

Following a decision by the WPC, Asia Week was held 5-12 April. The aim of the week was to activate efforts of the public to strengthen peace and security on the Asian continent and in bordering regions of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The importance of this week is due, in my opinion, to two things above all: First, Asia is now the most dynamically developing region, where the rates of economic growth in many ways exceed the rates of economic growth in other regions of the world. And then at the same time, this region is distinctive in terms of the enormous number of conflicts, both those that have already broken out, and also those that are still latently smoldering. For this reason, the creation here of an atmosphere of peace and security is extremely important. We are proposing, by the way, a very successful, in my view, approach for the region that is, the comprehensive resolution of security issues. What is being considered here, in my view, is taking into accout the proposals and intentions in the sphere of peace and security, of course, of all those involved in this region. I recall the most significant of these proposals. There is, above all, the all-embracing system of international security put forth by the 27th CPSU Congress. Further, there is a Soviet proposal to discuss and to adopt measures for trust in the Far East, with the participation of all interested countries. Such a step might lead to a lowering of the tension in the region and place one kind of barrier in the path of the arms race. The convocation of a conference of all Asian countries and working out, as proposed by the Mongolian Government, a convention of mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of violence between the states of Asia and of the Pacific Ocean might constitute a substantial contribution to the cause of peace in Asia.

The improvement of the atmosphere in the Far East would be facilitated by an accord on the mutual prevention of the deployment here of new intermediate range nuclear systems. The Soviet Union considers that alongside measures embracing the whole Asian Continent, the gradual attainment of various accords at subregional level would be of important significance, for expample the accords the DPRK is proposing to South Korea. The implementation of the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia aimed at attaining mutual understanding and a normalization of relations with the ASEAN countries would be a contribution to lowering tension in Southeast Asia. As to whether these proposals are good or bad, whether they are appropriate or not for one set of states or another, must, of course, be decided at the negotiating table. Above all it is necessary to map out the general line of movement toward peace and security in the region.

[Beglov] I think here, of course, the main thing, given all the complexity of the issue -- and the Asian and Pacific region is indeed such a huge geopolitical concept embracing half the globe with its subregional problems, the like of which have already been talked about here. In general, however, it is necessary to choose between two tendencies. One tendency is the U.S. tendency. This is to make use of the Asian and Pacific Ocean region as a whole or in parts, as a sort of element in the U.S. strategic system, and I would say, following the NATO model. I would call it the eastern front against the USSR and its allies in the Asian and Pacific Ocean regions. That is the U.S. approach. They approach any country or any region with one view: What value does the country represent for them from the point of view of ensuring their so-called vital interests and their global confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The other tendency runs through all the proposals you mentioned: the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic, the DPRK, the countries of Southeast Asia, India, and many others really want to create, country by country, zone by zone, in the final analysis a general zone of peace. That, it seems to me, is what lies behind our approach to this issue.

[Tsvetov] To conclude our conversation at the roundtable, I would like to express the hope that the present year, declared the International Year of Peace by the United Nations, will continue to be used by the peace-loving public to bring about practical steps in the direction of really freeing humanity from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the nonaligned countries and also the existence of sensible politicans in the capitalist states themselves serve as the basis for this hope.

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RELATED ISSUES

CANADIAN SPECIALIST URGES SATELLITES TO DEFEND NORTH

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 14 Mar 86 p B8

[Text] QUEBEC (CP) — Canada needs state-of-the-art communication and detection systems to monitor cruise missiles in defending the far North, a strategic studies specialist said Thursday.

Dr. Albert Legault told the Special Senate-Commons Committee on International Relations that Canada needs an infra-red, space-based system for tracking missiles and watching aircraft.

Legault, a Laval University professor and former consultant to the defence department, also called for satellites for cross-country military communications.

"This should be our first priority because it ties in with all our commitments, be it for Europe, maritime detection or cross-Canada communications," he said in an interview.

"Canada can be very useful in terms of detection and warning."

But Legault said Canada would still depend heavily on the U.S. for the defence of the Arctic if a crisis developed into war.

"We do have some capability for air defence. It's still substantial — the CF-15 is still a very good aircraft."

Legault told the committee that Canada should have at least one super icebreaker, but detection and communication needs are more pressing than control of the Arctic depths. He noted a nuclear submarine would cost about $20 billion.

Legault also dismissed the suggestion that Canada should adopt a neutral position and withdraw from its alliances.

"Canada needs NATO more than NATO needs Canada. We can't just abandon 40 years of Canadian foreign policy.

"We helped to establish NATO to escape the pull the U.S. was exerting on Canada."

But Canada has too many commitments in NATO and it's time for a major public debate on its role in the alliance, Legault said.

Canada might withdraw troops from Europe and increase its air force role, he suggested. Another option might be to reduce Canada's brigade strength in central Europe and add to the brigade strength in Norway, or vice-versa.

"There are a number of options to study. They haven't been clearly negotiated with our allies and they aren't known to the public."

The committee, which includes 11 MPs and five senators, is holding hearings across the country. It will meet next in Vancouver March 17.

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RELATED ISSUES

CANADIAN REACTION TO NORAD AGREEMENT SIGNING REPORTED

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 20 Mar 86 p A3

[Text] Prime Minister Brian Mulroney scored few points with opposition MPs Wednesday for his renewal of a joint Canada-U.S. air defence agreement and a promise that everything will be on the bargaining table in upcoming free trade talks with the U.S.

On the second day of the two-day Washington summit, the leaders officially renewed the North American Aerospace Defence Command agreement for another five years, without reinserting a clause that rules out Norad participation in anti-ballistic missile defences.

In separate statements produced after the signing ceremony, both leaders stressed that the accord "is fully consistent with the provisions of the superpowers' 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty," which provides for limiting development of nuclear defence systems.

But opposition MPs said that Canadians should have the additional protection of the ABM clause that appeared in the former treaty.

An all-party parliamentary committee had unanimously recommended the clause be included in the renewed agreement.

Liberal Leader John Turner said Canadians are worried the change means they could be drawn into the U.S. Star Wars program.

"A declaration from the White House is not as strong as having the clause inserted in the treaty."

In the House of Commons, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark defended the move, saying that Mulroney was able to secure from Reagan a full recognition of Canada's concerns.

But in spite of Clark's interpretation of what lay between the lines in the Washington statement, New Democrat Leader Ed Broadbent contended that Mulroney wasn't able to get "a recommitment to the ABM Treaty" from Reagan.

Broadbent said the weak language of the statement "really betrayed" Canadians who are concerned about the possibility of being dragged "willy-nilly, via the Norad agreement... into Star Wars."

Broadbent was also harshly critical of the fact that Mulroney agreed to American demands that everything be on the table during discussions on free trade.

Mulroney was given assurances by Reagan that the talks will begin this spring.

Congress have until the end of April to block Reagan's request to open free trade talks with Canada, but fears it might do so were largely dispelled Wednesday by House Speaker Tip O'Neill.

In unplanned remarks during Mulroney's appearance at a congressional committee, O'Neill endorsed the free trade talks.

"We expect those talks to receive congressional approval in the next month."

Both Canadian and American officials told reporters following a meeting between Mulroney and

Reagan Tuesday that everything should be on the negotiating table, including various Canadian subsidy programs.

However, the Canadians attempted to draw a distinction between what issues are on the table if negotiations begin and what Canada is willing to accept in the final pact.

But Broadbent said the agreement means marketing boards and socialized medicine will be negotiated despite previous government commitments that they would not be included.

Clark, however, told the Commons Wednesday Canadian culture, bilingualism and other social programs such as UIC and medicare are non-negotiable.

"I speak for the government of Canada in the matter. I have made it clear that medicare and the other matters referred to by the leader of the New Democratic Party are not at issue in the trade negotiations."

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RELATED ISSUES

CANADIAN LIBERALS SEEK END TO U.S. CRUISE TESTING

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 24 Mar 86 p A4

[Article by Christopher Waddell]

[Text] HAMILTON

Ontario members of the federal Liberal Party endorsed a resolution yesterday demanding an end to cruise missile testing in Canada and declaring the country a nuclear-weapons-free zone.

The proposal, one of 35 resolutions passed at the Ontario wing's annual meeting, contradicts past Liberal Party positions on the cruise issue. It was approved 189 to 141 in a docile policy session attended by less than a third of the 1,800 registered delegates and observers.

In 1983, the Liberal government of Pierre Trudeau approved cruise testing by the U.S. military in the Arctic and Alberta.

"I think it is a step forward for the party," said MP Sheila Copps, honorary chairman of the meeting, when asked about the party's apparent change of heart.

"There is a feeling within the party that we should be moving away from automatically adhering to the NATO and NORAD lines on this issue."

Other resolutions approved yesterday included calls for a fundamental reform of the personal tax system and the introduction of a guaranteed annual income for all Canadians, continued opposition to capital punishment, support for specific cuts in emissions causing acid rain, and a demand for the reinstatement of the Katimavik program for youth.

The convention also unanimously endorsed a special telegram of support to Senator Jacques Hébert, who is entering the 15th day of a hunger strike in Ottawa to protest against the Conservative Government's decision to end Katimavik.

Delegates also proclaimed without debate their opposition to the Mulroney Government's approach to free-trade negotiations. On Saturday, the question had generated heated discussion in a policy subcommittee.

While yesterday's sessions concentrated on policy, the party's leadership was on the minds of many during the weekend. The issue did not generate public debate, even though the party will decide at a national convention in November whether to hold a leadership review. Even so, there was some isolated sniping at party leader John Turner.

Delegates found an anonymous attack on Mr. Turner slipped under their hotel room doors one morning, while Niagara Falls delegate Joseph Pillitteri held court about the leader's faults in the halls of the convention centre.

Patrick Kutney, a delegate from the Toronto riding of Davenport, circulated a speech harshly critical of Mr. Turner's leadership that he planned to give in running for the post of party executive vice-president. But others, including Davenport MP Charles Caccia, persuaded Mr. Kutney to withdraw from the race shortly before nominations opened.

Newly elected Ontario party president Seymour Iseman of Toronto, who had been the party's executive vice-president, dismissed talk of dissatisfaction with Mr. Turner's leadership.

"I didn't see it as in any way appreciable," he said after his victory.

On Saturday, Mr. Turner stressed some familiar themes to the delegates, attacking Finance Minister Michael Wilson's budget while concentrating on three issues — the growing gap between rich and poor in Canada, the need to pay greater attention to education, and the importance of reasserting Canada's national identity and sovereignty.

To widespread applause, the party lead-

er zeroed in on Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Washington visit last week, calling it an exercise in cosmetic diplomacy.

Next year, Mr. Turner suggested, the Prime Minister should celebrate St. Patrick's day alone in Baie Comeau. "These trips (to Washington) are costing us too much. They're humiliating us and they're embarrassing us."

Responding to their leader's platform performance, the delegates gave Mr. Turner a prolonged standing ovation at the end of his speech.

In contrast to the isolated open dissent, Mr. Turner was greeted warmly at an hour-long accountability session with party members on Saturday morning.

"The mood of the party has moved from internal reflection to the issues of the day," he said after the session in comparing last year's Ontario annual meeting with this weekend's event.

Several delegates focused on sovereignty and U.S.-Canada relations, asking about free trade, acid rain and last week's renewal of the North American Air Defence Agreement with the United States — all springing from the Prime Minister's Washington trip.

"We are not impressed with Mr. Mulroney's negotiating ability," Mr. Turner told the delegates to widespread applause. "We've seen now two successive summits and the only winner on either occasion has been St. Patrick. It sure hasn't been Canada."

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RELATED ISSUES

CANADA: IMPACT OF DEFENSE SPENDING SLOWDOWN EXAMINED

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 18 Mar 86 pp E1, E4

[Article by Sharon Hobson]

[Text] *O, Canada, we stand on guard for free.*

Federal government defence-spending critics may soon suggest the above reworking of the last line of the national anthem in light of spending slowdowns for new defence systems and equipment during the next five years.

The federal department of national defence has been told it can expect only a two-per-cent real annual growth in its fiscal budgets (April 1 to March 31) between 1987-88 and 1990-91.

This level of funding will not produce enough cash to finance a multitude of equipment projects now on the drawing boards. To solve the problem, the department will either have to decrease the quantities bought, or spread the purchases out over a longer period.

For Ottawa-region firms, this means a new era of uncertainty with the main concern being the length of time that lower-priority programs will be stretched out.

The Senate special committee on national defence has criticized the approach because, in its view, it offers "false economies" of patchwork policies and piecemeal purchasing. But federal Finance Minister Michael Wilson's budget appears to leave the defence department with no other choice.

According to the spending estimates tabled Feb. 27, the defence budget is $9.9 billion in 1986-87. When big items such as Armed Forces' pay and the day-to-day costs of using military equipment are deducted, only about one quarter of the budget remains to pay for new weapons purchases.

Canada actually devotes a bigger portion of its defence spending to buying new equipment than many of its allies. But it is still paying the price for a period of drastic underfunding in the early 1970s.

The high cost and complexity of most major weapons systems means that equipment purchases are spread out over many years. This limits the financial flexibility of DND because at any given time the department is still paying for programs that were started up to 10 years ago.

For the next few years the most vulnerable programs are not the ones already underway but, rather, those on the verge of approval, such as the Low-Level Air Defence System (LLADS), the Tribal-class Destroyer Update and Modernization Program (TRUMP), and the second phase of the ship replacement program (SRP2).

The following is a brief roundup of the status of the defence department's major weapons programs in the wake of the recent budget.

- Currently, just two equipment programs are taking up 50 per cent of the 1986-87 capital budget — the CF-18 fighter aircraft program and the Canadian Patrol Frigate (CPF) project.

The $4.9-billion CF-18 program is the more advanced of the two. It began in 1977, although the actual contract for 138 new CF-18 fighter aircraft was awarded to McDonnell Douglas Corporation of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1980. (Because defence contracts are spread over so many years, it is necessary to talk about the program costs in terms of "budget-year" dollars, which take into account the value of the dollar in the year that it is spent. This means the CF-18 program would cost $2.3 billion in 1977 dollars but $4.9 billion in budget-year dollars.)

Canada has taken delivery of 77 CF-18s and will have received all 138 by September 1988. This versatile fighter is meant to replace three types of fighter aircraft now in service with the Canadian Forces — the CF-104, CF-101, and CF-5.

Although the contract for the CF-18 went to an American company, Canadian companies have benefitted from the deal, both from negotiated offsets and from other, smaller contracts, associated with the program.

Currently up for grabs is a contract to supply engineering support for this aircraft. The contract is supposed to be awarded this summer and could be worth about $1 billion over the 20-year lifespan of the planes.

Three Canadian consortia — headed by Canadiar Ltd. of Montreal, Bristol Aerospace Ltd., of Winnipeg, and IMP Aerospace Ltd. of Dartmouth respectively — are bidding on the contract.

• Under a separate $341.4-million program, Defence is buying 408 of the radar-guided SPARROW AIM-7M missiles and 472 of the heat-seeking SIDEWINDER AIM-9M missiles for CF-18s.

• A contract for six new anti-submarine frigates was awarded to Saint John Shipbuilding in July 1983. Saint John Shipbuilding, as prime contractor, is managing the project and also building three of the ships. The remaining three are being built under a sub-contract by Marine Industries in Sorel, Que., and Versatile Davie in Lauzon, Que.

Design problems have delayed this $5.3-billion program, so the first ship will not be delivered to the navy until September 1989 — seven months late.

However, Saint John expects to make up time with a new unit-construction method and complete the delivery of the sixth ship as originally scheduled in April 1992.

Paramax Electronics Inc. in Montreal, a subsidiary of U.S.-based Sperry Corp., has the main sub-contract for the frigate program. Paramax is designing and integrating the combat and electronics systems for the six ships.

• Defence is buying six Dash-8 aircraft from de Havilland Aircraft Company under a $76-million program to replace four Hercules transport aircraft as navigation trainers at the flight school in Winnipeg, and to replace two DASH-7s serving as passenger transport aircraft in Europe. The total contract for $98 million was signed last fall and the deliveries will be completed in 1988.

• Under a $211.2-million program Defence is buying eight Challenger 600s and four Challenger 601s from Canadair Limited mainly for the electronic support and training roles. All 12 aircraft will be delivered by May 1987.

• Having recently completed the purchase from Bombardier Inc. of Valcourt, Que., of 2,767 military pattern 2½-ton trucks, the defence department is now buying 2,500 Iltis ¼-ton trucks from the same company. The $115.1-million program will be completed in September 1986.

• After the government signed an agreement last March with the U.S. to modernize the North American Aerospace Defence Command radars, the defence department awarded a contract worth approximately $269 million for communications equipment to a consortium comprised of CANAC Consultants Ltd. of Toronto and Microtel Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C.

• Last year, Litton Systems Canada Ltd. completed a project definition study of the destroyer modernization program. Approval for the implementation of that $970-million program had been expected last summer, but budget problems have delayed it.

Defence is preparing to present a revised program to Cabinet within the next few weeks.

• At the same time, the defence department will send to Cabinet its recommendations on the bids for the Low-Level Air Defence System contract. Three consortia are bidding for the $600 million contract: AB Bofors of Sweden and Canadian Marconi Co.; Contraves AG of Switzerland and Raytheon Canada; and Oerlikon-Buhrle Ltd. of Switzerland and Litton Systems Canada.

The winner is expected to be announced by April 1 and deliveries of the new system should begin in 1988.

• A follow-on to the CPF program is still in the study stages. A decision on whether to proceed with the purchase of more frigates will not be taken until 1987.

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RELATED ISSUES

EX-WORLD LEADERS PLAN ARMS CONTROL APPEAL

OW091137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Hakone, Kanagawa Pref., 9 April KYODO--A group of former heads of state and government plan to make recommendations on arms control prior to the proposed second summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev, former Nigerian leader Olusegun Obasanjo said Wednesday. He told reporters at the end of the second-day of talks among 20 former heads of state and government and six former government ministers that they also decided to appeal to the Central American countries to desist from further intensification of the military conflicts in the region.

The group, called the Interaction Council, focused on East-West relations, apartheid, terrorism and general issues of peace and security, a spokesman said. The council, a private organization made up of 30 former heads of state and government, has been sponsoring annual sessions since 1983 for the ex-leaders to debate issues of peace and security. After an opening ceremony in Tokyo last Monday, the council moved its proceedings to this resort town for closed-door deliberations, which are as one council member put it, "unrestrained" by partisan stands.

The concept of what security means needs to be amplified, particularly in the context of the third world, where most of the military conflicts since the end of World War II have taken place, said former Swedish Prime Minister Ola Ullesten. Security "is not only a matter of foreign policy or a matter of defense policy," he said in a television interview during a luncheon cruise in the nearby Ashinoko Lake. Security "often involves social and economic factors, particularly in the developing countries," he said.

On the worldwide issue of peace and security, Obasanjo said the issue cannot be divorced from the relationship between the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--particularly in matters of arms control. He said the council plans to outline its views on arms control in a final communique expected to be issued at the end of Thursday's meeting. The council will try to find "the most appropriate means to convey our appeal" in the final statement, he said.

On apartheid in South Africa, Sardar Swaran Singh, a former Indian foreign minister and co-chairman of the interaction council policy board, warned that "time is running out. Some quick action is needed," he said, noting that the

council is probing possibilities of a meaningful negotiation between the South African Government and antiapartheid movements. However, apartheid "is primarily a matter for the South Africans to decide," he said.

Elaborating on the council's concern about military tension in Central America, Obasanjo said the council is appealing to all concerned to refrain from further complication and intensification of the conflict in the region. Arguing for the conclusion of a nonaggression pact in Central America, Manuel Ulloa, a Peruvian senator, said peace and stability in the region should create favorable conditions for a "generous stand" from the industrial countries on the financial and economic plights in the region. As a result of military conflicts, countries in Central America are spending "far above our capability" in defense, he said in an interview.

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