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Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL

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21 November 1985

WORLDWIDE REPORT

ARMS CONTROL

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS HITS WEINBERGER STATEMENT TO FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

LD011025 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports: The Washington administration is bent on pushing ahead with its "star wars" program, while simultaneously building up its first-strike strategic nuclear capability, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger indicated in his statement in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Pentagon chief claimed that the United States needed to create a fundamentally new antiballistic missile defense system with space-based elements (with whose help it intends to acquire a possibility to escape retaliation after dealing a first strike -- TASS) not only to "deter deliberate attack" but also avert an accidental outbreak of war. He said the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative was very important to U.S. long-term security interests.

But, according to Weinberger's twisted logic, increasing the U.S. "defensive" capability should be accompanied with increases in its offensive capability. "As we seek to achieve a strategic order based on defense," he said, "we must not neglect our offensive deterrent systems." The Pentagon chief added that the United States and its NATO allies would continue modernizing their armed forces. It followed plainly from the defense secretary's statement that, while claiming a desire to strengthen peace through reliance on defense, the U.S. Administration will carry out plans to build and deploy MX and Midgetman intercontinental ballistic missiles, Trident nuclear submarines, Trident-2 nuclear submarine-launched ballistic missiles and B-1 and Stealth strategic bombers.

The defense secretary's statement vividly demonstrated the true worth of Washington's professed "special commitment" to enhancing international peace and security. It is instead openly committed to making irreversible the process of militarizing outer space and the nuclear offensive arms race.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW MID-OCTOBER COMMENTS ON U.S. INTERPRETATION OF ABM TREATY

U.S. Figures Cited

LD201355 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 20 TASS--The Reagan administration's attempts at distorting the essence of the Soviet-American treaty on limitation of anti-ballistic missile defence systems of 1972, at fitting it into its dangerous plans to militarize outer space are a source of concern for people in the USA.

Gerard Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic weapons, described this stand as "absurd". There should be no doubt, he stressed in an AP agency interview, that the treaty prohibits the creation of weapons systems within the framework of the "star wars" programmes. When this document was being signed, Smith pointed out, the sides agreed that it banned the testing and creation of new outer space based ABM systems. The provisions of the treaty are formulated most clearly, Smith said.

Article 5 of the treaty says that each side commits itself not to create, not to test and not to deploy sea-based, air-based, space or mobile land-based ABM systems or components.

After thirteen years of existence of the ABM treaty, the AP agency points out, representatives of the current administration, in particular Robert McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs, began offering its "new interpretation" which would allow the USA to test and create ABM systems with space based elements.

In face of the criticism levelled against the USA for its attempts at distorting the ABM treaty, Washington resorts to gimmicks and subterfuges, creating, in particular, a semblance of some "differences" in the administration on the question of observance of the treaty. Yet, as the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES stresses in this connection, the debate (?around) that issue is rather of a diplomatic than of a military character, since experts do not see ways for a rapid change in the structure of the "star wars" programme. But it already provides for the testing as well as, according to the Pentagon parlance, for a preliminary deployment of space systems.

The statement by the public organisation Americans Against Nuclear War points out that the recent statements by representatives of the White House, various Pentagon's reports and the so-called research by the "brain trusts" of the rightists contain open attempts at distorting the ABM treaty and giving it an interpretation suiting the book of the Pentagon and of the military-industrial complex. Therefore peaceloving public cannot but be concerned about the deliberate distortion of the provisions of the treaty, which was endorsed by the Senate and has existed for more than 13 years now.

The "discovery" recently made by Robert McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs, that the commitments of the USA under the treaty do not apply to the "strategic defence initiative", providing for the creation of a large-scale ABM system with space based elements is an open deception, the statement says.

Such speculation seriously jeopardizes the whole process of arms control. The spreading of arms race to outer space will lead to its new spiral and a further worsening of the international situation. The "star wars" programme has nothing to do with defence, contrary to the claims of the Reagan administration. Banking on a build-up of the space weapons, the statement says in conclusion, is banking on first-strike strategy.

Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, has condemned the song and dance started by the administration around the ABM treaty. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, he pointed out that the new Washington interpretation of the treaty is "absolutely incompatible" with its provisions. This is a distorted interpretation of the treaty, Vance said.

Washington October 20 TASS--President Reagan's stand on his "star wars" programme calls in question, to be more precise, reduces to a naught, the possibility to reach any arms control agreement, says the statement by the U.S. public organisation Women Strike for Peace. It draws special attention of the Americans to the deliberate attempts of the rightist figures in the U.S. Administration at poisoning the political atmosphere on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and foiling any arms control agreements.

There are for us two ways to go, the statement [word indistinct] it is either to follow the policy of building up arms arsenals and spreading the arms race to outer space, by spending billions of dollars on Reagan's "star wars" programme, or changing the present policy and embarking on the path of arms control, eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

Yet at a time when broad sectors of American public are rejecting the dangerous plans for a militarization of outer space the U.S. big business, to which these plans promise enormous profits busy now trying to drag through the "star wars" programme. [sentence as received]

As the newspaper WASHINGTON POST notes, the corporations have set up some kind of a "star complex" with lobbyists declaring in support of the "star wars" programme, press-releases on the subject of "star wars", vice presidents of the corporations in charge of the "star wars" departments.

Thus, the newspaper notes, the "star complex" hopes to project new possibilities for business from any threat, including [words indistinct] politicians, specialists and agreements on arms control.

Many experts believe that in not too distant future industry will begin bringing pressure to bear for a transition from research to the creation of real weapons, the WASHINGTON POST stresses. Research and analysis serve as fodder for the "brain trusts", but, in real fact, the giant corporations have to create new technology for truly big profit.

In 1985 alone, the Pentagon has distributed within [words indistinct] already nearly 1,000 contracts. Among the main contractors are the Boeing, Rockwell International, Lockheed, Hughes Aircraft and Martin Marietta.

'Attempt To Reconcile Incompatible Things'

LD232102 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Aleksandr Pogodin looks at Washington's star war plans and their relations to the Soviet-American treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems signed in 1972:

The ABM treaty was, as a matter of fact, an act of recognition of an objective link between the offensive and defensive weapons. If one of the sides creates a defense system, which in its view provides protection from a missile attack, it will have a temptation to deliver a first nuclear strike. That is what the Soviet Union and the United States bore in mind when they worked out the ABM treaty of 1972. Both sides stressed that the treaty was to contain the strategic arms race. The treaty has worked and gained worldwide recognition. In this context it's rather difficult to repudiate the ABM treaty, even for the Washington administration which has been trying hard to pass off as peacemaker. But at the same time, the administration has been pressing ahead with the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, more commonly known as star war plans. These provide for creating a global antimissile defense with space-based elements. Washington hopes that with such a defense it will gain first-strike capability and deprive the Soviet Union of an opportunity to retaliate. That a nuclear strike by the Soviet Union, if it is ever to be delivered, would be retaliatory stems from the USSR's pledge in the United Nations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The American Administration, in a bid to justify the militarization of outer space, is trying to make everybody think that these plans in no way violate the ABM treaty. It's an attempt to reconcile incompatible things. It was clearly shown at a news conference in Moscow on October 22 that the star war plans are in sharp conflict with the ABM treaty, firstly because what we deal with is an attempt by the United States to create an antimissile defense that would cover not only its own territory but also the territories of its allies, which is banned by Article 1 of the 1972 treaty. Secondly, the United States plans are meant for creating a space-based weapons system which is banned by Article 5 of the very same ABM treaty.

The Soviet Union has strictly and consistently honored all the provisions of the ABM treaty, and it will not agree to that treaty being used as a cover of the U.S. policy of taking the arms race into outer space. Preserving and complying with that treaty is a prerequisite of progress at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. The star war programme would lead to an unbridled arms race in all directions, thereby increasing the risk of a war disastrous for humanity.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR: U.S. INTERPRETATION OF ABM TREATY 'UPSIDE DOWN'

PM011622 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Nov 85 p 3

[Political observer Vitaliy Korionov's "Review of Events": "Standing Everything on Its Head"]

[Text] Just over 2 weeks separate us from the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Naturally, millions of people in all corners of the planet are focusing increasing attention on how the two great powers are approaching the meeting.

The position of the CPSU and the Soviet State is clear. The CPSU is in favor of normal and stable relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the new draft of the CPSU Program emphasizes. "Objective preconditions exist for the establishment of fruitful, mutually advantageous Soviet-U.S. cooperation in various spheres," this document says. "It is the CPSU's conviction that the policy of both powers must be oriented toward mutual understanding and not toward enmity, which entails the threat of catastrophic consequences not only for the Soviet and U.S. peoples, but for other peoples as well."

Motivated by noble and sincere intentions, the Soviet Union has recently put forward new, large-scale, constructive peace initiatives which are aimed at ensuring the most favorable climate possible for the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The Soviet proposals lay the foundation for a way out of the blind alley into which the whole world is deliberately pushed by those circles in the United States which dislike the normalization of the international situation and which would like military superiority over the USSR at all costs.

The Soviet initiatives have placed the Washington "war party" in a difficult position. The placemen of the military-industrial complex are striving to preserve at all costs the international tension which offers an opportunity to reap exorbitant profits from the arms race it has unleashed. But they are finding it increasingly difficult to implement their sinister schemes, because the new Soviet peace proposals have captivated the minds and hearts of the broadest strata of peoples in all corners of the earth. The USSR's realistic and constructive stance also exerts a certain influence on prudent circles in the ruling camp in Western Europe, which cannot fail to understand the deadly calamity that threatens Europe if the transatlantic "madmen" succeed in implementing their misanthropic schemes. Those strata in the United States itself, which have a realistic outlook on life, cannot but give the matter deep thought. It is well known that the voice of scientists, sober-minded politicians, congressmen, former military men, and church representatives can be heard increasingly loudly in the United States, warning against the disastrous consequences of the "hawks'" course.

Hence the differences of opinion which have been clearly perceptible in Washington over the past few weeks. R. Reagan is subject to the strongest possible pressure by bosses of the military-industrial complex and their spokesmen in the higher echelons of power, primarily such Pentagon officials as C. Weinberger and R. Perle.

On the other hand, some government officials, primarily in the Department of State, who are forced to take into account the moods in Western Europe, are trying to declare it is impossible to march on regardless; that a certain caution is needed in the implementation of the present administration's militarist program.

This confusion became particularly obvious regarding the issue of the so-called "new interpretation" of the unlimited-duration Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Defense Systems, concluded in 1972. To a certain extent, this treaty ties the hands of those forces which would like to open all floodgates for the transformation of space into an arena of war.

The launching of the trial balloon was assigned to R. McFarlane, the President's assistant for national security affairs (a Pentagon officer in the past). Speaking on ABC-TV's "Meet the Press," McFarlane proclaimed: A new "reading" of the ABM Treaty text has led to the discovery that this treaty not only does not ban but, on the contrary, permits and sanctions not only the testing, but also the development [razrabotka] of ABM systems on the basis of so-called "new physical concepts" (in other words, such ABM means as laser weapons, particle-beam weapons, and so on).

This is an obvious falsification of the ABM Treaty, since its Article I binds the sides "Not to deploy ABM systems for a defense of the territory of its country and not to create [sozdavat] a base for such defense," and Article V -- "not to develop [sozdavat], test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based."

R. McFarlane is not, of course, a "one-man band." Other "hawks" have joined the campaign against the ABM Treaty simultaneously with him. Pentagon chief Weinberger has openly demanded "to review the possibility of a real break with the ABM Treaty." General Abrahamson, leader of the organization for the implementation of the "star wars" program, dislikes the aforementioned treaty so much, he declared in an interview with Italian newspaper IL TEMPO: "The United States did something incredible in 1972. We agreed to leave the population of our country, or rather the population of our countries, our culture, our society, and our ideals totally defenseless against the incredibly powerful threat originating from the Soviet Union...."

After these revelations things became too much even for "respected" press organs in the United States. Thus, an editorial article appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES under the meaningful headline "Shadow Over the Summit," which states: "For 13 years the treaty was interpreted by everyone in the way it was formulated: any space-based ABM system was banned. But now it is being claimed that the treaty means the opposite; that 'impermissible' means 'permissible,' and that 'below' means 'above.'" The authors of the article, making a dismissive gesture, state: "Everything has been turned upside down."

"We are striking a blow against the ABM Treaty just a few weeks before going into a summit and after receiving the new Soviet arms control proposal," was how the administration's position was described by a figure as well acquainted with this problem as G. Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. SALT I talks. The administration's interpretation, Smith warns, is "turning the treaty into a dead letter."

The Washington "discoveries" have confused even such faithful followers of the White House as British Prime Minister M. Thatcher and FRG Chancellor H. Kohl. The United States' West European NATO allies have set about trying to persuade Washington not to go too far. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, was "furious" that McFarlane had made a public "interpretation" of the ABM Treaty.

The press reported that a "stormy and protracted" meeting of the highest ranking representatives was held in the White House, at which a "judgment of Solomon" was adopted. They agreed that repudiating McFarlane's statement would mean putting him and the administration in an "awkward position" and therefore, the newspapers announced, "Reagan made a new decision that, although the administration was agreed on a more flexible interpretation of the treaty, it intended as one of the principles of its policy to continue to adhere to the more limited interpretation which it accepted in the past." But after this, the "superhawk" R. Perle immediately announced: "Reagan's decision to adhere to the previous limited interpretation is of a temporary nature." The Republican Senator J. Chafee of Rhode Island states: "There is a danger that the United States will change course again at any moment."

Thus, the "madmen" are fiercely opposed to any step which might defuse tension. This must be taken into account since they have their hands on important levers and are ensconced in extremely influential posts. Here is an example: The leader of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space talks which are being held in Geneva is Max Kampelman. Who is he?

M. Kampelman works for a firm which acts as the Washington middleman for Lockheed Corporation, 85 percent of whose profits are accounted for by military output. Lockheed has become \$30 billion richer thanks to contracts linked with the "star wars" program. The corporation has concluded yet another contract with the Pentagon stipulating that by 1990 Lockheed create [predusmatrivayushchiy sozdaniye] for the U.S. military department a new system for the "star wars" program. There is therefore every reason to doubt Kampelman's efforts in Geneva are aimed at reaching agreement with the USSR on preventing the militarization of space. No, the prime subject of his constant concern is to expedite tests of the Lockheed nuclear missile.

However, Kampelman is just the tip of the iceberg. More than 77 percent of the contracts for "star wars" projects have gone to corporations in states whose representatives in Congress head or sit on committees resolving questions of the distribution of military contracts, such as the Armed Services Committee and the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee [name of subcommittee as published]. After this, need one be surprised that the corporations generously assign millions of dollars to the election campaigns of members of the House of Representatives in a position to decide who gets military orders?

That is how and by whom "high-level policy" in the United States is made. Everything here has indeed been "turned upside down."

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW: ASAT DEPLOYMENT MEANS ABROGATION OF ABM TREATY

'Difficult To Conclude New Agreement'

LD290438 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Commentary by Dmitriy Zakharov]

[Excerpts] Twenty-six years ago on October 19th, 1959, the United States conducted an experiment that was the first test of space weapons. Details from our observer, Dmitriy Zakharov.

The test of an ASAT anti-satellite system the Pentagon carried out last month, new experiments with lasers and the interception with an umbrella-type anti-missile of a target in the area of Kwajalein are all steps to continue the line that the United States first took more than a quarter of a century ago. Now, what will happen next? It's likely that systems will be taken to space that will be using the nuclear reaction as a source of energy.

However, the appearance of systems with the use of nuclear energy threatens the 1963 treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons in orbit. The deployment of the ASAT system will mean abrogation of the open-ended anti-missile defense treaty of 1972. The appearance of arms in space will bring about the scrapping of the existing agreement and will make it extremely difficult to conclude new ones. In other words, mankind will face a threat that space arms, starting like a small trickle, will pierce the dam of talks and turning later into a powerful stream will carry away the dam completely. The danger is worsened by the fact that the weapons intended for siting in orbit will take decisions themselves when to start operating. The dynamics of events when space arms exist will be so fast that there isn't any time left for human intervention. And so it happens that the people who are developing these arms shift their responsibility for mankind's existence onto computers which will be guiding lasers and electromagnetic cannon in orbit. Many scientists believe that it is simply impossible to develop today an electronic space arms guidance system that will be free of errors.

Since the very beginning of space exploration, the Soviet Union has been opposed to militarization of space. At a news conference in Moscow last Tuesday by officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Communist

Party Central Committee and the Soviet Armed Forces, the Soviet stand on space arms was reaffirmed. It was stated in part that the USSR is not developing strike space weapons. It has no star wars program similar to the American one. The USSR has again urged the United States to renounce deployment of space arms.

PRAVDA Comment

PM221037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Protecting Space"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Oct--The Pentagon has carried out another test of a ground-based laser installation designed to destroy targets in space, within the framework of the "star wars" program. During the experiment a laser beam was directed at a Terrier-(malamyut) missile launched from a test range on the Hawaiian Islands. According to the ABC television company, the "tests were successful." The AP news agency pointed out that it is the second experiment of this kind in the last few weeks.

The White House has confirmed that the United States does not intend to confine itself to research within the framework of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative." Its spokesman stated that it envisages conducting specific tests. He thereby once again openly confirmed the U.S. willingness to violate the provisions of the Soviet-American Treaty on Limiting ABM Systems which prohibits the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of systems or components of sea-, air-, space-, or mobile ground-based missile defenses.

"U.S. scientists are saying a resounding 'no' to the 'star wars' program," John (Kogat), professor of physics at the University of Illinois, said at a Washington press conference. It summed up the initial results of the nationwide campaign which began in the spring at the country's leading educational establishments to gather signatures for a petition expressing resolute opposition to the Washington administration's dangerous plans to create [sozdat] an extensive ABM system with space-based components.

Some 65 percent of the scientists and staff in physics faculties at the 9 main U.S. universities have now signed the petition, J. (Kogat) noted.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR: U.S. SHOWS NO INTEREST IN REACHING AGREEMENT

LD032040 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Nov 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpt] The U.S. magazine HUMAN EVENTS asked U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in what event he would consider the Soviet-U.S. summit successful. Weinberger answered that the Russians must understand the U.S. President does not intend to give up his Strategic Defense Initiative, his "star wars" plans. If they realize that and then agree to discuss ways of reducing offensive weapons, then, he said, it will be successful. But, we should add, a success only for the Pentagon. Weinberger, like other figures in the U.S. Administration, is well aware of the Soviet position. We have repeatedly pointed out that if there is no ban on the militarization of outer space there will be no agreement on the limitation of nuclear weapons. This point of view is based on an extremely responsible appraisal, taking into consideration both our interests and the interests of the United States. We are planning to hold talks only on the principles of equality.

Many people in the world are awaiting a constructive reply from the White House to the latest major proposals put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev which envisage a truly radical reduction of nuclear weapons. Up to the very last moment the U.S. side delayed its reply. The fact, evidently, is that Washington does not want to accept the Soviet initiative, but to turn them down offhand is not simple either. Their international prestige is too great. For it is a question of a unique opportunity to achieve an historic agreement which would mark the beginning of a world-wide process of disarmament.

True, 2 days ago, the United States presented its counterproposals. Their details are not yet known. They were presented confidentially for examination by the Soviet delegation to the talks in Geneva.

But judging by reports in the U.S. press, Washington has not given up its "star wars" program and is again insisting on limitation primarily of those types of nuclear weapons which serve as the basis of our strategic defense. At the same time, it is trying to exempt from limitation those weapons in which the United States has superiority. If this is so, then it is a question of another attempt by the U.S. Administration to achieve one-sided advantages.

As the CBS television company noted, it is the previous U.S. plan, but in a new package. But even so, the White House has made the possibility of achieving agreement more complicated. The U.S. President is giving priority at the coming summit talks to

settlement of regional conflicts. In this way he intends to avoid the problem of disarmament, on which the U.S. side apparently feels itself in a vulnerable position. Moreover, Washington understands the settlement of regional problems, to put it mildly, in a one-sided way, as the imposition of its own ultimatum-like conditions upon states which have embarked on the road of progressive development. The White House would like, for instance, the Sandinist government of Nicaragua to start talks on power sharing with bands of contras, and the Government of Democratic Afghanistan with the dushmans. And at the same time, it is also demanding our cooperation.

I think even Washington hardly takes such proposals seriously. So why does it make them? Is it not to set up additional obstructions?

Of course, the existence of different approaches should not be a hinderance to talks if each side has an interest in reaching agreement, but the United States has yet to demonstrate such an interest. So far it is not visible.

Meanwhile, intensive preparations for the meeting continue. On 4 November U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is coming to Moscow. He will have talks with USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. As long as there is the slightest chance of halting the arms race it must be used.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET ARMY PAPER DETAILS SDI DEVELOPMENT EFFORT

PM171536 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Reserve Colonel V. Chernyshev:
'The White House's Black Schemes, or What Is Concealed Behind the 'Research
Program' Screen']

[Text] Black is black. And no matter what tricks you try, you cannot make it white. Even the color-blind, who confuse certain colors and shades, can immediately tell black from white. However, we are not concerned with color blindness as such but with political color blindness.

The White House administration is trying to present President Reagan's "star wars" concept as a "defense initiative." Apparently, this unfortunate term ("star wars") was conceived by journalists and does not reflect the true essence of the President's "noble scheme." It is concerned with research, and development [razrabotka] and testing are a "legitimate aspect of it." And if that is so, it rules out the possibility of concluding any accord on these aspects of the program.

When explaining the administration's position, White House and State Department spokesmen try to make out that the "strategic defense initiative" is nothing but a research program which is in full accord with the ABM treaty and other international commitments, and a ban on "research" is impossible and also undesirable. Clarifications followed. R. McFarlane, the President's national security assistant, stated that he does not rule out that in the future it may be "necessary to review this treaty." And in an interview in U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle bluntly said that "the United States should consider itself bound only by the letter and not by the spirit of the treaty."

In actual fact the very aim of the so-called U.S. "research" is the creation [sozdaniye] of strike space arms and an all-embracing ABM system, which fundamentally contradicts both the spirit and the letter of the treaty. Let us recall that Article 5 of this document enshrined a pledge "not to develop [sozdavat], test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based."

And yet what official Washington is trying to present as the "SDI research program" is in fact the first stage of a project for the creation [sozdaniye] of large-scale ABM defense system with space-based elements. And all the vague assurances that the "strategic defense initiative" is an instrument of peace are aimed at concealing, hiding, and masking the real intentions, which are to create the potential for delivering with impunity a first strike using nuclear weapons.

The fact that the United States is developing [razrabotka] the first stage of a dangerous project is demonstrated by the scale of the work launched in the United States and the appropriations allocated to carry it out. In the years ahead it is planned to allocate \$70 billion, which at present prices is more than four times the cost of the Manhattan project (the nuclear weapon creation program) and over twice the cost of the Apollo program (which provided for the development of space exploration for a whole decade). As the NATION reports, by 1994 the United States will already have spent over \$90 billion on realizing the "star wars" program.

There are other indications that this is far from being a "purely research program." All these developments [razrabotki] are being conducted according to targets and contracts from the military department. Mock-ups and experimental models are being created [sozdayutsya] which are to be tested and proved not in the laboratory but in the field. This means that what is needed for the next stage in the design and production of the relevant combat systems is indeed being done.

Back in April this year G. Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. SALT-1 talks, rejected the White House's claims regarding the "purely research character" of the work being conducted. He stressed that the hundreds of millions of dollars being allocated for "star wars" are being actively absorbed by industry and the laboratories. And Admiral N. Gaylor, retired, has bluntly stated that the program is not in the research stage at all but in the concrete development [razrabotka] stage.

The "harmless scientific research" as Washington tries to present it, turned long ago into purposeful programs for the creation [sozdaniye] of strike space arms, including those using the energy of nuclear explosions. The Pentagon has already formed a number of consortiums--groups of military-industrial corporations and research organizations--with the aim of implementing the "star wars" program. At the beginning of last month the fifth and final group was set up to carry out development [razrabotki] in the second stage of the program. At present, as the press attests, 10 corporations are developing [razrabotka] the ABM system's overall structure.

At the current stage it is already being decided how to combine more and more new types of weapons and the most powerful computers in a single complex. According to DISSENT magazine, over 20 major corporations contracted to the Pentagon are working on the development [razrabotka] not only of various strike space weapon systems but also the strategy for making the most effective use of them.

Intensive work is being carried on in the laser weapon sphere. A chemical laser has been created [sozdan] with an average continuous power output of 2 million watts and a laser with a power of 5 million watts is being built (in the future it is planned to increase the power to 10 million watts). X-ray lasers using the energy of a nuclear explosion are being developed [razrabatyvoyutsya]. This kind of space battle station is conceived as a nuclear device around which 50 lasers automatically homing in on missiles during boost phase are deployed. The lasers will fire a salvo when the nuclear charge is detonated.

Another direction is the development [razrabotka] of special space electromagnetic guns for firing at ultrahigh muzzle velocity. As a spokesman of the U.S. Kirtland Air Force Base acknowledged, the project's aim is to "develop [razrabotka] technology capable of deploying electromagnetic guns in space for antimissile defense." An electromagnetic gun named ("Dzhidi") has already been developed [sozdana] and ("Dzhidi-2") is currently being built.

The foreign press attests that the E. Lawrence Radiation Laboratory is developing [razrabotka] a beam weapon. To be specific, the "very latest experimental accelerator" emitting a focused stream of electrons moving at almost the speed of light has been set up east of San Francisco in a vast bunker under the Californian desert. As NEWSWEEK writes, an ICBM hit by this beam will "burn up as though struck by lightning." A device called "White Horse" for receiving a directed particle beam is being constructed at Los Alamos.

Those are the facts. Statements by U.S. Administration representatives to the effect that the "star wars" program is "purely research" are a deliberate lie. According to (P. Klauzen) of the United States, a well known specialist in this sphere, "the Reagan administration is trying to reconcile the testing of technology with the provisions of the ABM treaty, partly by renaming as 'subcomponents' or 'additional elements' the systems which it plans to test." Washington has also coined the obscure term "demonstration tests," which no one can explain clearly. In fact the "star wars" program includes a whole range of experiments which are combat tests.

On 6 September 1985 the laser weapon "Miracle," which is being created [sozdayetsya] within the framework of the "star wars" program and which may be used in space, was tested for the first time under near-combat conditions at the White Sands missile range (New Mexico). A laser beam was used to destroy a stage of a Titan 2 missile on the ground at a distance of 1 km. General J. Abrahamson went into raptures over this test, stating that it was a "very effective performance" which showed that "all the calculations are correct."

The U.S. mass media viewed this event differently, calling it one of the first salvos of "star wars" and an attempt by Washington to poison the atmosphere of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva.

Other experiments dangerous for the cause of peace are being conducted in a special silo in Nevada. These involve nuclear-excited X-ray lasers. The deadly new device is named "Excalibur." The well known U.S. commentator J. Kraft has stressed that one of the U.S. Administration's main reasons for rejecting the Soviet proposal to join in the moratorium imposed by the USSR on all nuclear explosions is its unwillingness to jeopardize the development [razrabotka] of X-ray lasers. The latest collection of documents presented to the U.S. Congress by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency openly says that "directed energy weapons systems require nuclear tests."

In May this year an electromagnetic gun was tested in the United States; during the test the projectile reached a speed of 40 km per second. This was immediately followed by Abrahamson's revelation that the production of the first models of this weapon is to begin soon.

But the Pentagon's dangerous actions are not being carried out on and under the ground alone. The "star wars" program has made extensive use of the space shuttle system. This includes the "Atlantis," which recently completed a flight entirely under a Pentagon program. The U.S. press does not hide the fact that the space shuttle is assigned an important role in the U.S. Administration's program for the militarization of space. The Pentagon's most immediate plans (for March 1986) envisage the launching of another shuttle, which will place in orbit a "Teal Ruby" satellite equipped with sensitive detectors for locating aircraft and missiles. This apparatus is assigned a crucial role in the program for the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike arms.

In June 1987, AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY has reported, a laser beam directed through the porthole of Spacelab will be reflected by mirrors mounted on the shuttle's outer surface and aimed at a satellite or other target in space to test out the guidance system. As the journal notes, the experiment will make it possible to test the operation of individual components of an ABM system with space-based elements and to pave the way for the deployment of weapons in space.

The Pentagon is planning a whole series of large-scale experiments with strike space arms components. During these "trials" a laser beam from a device sited on a mountain top on Maui island will be directed at "Terrier (Malamyut)" missiles fired to an altitude of 576 km from the Barking Sands firing range. These tests will also be held within the framework of the creation [sozdaniye] of armaments capable of destroying targets in space or on earth by means of reflected beams.

Take the testing of the ASAT antisatellite system, for example. It can only be viewed as an action leading directly to the beginning of the deployment of space strike armaments. The aim is clearly not just to acquire in the near future a weapon for waging antisatellite warfare but also, under the guise of tests of antisatellite systems, to try out ABM facilities of air and other basing modes banned by the ABM treaty.

This is confirmed by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's admission, too. Its statement stresses that antisatellite weapons systems are a component of the "U.S. space defense program" and the "strategic forces modernization program." "Certain ABM systems outside the atmosphere," the document says, "would have indirect ASAT potential. In certain instances the technology for both systems would be similar." It turns out that the test of the ASAT system against a target in space was yet another salvo in "star wars."

Such is the truth. And no maneuvers or verbal contortions can hide the true intention of the "star wars" strategists. Nor can they hide the fact that the latter's actions are aimed at upsetting the strategic stability, launching a new round of the arms race, and increasing the danger of nuclear catastrophe in space. Black is black.

As for the Soviet Union's position, that was set out with the utmost clarity by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We advocate the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes and persistently call for an agreement on this because the transfer of the arms race to space will make the reduction of nuclear arsenals objectively impossible.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET COL CHERNYSHEV OUTLINES PROGRESS OF SDI PROGRAM

AU291348 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Oct 85 p 6

[Article by Colonel Vladimir Chernyshev, candidate of technical sciences: "First Salvos of U.S. Star Wars; The Start of the Practical Implementation of U.S. President R. Reagan's So-Called Strategic Defense Initiative Is an Attack on the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty"]

[Text] Trying to vindicate its activity aimed at the practical implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, Washington is falsifying and interpreting in a distorted manner the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on antimissile weapons. The President's national security adviser, R. McFarlane, for example, has declared without any foundation that the treaty "does not ban scientific research, testing, and even the preparation of certain weapons based on other operational principles." As has been written by THE BOSTON GLOBE, U.S. officials "claim that to determine the feasibility of SDI, it is possible to make tests of subcomponents, parts, and even entire experimental systems." Because the U.S. Administration wants to test its models of this new generation of arms systems at any price, it is resorting to all sorts of tricks and dirty methods. According to the well-known U.S. expert P. Clausen, the Reagan administration is trying to reconcile technology tests with the provisions of the ABM Treaty, among other things, by renaming the systems it wants to test as "sub-components" or "supplementary elements." Washington has even come up with a special obscuring term -- "demonstrative tests" -- for this purpose, which none of its authors is able to explain. In reality, the "star wars" program contains a great number of experiments that amount to combat tests.

The United States has already carried out a series of experiments and tests which, as U.S. officials have admitted, are of great importance for the implementation of the "star wars" program.

Laser weapons are one such example. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, as early as 1973 the U.S. Air Force used strong lasers to destroy the maquette of an aircraft at Kirtland Air Base. The U.S. Army has used lasers to destroy air defense missiles. The Air Force now has at its disposal a 400,000-watt laser on board a KC-135 airplane. It has destroyed missiles of the Sidewinder class by using thermal laser beams to render their electronic systems inoperative.

On 6 September this year, preliminary tests of the miracle laser weapons were carried out at the White Sands (New Mexico) missile range under virtually real combat conditions. These weapons are being developed within the framework of the "star wars" program and can be used in space. A stage of the Titan-2 intercontinental missile

was destroyed with a laser beam. General James Abrahamson spoke about this with enthusiasm, declaring that the laser beam "split that part literally to pieces" and that the test "proved the correctness of all calculations." U.S. media were very open in evaluating this event as one step on the road toward "star wars" and an attempt by Washington to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva.

Other experiments that are dangerous for peace, involving X-ray lasers with a nuclear charge, are taking place in a special shaft in the state of Nevada. The new lethal device has been named Excalibur. The well-known U.S. commentator, J. Kraft has stressed that one of the main reasons for the U.S. Administration's refusal to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions is its unwillingness to halt precisely the development of X-ray lasers. The last set of documents the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency submitted to the U.S. Congress flatly states "the systems of directed-energy weapons require nuclear tests." The French newspaper LE FIGARO pointedly called experimentation with laser weapons "the first salvos of 'star wars.'"

This May the first test of an electromagnetic gun was carried out, during which the charge reached a speed of 40 km per second. In an article published in the Italian newspaper IL TEMPO, General J. Abrahamson declared that production of the first models of these weapons would start soon.

However, the Pentagon is not confining its dangerous activities just to the ground and underground. The multiple-use spaceships of the space shuttle system are finding broad use. This June the spaceship Discovery carried a mirror to reflect laser beams. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, some variants of space antimissile weapons systems provide for large mirrors placed in orbit which receive strong beams from lasers on the ground and reflect them in the direction of missiles and nuclear warheads in order to destroy them. It was precisely this concept that was being tested with the help of the space shuttle Discovery. The beam of the laser which was located at a U.S. air base on the island of Maui (Hawaii), was targeted on the front part of the spaceship, and was held on its reflecting surface for 2 and 1/2 minutes. The experiment was designed to determine the degree of distortion and the loss of energy incurred by the laser beam in the atmosphere and to verify the possibility of "keeping" the beam on a moving target.

The world has assessed these experiments as new tests of the "star wars" technology and further practical steps on the road to the implementation of the extensive program of militarizing outer space. According to THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, the Pentagon and the officials in charge of the "star wars" program attribute great significance to such tests, viewing them as the first stage to "even more expensive and complicated operations involving the use of lasers and missiles."

The Pentagon's immediate plans provide, for example, for launching the Til Ruby satellite into orbit during the March 1986 space flight of space shuttle Discovery. This satellite will be equipped with sensitive detectors for ascertaining [the location of] aircraft and missiles. In the program of creating offensive space weapons, an important role is ascribed to this equipment. The spaceship will also carry a cryogenic gyroscope; a spectral analysis of the earth's atmosphere is to be carried out with the help of this special equipment. The Pentagon believes all this information is of great importance for the creation of a missile monitoring system.

Starting in 1987, every year two flights of the multiple-use spaceships will be used for "extensive" experiments according to the "star wars" program. But this is, so to speak, only the "official" part. According to J. Abrahamson, the Pentagon also hopes to use commercial flights as well as NASA-organized flights for these experiments "without running any great risk of abolishing the secrecy of SDI."

An important space experiment is being planned for the June 1987 space shuttle flight. As was announced by J. Abrahamson in an interview for AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, a laser beam directed via the spacelab's illuminator will be reflected by mirrors placed on the spaceship's surface mantle and targeted on a satellite or other target in space to test the aiming system. As the journal noted, the experiment will make it possible to test the functioning of individual components of the antimissile weapons system involving elements of bases in space and to prepare the ground for the deployment of weapons in space.

The United States is now studying the question of producing and launching into orbit -- by means of a multiple-use spaceship -- the Kemsat satellite and a group of multiprob satellites in 1987. They will be designed to test the impact of beams from ground lasers sent into space.

In the near future the Pentagon is planning new large-scale experiments with components of offensive space weapons. During the experiments, the beam of a laser located on the peak of a mountain on the island of Maui will be targeted on Tere-Malamut missiles equipped with special laser beam reflectors and launched from the Barking Sands Polygon (Hawaii) to a height of 576 km. These tests will again take place within the framework of the development of weapons capable of destroying, by means of reflected beams, targets in space as well as on the ground.

The test of the ASAT antisatellite system against a real target in space, carried out on 13 September, cannot be assessed any other way than as an action immediately leading to the start of the deployment of offensive space weapons. It is clear that the aim is not only to acquire weapons for an antimissile war as soon as possible but to also test, in the form of testing antisatellite systems, the antimissile devices of air and other kinds of bases, which are banned by the ABM treaty.

Everything we have said so far clearly demonstrates that all the pronouncements of U.S. representatives about the "compatibility" of projects within the framework of the "star wars" program with the ABM Treaty are nothing but empty words. Other statements by representatives of the U.S. Administration are closer to reality -- for example, Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger declared without hesitation that should the ABM Treaty be an obstacle to, or stand in the way of, the implementation of Washington's plans, the worse for the treaty.

It clearly follows from the latest statements by high-ranking Washington representatives that, just as previously, they refuse to reach an agreement on averting the arms race in space and do not want to remove the deaf wall [hlucha stena] -- their "star wars" program -- that stands in the way of attainment of an agreement on nuclear weapons in Geneva. Moreover, by trying to undermine the ABM Treaty, Washington is striving to destroy the basis on which the process of limiting and reducing arms rests.

However, no maneuvering whatsoever will help the lovers of "star wars" conceal the fact that their activity is aimed at upsetting strategic stability, unleashing a new round of the arms race, and increasing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe in space. The "salvos" of "star wars" can be heard all over the world.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS REPORTS CANADIAN, U.S., FRENCH OPPOSITION TO 'STAR WARS'

Late October Comments

LD280222 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Toronto (Ontario Province) October 27 TASS--A mass protest demonstration has been held here against the dangerous U.S. plans connected with the militarization of outer space and its intention to impose upon the world a new round of the nuclear arms race.

Over 10,000 residents of the city marched by its central streets. They carried streamers "No to Star Wars", "U.S. is the Threat to Peace", "Canadians for Nuclear-Free Zone".

Upon the end of the demonstration a rally was held.

We oppose not only any participation of Canada in the "Star Wars" program but the program itself, Wendy Wright, activist of the Toronto Disarmament work, stated. The "Strategic Defense Initiative" of the U.S. President creates the most serious threat to peace since the beginning of the nuclear arms race. It is based on the first nuclear strike doctrine developed by the Pentagon and on the idea of a possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war, she stressed.

Anti-war demonstration within the framework of the week of actions for disarmament were also held in Saint Johns (New Brunswick Province), Thunder Bay (Ontario Province), Vancouver (British Columbia), Montreal (Quebec) and other Canadian cities.

New York October 27 TASS--"BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS", journal of American nuclear physicists, has urged the U.S. Administration to take concrete steps aimed at curbing the arms race and improving the present-day international situation.

A statement of the U.S. Government on its allegiance to the Soviet-American ABM treaty would be of great importance today, it stresses editorially.

A U.S. decision to discontinue nuclear tests would also make a great positive impact on the arms control process, "BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS"

underlines. A U.S. pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons would also promote the consolidation of peace.

Paris October 27 TASS--The prevention of the militarization of space and the reduction of nuclear arsenals are the most topical problems of today, Daniel Cirera, secretary of the National Council of the French peace movement, has said in an interview with the newspaper "L'HUMANITE". The peace initiatives put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev during his official visit to France are a major contribution to the struggle for the consolidation of peace and the curbing of the arms race, he stressed.

Dean Rusk Cited

LD300037 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 29 TASS--Former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk warned that new types of offensive armaments capable of penetrating defensive space-based systems will emerge as a consequence of a new, much more dangerous spiral of the arms race, which will inevitably set in if the United States takes the road of the militarization of outer space. The Soviet Union rightly expresses concern about creation and deployment of arms meant for conducting "Star Wars", Dean Rusk said, speaking at the University of Georgia.

The position assumed by the Washington administration in the question of space-based anti-missile systems shows that the White House is ever determined to block the progress at the talks with the Soviet Union on arms control, M. Griffin, one of the leaders of the Illinois branch of the public organisation "nuclear weapon freeze campaign" writes in the newspaper "CHICAGO TRIBUNE". Citizens concerned must exert pressure on the U.S. Congress so as to stop the insane plans of the White House and the Pentagon, the author writes.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS COMMENT ON U.S. TEAM PUSHING 'STAR WARS' ON ALLIES

LD211539 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 21 TASS--A U.S. team has arrived in Paris from Washington to make the case for "star wars", the NEW YORK TIMES reported.

The group includes officials from the Pentagon, policy research organizations and the Los Alamos and Livermore nuclear laboratories which are involved with research under the "strategic defense initiative" program.

Armed with slides, charts, maps and other [words indistinct] aids", they went into high gear at a conference sponsored there by the pro-American European Center for International Relations and Strategy, urging West European countries to join the United States in a "renaissance in strategic thinking [words indistinct] NEW YORK TIMES said the Americans aimed to allay West European public concern about the dangerous implications of the "star wars" project. "Many Europeans, and especially the French," it noted, "have been highly sceptical and even publicly opposed to" the SDI program.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR: U.S. USING 'THREATS, INTIMIDATION' ON ALLIES

PM040815 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 October 1985 First Edition carries on page 3, under the headline "Recruiting of Contractors and 'Brain Drain,'" a 1,600-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Kulik, on U.S. efforts to involve its European allies in SDI projects, using threats, pressure, intimidation, and resorting to bypassing governments completely by approaching military-industrial companies directly, thus making these states "pawns in the U.S. policy of the militarization of space." Kulik goes on to demolish the U.S. arguments for participation: The "equal partnership" the Americans talk of is groundless, as each firm would work on one small part "without seeing the whole picture"; the argument of a "demonstration of solidarity" is seen as false if SDI is compared with the Skylab project, also a "demonstration of solidarity" but taken over by the Americans for their own ends; and the argument about the "stimulation of space research for civilian needs" is also shown to be a nonstarter. Kulik concludes by saying that despite the U.S. efforts at persuasion, "there is a growing understanding...in European countries that the 'star wars' program is fraught with fateful consequences for peace throughout the world." No further processing planned.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW HITS UK AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI

Will Have 'Serious Consequences'

PM041627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unnamed own correspondent: "Britain-United States: London Gives In"]

[Text] London -- People in the British Isles are concerned about the deal which Defense Secretary M. Heseltine has must concluded in Brussels.

There, Pentagon Chief C. Weinberger dictated to his British colleague the terms on which British firms can be given access to orders under the "star wars" program. This was the outcome of haggling which had lasted several months. In agreeing in principle to participate in SDI "research work," official London tried to make it conditional on contracts worth at least 1 billion pounds sterling right at the start. But the U.S. representatives demanded unconditional approval for the "star wars" program in exchange for vague promises regarding future orders. In the end, the Tory government in the person of M. Heseltine was forced to give in.

The "temporary" agreement concluded by the two defense secretaries during session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group does not define the sum of the possible contract for British companies, mentioning just "significant orders." This "compromise" accord must now be approved in London and Washington.

There is an indication in the British press that the U.S. will now receive from the British side all the technology they need but to not intend to admit them to their secret laboratories. They act according to the principle: What is mine is mine, and what is yours is also mine. The assurances of President Reagan, who granted an interview to a British radio company 30 October, that the United States will be prepared to "share" the achievements of SDI with all countries, sounds ridiculous. If they have put their most loyal and obedient ally in his place, what can we say about the others?

The British concessions in Brussels will evidently have serious consequences. The Tory government is one of the first U.S. allies to have, in point of fact, approved Reagan's "star wars" program or, at any rate, its first stage. This is emphasized, in particular, by the FINANCIAL TIMES, the newspaper of business circles, which notes the political nature of the agreement reached. By the way, people on the other side of the ocean have never concealed the fact that the United States must "talk around" official London on this question before the start of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Broad circles of the population in the British Isles feel great alarm in connection with Reagan's "star wars" program and demand that their government reject involvement in it. Troubled by these sentiments in Britain and other west European countries, in his radio interview addressed to the British R. Reagan tried once again to assure them that SDI is just a "defensive program," a new version of the nuclear "umbrella" -- this time a space one.

But people in Britain know what Washington really thinks about this. C. Weinberger has frankly stated that the "star wars" program must bring the United States the "nuclear first place," the MORNING STAR emphasizes in its commentary on the Brussels agreement.

'Trojan Horse'

LD032321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by correspondent V. Ilyashenko]

[Text] Despite protests by broad circles of the British public the Conservative government is faithfully following the militarist course of the United States.

Few people in London were surprised by the fact that NATO defense ministers approved the U.S. "star wars" program at their Brussels session. There was a greater echo here to reports that the leaders of the U.S. and British war departments had reached agreement in Brussels about direct participation by Britain in the development of the U.S. program.

The document that defines the conditions and sphere of Britain's participation bears the title: A memorandum of mutual understanding. This is not a fortuitous title. The dealing between the Pentagon and the British war department about the orders that British companies making electronic equipment, radar, lasers, and so on, can count on getting has been in progress for a long time.

Whitehall was counting on getting a substantial hand-out for the British military-industrial complex, totaling some \$1.5 billion, in return for its political support of the "star wars" program. The Pentagon chief gave no guarantee concerning the value of the deal. But he has given assurances that about 20 British companies will receive substantial orders for research and development work on space weapons. So Washington's plans to drag Britain into the "star wars" program is becoming a reality.

It remains only for the governments of the two countries to approve the accord by their defense ministers. Britain will then become the first European country to take part in the nuclear armaments race in space. It is expected here that the agreement will be approved before the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. For the umpteenth time London is playing the part of Washington's trojan horse in pushing forward the nuclear ambitions of the United States in Europe.

Local commentators consider that the agreement will be a model for participation by the FRG and a number of other NATO countries in the U.S. program for the militarization of space.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

BRIEFS

TASS: U.S. 'NOT TO DISCUSS SDI'--Washington, November 4 TASS--The U.S. Administration is not going to discuss at the talks in Geneva the "Strategic Defence Initiative" which envisages the deployment of space strike arms. This stand of the USA has been confirmed by representatives of the White House at a closed-door briefing for SDI supporters from various conservative organizations. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the briefing was held prior to the Soviet-U.S. summit in order to publicize the programme of "star wars." [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 4 Nov 85 LD]

TASS ON SOCIALIST OPPOSITION--Brussels, November 5 TASS--The Union of Socialist Parties of EEC countries has come out against the realization of the U.S. space militarization plans. A resolution circulated at a press conference in the Belgian capital today by a special group consisting of deputies of the European Parliament from socialist parties points out that Reagan's strategic defense initiative runs counter to the existing agreements on reducing strategic arms and ABM systems. Only a total ban on the development, production and deployment of space weapon systems can save mankind from "star wars," the resolution stresses. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 5 Nov 85 LD]

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U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR EXAMINES PRE-SUMMIT ISSUES, ACTIVITIES

PM021837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] Program of Peace and Creation

In the West the inertia of entrenched thinking is strong. People there "complain" that the Soviet Union has mounted an unprecedented "propaganda offensive," and with its initiatives in foreign, and even domestic policy "it is putting the West at a disadvantage."

Old and threadbare is the method whereby any proposals emanating from the USSR are declared to be "propaganda." Equally discreditable is the approach to relations with the world of real socialism on this same foundation. It is time for the West to open its eyes to what is happening, to free itself from the customary blinders and anti-communist myths. The reality is as follows: The Soviet Union is now carrying out an enormous amount of work to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. Accordingly it is seeking also to create favorable international conditions, and to preserve and consolidate peace. Herein too lies the prime cause of the submission of our new peace initiatives and not in the desire to impress the world or to throw dust in the eyes of the public abroad.

Speaking in Sofia, M.S. Gorbachev said: "We are proposing very simple and clear things: halving the respective nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States; firmly closing the door to the deployment of weapons in space; and halting and reversing the buildup of nuclear missiles in Europe."

Any soberminded person will be persuaded of the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions by the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program published 26 October and now under discussion by all Soviet people, Communists and nonparty people -- a draft for social progress and peace.

At the very time when, say, there are now in the United States some 3 million homeless people and over 30 million people living below the poverty line, and the real number of unemployed exceeds 14 million, capitalism is assuming the mantle of yesterday's society. But this is no fault of ours!

Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES states that, as is indicated by the draft new edition of the Party Program, in the USSR "by the year 2000 practically every Soviet family will have its own house or apartment, the output of consumer goods will have doubled, and labor productivity will have more than doubled."

This is a realistic program based on, as is being remarked in the West and East, a profound analysis of reality in which there is neither the desire to "outstrip history" nor the slightest wish to be dragged along in its wake. "In its latest edition, the CPSU Program," states a report carried in RENMIN RIBAO, "is a program for the systematic and comprehensive improvement of socialism and for Soviet society's further advance toward communism on the basis of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development."

The CPSU's call for peaceful coexistence and detente with all countries of the West, for normal, stable relations between the USSR and the United States, and for the further development of peaceful good-neighborliness and cooperation among the states of Europe and of other continents combine harmoniously with the USSR's new, specific initiatives, which have been endorsed by its Warsaw Pact allies.

But Was I a "Sensation"?

Until literally the last moment the White House was refuting all rumors that somewhere within its depths a response to the Soviet proposals had already been formulated. Then suddenly a "sensation" occurred. On 31 October the President announced at a press conference that a response was ready and had been sent to Geneva to the participants in the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. What do the U.S. counterproposals consist of? As yet one can only guess, since the President announced that he intends to keep the specific numbers secret. He singled out four points in his proposals. In his words, they "are aimed at deep cuts in the nuclear arsenals of the two powers; the elimination of the first-strike advantage; a proposal for defense research; and prohibiting deceit." The President added that his counterproposals take into account the Soviet proposals, although he does not consider the latter to be "inadequate."

In an interview he gave for the BBC 29 October the President asserted that tests [ispytaniya] of space weapons are "permitted" under the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Defense Systems. Obviously it was on this premise that point three of his counterproposals was formulated. The very same was confirmed 31 October by Pentagon chief Weinberger, who stated that the United States "is ready to negotiate with Moscow on any military system" with the exception of "star wars."

The news agencies are reporting that the "new" U.S. counterproposals are only "a repackaged earlier plan" which Washington submitted back at the previous Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva which, as we know, were broken off through Washington's fault. But the lovers of such "old melodies" try in vain to make out that those Geneva negotiations and the ones now under way are, as they allege, one and the same. Under discussion now is the entire range of issues concerning space and nuclear armaments -- strategic and medium-range -- in their interrelationship. These are qualitatively different negotiations, and they must be approached accordingly.

Alas, judging by the information "leaked" to the press, Washington is reluctant to abandon its attempts to achieve the disruption of the prevailing military-strategic parity to the advantage of the United States.

Although it is known that this is unacceptable to the USSR. Equally illusory are the calculations that we will "bless" the program for the development [razrabotka] of space strike weapons being pursued by the Pentagon. No "expanded interpretation" can justify "star wars," because Article 5 of the treaty states unambiguously: "Each party undertakes not to develop [sozdavat], test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based." This article has not been questioned by the past four U.S. presidents from Nixon to, until just recently, Reagan himself.

White House officials have now taken to attempting to prove to the public that there is no sense in strategic nuclear arms agreements, not to mention banning the militarization of space, if it is not possible to agree with the Soviet Union that it "abandon its expansion." The story of the nonratification of the Salt II treaty by Congress is cited as a watertight argument. Using approximately identical expressions R. McFarlane, national security adviser to the U.S. President, White House Spokesman L. Speakes, and on 1 November even Secretary of State G. Shultz stated to correspondents that the "Salt II Treaty failed because of a regional question -- Afghanistan -- when President Carter withdrew it from ratification."

This is a double lie. The first and main lie is that all the changes in the world, especially revolutions that do not suit the United States are explained in Washington as "intrigues by Moscow" and "Soviet expansion," even though it is well-known that we do not engage in exporting revolution.

The second lie is the lie about the reasons for which the Carter administration failed to ratify the Salt II treaty. I recall that it was signed in June, and the limited contingent of Soviet troops was brought into Afghanistan at the request of the DRA Government at the end of December 1979.

Even before the treaty was signed the United States had initiated the intensive development [razrabotka] of a new generation of first-strike weapons -- cruise missiles, Pershing-2 missiles, MX ICBM's, the B-1 bomber, and the Trident system. At the same time the Pentagon and the White House embarked on the development of a new U.S. strategic doctrine, subsequently termed the doctrine of a "decapitating first nuclear strike."

After it had been signed and presented to Congress for ratification, a frontal attack on the treaty started, led inside the Senate by the well-known hawk H. Jackson and outside it by the committee on the present danger, the "hawks" strike association. Many hawks subsequently entered the Reagan administration and obviously well remember what happened. Back in September 1979 the Senate tried to "edit" the treaty to the advantage of the U.S. military-industrial complex and emasculate first and foremost the provisions imposing limitations on the arms race. Its ratification was "linked" with the "problem" of the existence of a Soviet military training center in Cuba that the CIA has suddenly "discovered." But when it became clear that the center had already been there for around 10 years, the inflated "Cuban crisis" was punctured. Ratification was then "linked" with "human rights in the USSR" and so forth. The pressure on Carter was so strong that in early December 1979 he removed the question of treaty ratification from the Congressional agenda on the pretext not of Afghanistan but of the "Iranian crisis," that is, after the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

But this also was just a pretext. At the same time the United States was launching an active campaign within NATO to push ahead with the "two track decision," whose essence was basically that the bloc countries should pursue "two courses -- the modernization of tactical nuclear means and arms control." This phrase is taken from the NATO council session held 12 December 1979. The "two track decision" did not sanction the siting of cruise missiles and Pershing-2's in west Europe but merely stipulated that in December 1983 NATO would discuss whether it was necessary to site them. But nobody remembered that in 1983. The Salt II treaty was declared "dead." Subsequently the NATO leaders who participated in the session explained that they had taken the decision because the U.S. had persuaded them that without such a decision Congress would not ratify the Salt II treaty.

But the fact is that the administration had no intention of ratifying it. The treaty, as we can see, was to all intents and purposes dead and buried even before the events in Afghanistan. Subsequently these events have been used to justify this "burial," just as they are being used now by McFarlane and Shultz.

The joint message to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan signed by the leaders of Argentina, Mexico, Tanzania, India, Sweden, and Greece notes that the world is pinning great hopes on the Soviet-U.S. summit. "All peoples and governments," the message states, "hope that you will succeed in halting the process of the buildup of tension of recent years and initiate an era of peace and security for the whole of mankind."

The Soviet Union is ready for this and is going to the upcoming meeting with the firm intention of conducting it in a constructive and businesslike manner and sets itself the task of achieving a substantial shift on the determining problems for Soviet-U.S. relations and the situation in the world as a whole. We hope for a positive outcome to this meeting. The USSR is doing everything in its power for this and has already taken a number of unilateral steps in the field of reducing, limiting, and freezing arms, including the moratorium on all nuclear explosion, which is being unswervingly observed. It is now up to the U.S. side. But the seriousness of its intentions will be judged not by verbal declarations but by concrete actions and steps.

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CSO: 5200/1125

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

USSR: 3 NOV WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD031727 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 3 Nov 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio, with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; and Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, deputy editor in chief of MIROVAYA ECONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA (World Economy and International Relations)]

[Excerpts] U.S. Military Expenditures

[Zholkver] But to stay on the subject of economics, which is primary and pre-eminent, one cannot fail to note that they see the way out of these crisis phenomena through the expansion and continuation of the arms race. This is because, as the new draft program stresses, the arms race has always guaranteed the greatest profits to the monopolies.

It is no coincidence that at this very time the U.S. House of Representatives is approving unprecedented military expenditures for the future fiscal year -- let me remind you that the U.S. fiscal year begins in October -- and allocating to the Pentagon \$302.5 billion, or \$10 billion more than for the fiscal year ending on 1 October.

[Lebedev] And over 5 years that figure will probably soon almost have doubled, taking, that is, the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties.

[Kolchanov] When talking about the arms race in the United States, whatever subject we are discussing -- SDI or chemical weapons -- it is a question of tens of billions. The so-called chemical rearmament program is costing \$10 billion according to one set of data and \$12 billion according to new figures now out. Nobody can say how much it will really cost.

Economics of SDI

[Zholkver] You mentioned SDI, the so-called Strategic Defensive Initiative, or "star wars" program, about which THE WASHINGTON POST writes: The U.S. military industry considers "star wars" the most promising source of profit of all time. This is the reason for the persistent efforts to push through and further pursue the "star wars" program, despite the demands of the entire public, including the American public itself, precisely because it promises the monopolies such truly record profits. Incidentally, it is not just American monopolies.

[Kolchanov] Here I would like to stress a factor which I feel is important: One cannot reduce the arms race and militarization of the country to mere chasing after profits. There is an even more dangerous aspect to it as well. While creating weapons and arming themselves more and more, certain circles are envisaging opportunities for external expansion. Weapons are being manufactured not only to earn billions of dollars but they are being stockpiled for an unspecified day, occasion, or year when they will eventually be put to use. This is a most dangerous aspect of the arms race and one which, of course, we must not forget.

As far as the economic aspect of the matter is concerned, there is one thing I would like to stress, and that is conversion and reconversion, the expenditure of money for military needs and civilians needs and so forth. There is a quite persistent belief in the West that ever-new weapons production capacities create more and more new jobs. To be sure, it cannot be said that they do not create new jobs. When a new munitions factory for manufacturing missiles is built, jobs are created there. But if the money spent on the construction of this missile factory or another factory producing weapons of mass destruction was spent on peaceful purposes, on construction projects, on the service sector or what have you, one could create two, three, and sometimes even five times more jobs than by means of these munitions factories. There are a large number of studies on this which have been conducted by trade unions in the West -- America, Britain, West Germany, and France. They show convincingly that every dollar, mark, pound, and lira used for peaceful construction in the civilian branches of industry, creates the largest number of jobs, not the money thrown away on military production.

Reagan's UN Speech

[Lebedev] Yes. I would like to add a few words to that. Reality, literally every day -- and the events of the past week are no exception -- convinces one of the correctness of the conclusion and analysis contained in the draft new version of the program to the effect that the principal source of the present exacerbation of international tension and the principal threat to humanity of being destroyed in a nuclear cataclysm derives from imperialism, and most of all the United States.

The anniversary session of the UN General Assembly has just taken place in New York. It marked the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations. How much was expected from President Reagan's speech and what is the reaction now! There reigns in general quite a profound disaffection and dissatisfaction even in the upper echelons.

So to speak, the ruling circles of the NATO countries and the U.S. close allies, and it is characteristic that even THE NEW YORK TIMES said in one of its editorials that the President, from whom humanity expected to hear proposals for peaceful progress, the President offered a bellicose homily. Other organs of the press and political circles are responding in roughly the same vein. They are saying that in response to the constructive proposals advanced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Paris, which received backing at the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, in response to this attempts are manifestly being made, first to belittle the significance of these initiatives and, secondly, to deflect attention from these specific proposals by all available means. They are beginning to talk along the lines that the Soviet Union has proposed that the nuclear strategic armaments which can reach each other's territory be reduced by half -- and incidentally just a month ago these same people were saying that the Soviet Union would never make radical proposals on reducing nuclear armaments, let alone strategic weapons -- this, they are now saying,

is not all that significant: Peace now does not depend on this; what you must do, you see, is discuss regional conflict situations in trouble-spots, and the selection of trouble-spots for discussion...

[(?Zholkver) interrupts] Yes, the selection of trouble-spots and the selection of regions is very symptomatic.

[Zholkver] But this is eliciting increasing protests even among the closest U.S. allies, something which emerged at the just-ended session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. On the one hand, of course, there was the same arm-twisting on the part of Weinberger and demands for the continuation of the build up of nuclear armaments and for the continuation of the build-up of nuclear armaments and for more active support for American military space programs; but at the same time -- and this was noted by the entire Western press -- there occurred what THE NEW YORK TIMES called a revolt by the NATO allies who declared that the tackling of disarmament problems must not be put off to the Greek calends, and that this is now the most important problems, and that this problem must be paramount at the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Geneva.

Antiwar Movement

Well, that is the view of government circles; but as far as the view of the broad public, the mass democratic movements which are also mentioned in the draft new edition of the Party Program, is concerned, last week we witnessed perhaps the highest pitch of the antiwar movement. I am talking about the Week of Action for Disarmament which swept the whole world. These were actions, on the one hand, on the UN initiative, and at the same time they were actively supported by the World Peace Council and national peace movements. I have never seen such demonstrations, in London, for instance. In the Hague last week there was a colossal demonstration.

There is a real threat of the deployment of American missiles in the Netherlands. It seems to me that all these facts confirm again that the Party Program's clause dealing with the exceptional importance of the role of anti-imperialist and antiwar movements in the modern age is profoundly substantiated.

[Lebedev] To add something to what you have just been saying, Aleksandr Vladimirovich: It is very noteworthy that several weeks ago the relevant organs of the Western press were predicting that an upsurge in antiwar demonstrations would not take place this autumn. To what you said I can add that in fact -- you mentioned the Netherlands -- 4 million Dutch people have signed a petition to the government and to parliament demanding that they should renounce the siting of the new American missiles.

[Zholkver] Although the government is trying to ignore this.

[Lebedev] It is ignoring this and is proving -- or rather is trying to maintain -- that the decision on the siting of the missiles is allegedly in line with the mood of the majority of Dutch and is in their interests. But this 4 million makes up the majority of the adult population in the Netherlands. This figure is clear enough. Almost 2 million French people have also put their signatures on document of the Appel des Cert, and antiwar organization in France. They are demanding that the arms race on earth be halted and its extension to space be averted. And over a million people in Japan have also taken part in demonstrations over the last week. More than 200,000 people in Finland, with its small population, took part in such

demonstrations. In Denmark a million working people took part in a peace strike, and so on.

[Kolchanov] In connection with the public peace movements I would like to make three remarks. First: you remember just a few years ago Western propagandists ascribed the antiwar movement, at least in Western Europe, to Moscow, the hand of Moscow, saying it was inspired by Moscow and so on. Now they are keeping quiet about this. And this is very remarkable, because who will raise his voice today and allege that these facts about which you, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, and you, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, have just been talking are the inspiration of Moscow? Who can say this? This pseudoargument has faded and it does not exist. The second thing I want to point out is that 2 years ago it was persistently claimed in the West that the role and scale of the public peace movement were falling. The forecasts have in no way been borne out. The breadth of the movement refutes this talk.

[Zholkver] In terms of mass following and political breadth.

[Kolchanov] Yes. Third, I just want to say something about the political spectrum, so to speak, of this movement. If previously there were predominantly people of a left-wing persuasion, now in the ranks of the peace movement one comes across all sorts of people. There are Communists and nonparty members, believers and non-believers, and representatives of conservative circles and many regional organizations. What is interesting is that regional organizations are being created, organizations based on professions -- doctors, chemists for peace, Christians for peace, and so on.

[Zholkver] Finally, the fact that the physicians' movement in defense of peace has received the Nobel Peace Prize. This is a sign of the times.

[Kolchanov] So, it is quite correct that in the draft new edition of the Third Party Program, public movements are called one of the most important integral parts of the forces determining the world's development today.

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CSO: 5200/1124

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

TASS EXAMINES, CRITICIZES REAGAN BBC INTERVIEW

LD311250 Moscow TASS International Service in English 1220 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] London, 31 Oct (TASS) -- In his interview with the British radio corporation BBC, U.S. President R. Reagan attempted to reassure public opinion in Western Europe, which is alarmed by the maneuvers Washington is launching with the aim of blocking effective measures to limit the arms race and to prevent the militarization of space.

Taking into account the international community's desire for peace and for a reduction in the threat of war, Reagan made a number of statements to the effect that the contradictions between the two sociopolitical systems should not be resolved by military means. "We have to live in this world together. It makes no sense to maintain that we should continue to reconcile ourselves to the threat of nuclear war which hangs over the world because of our disagreements", he said.

At the same time, it follows from the interview that the buildup in the arms race and the pursuit of military-strategic superiority over the USSR remain the cornerstone of Washington's foreign policy. Reagan stubbornly defended the multibillion-dollar program for militarization of space known as the "star wars" program. He presented as "defensive" this overtly aggressive program which is aimed at providing the United States with the opportunity to inflict a first strike on the USSR in the hope of escaping retribution behind a "space shield," asserting that it would practically lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The President let it be clearly understood that the United States does not intend to discuss the issue of the nonmilitarization of space at the summit meeting in Geneva, but will reduce it simply to an exposition of Washington's well-known stand. He boasted that the United States has already achieved "good progress in research work" in this field, and left one in no doubt that Washington intends to carry out tests of a large-scale system of antimissile defense with space-based elements, even though this, as is known, is contrary to the 1972 Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Defense Systems. In the interview an attempt was again made to push the problem of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons into the background and to "link" progress in this sphere with other problems, specifically with the resolution of "regional conflicts." Moreover, such a "resolution" would be under conditions in which Washington would be permitted to put down national liberation movements by force and to step up subversive activity against governments not to the liking of the United States.

Reagan gave no response to the new, wide-ranging peace initiatives of the USSR which are directed towards a sharp reduction in the level of military confrontation between the East and West and which the world public has greeted with satisfaction. He said

only that the United States is continuing to "study" these initiatives and refused to say specifically when Washington is to define its position.

Contradicting his own assertions about "the desire for a reduction in the hostility" in relations with the USSR, the President resorted to crude attacks on the foreign and domestic policy of the Soviet Union, accusing the USSR, without giving any evidence, of a "massive arms buildup" and whipping up the myth of a "Soviet threat" to the West. Reagan put his entourage in an unenviable position by coming out with the remark that the Russian language, he had heard, allegedly "does not even have a word for freedom." "Someone must have told this to the President," White House spokesman L. Speakes later said in justifying this to journalists. "The President now knows that there is such a word."

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U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

CPSU OFFICIAL ASSAILS REAGAN'S UN SPEECH

PM051547 London MORNING STAR in English 4 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by CPSU International Information Department Sector Chief Vitaliy Kobyshev: "U.S. Hinders Geneva Prospects"]

[Excerpts] Very little time is now left before the Geneva summit, on which the world is pinning great hopes. People are following attentively the speeches and statements of leaders of both sides, trying to get an idea of the possible results of the meeting.

President Reagan's speech to the United Nations General Assembly evoked great interest in this pre-summit context. Moreover, official U.S. propaganda was working overtime, beforehand, billing it as an all but epoch-making speech.

The world public had every reason to expect that the U.S. President would use the United Nations rostrum on the eve of the Geneva summit, to clearly state his position on those problems which Washington has been reluctant to discuss lately--like limiting the nuclear arms race, above all, and their plans to extend it to outer space.

Everybody expected the U.S. to give a clear response to the latest Soviet disarmament proposals. Instead, administration officials resorted to manoeuvring before the President's speech. National security adviser Robert McFarlane suggested that the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 be reinterpreted to allow for the U.S. "star wars" scheme. This scandalised much of the world, including many U.S. allies. Secretary of State George Shultz then poured more fuel on the flames by saying that the treaty was open to "broad" or "narrow" interpretation--in other words, the U.S. will do what it wants with it.

In his speech to the United Nations, President Reagan indulged in demagoguery to sidetrack attention from the most important issues. That is why his speech as a whole was disappointing and was met with indignation. The Soviet proposals set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev show that, for its part, the USSR is doing everything to remove the nuclear threat hanging over mankind, to save it from the burden of the arms race and to stop it spreading into space. This reflects the goals of the international activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, outlined again in the draft new edition of its programme. President Reagan's speech shows that the U.S. leaders have different moods and plans. This will not help the forthcoming Geneva meeting.

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U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

PRAVDA ON FRG DEBATE ON ARMS ISSUES, USSR PROPOSALS

PM311536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 First Edition pp 1, 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch under the rubric "The Soviet Initiatives. Before the Geneva Meeting": "FRG: Overcoming the Inertia"]

[Text] Bonn, 30 Oct -- The package of new peace initiatives from the Soviet Union remains the main subject of discussions not only among politicians and mass news media in the FRG, but also among the broadest strata of the country's population. The Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the militarization of space, curbing the race in nuclear and other arms, and developing fruitful international cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole are being discussed in the Bundestag and the government. They are being discussed by the leadership bodies of political parties and by trade unions and have generated enormous interest and enthusiasm in West German public circles and primarily within the antiwar movement. The millions of its members support the realistic steps aimed at a fundamental improvement of international relations.

Few people in Bonn would have imagined that the initiatives from the Land of the Soviets would be so radical, on such a large scale, and so specific. This is what caught many of them unawares. The opponents of detente, accustomed to looking through black glasses at everything originating from the "red camp," are confused.

It is true that due credit must be given. This time official Bonn did not behave in quite the usual fashion. The reaction was not altogether loaded with the customary bias and "disciplined cue-taking" from Washington. The FRG Government was quick enough to give "on the whole" a positive assessment of the "advance" which, according to a statement, has occurred thanks to the new Soviet initiatives. These initiatives, in the opinion of government sources, are evidence of the Soviet Union's serious intentions to conduct talks with the West. FRG Foreign Minister H. D. Genscher was most precise in formulating his attitude toward the Soviet proposals. He declared that the West must react constructively to the USSR's proposals.

In an interview with the newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl described the Soviet steps as furthering preparations for the Geneva meeting of the USSR and U.S. leaders, but hastened to "play safe" by declaring that "many aspects of the USSR proposals require clarification and appear to be inadequately considered and prompted by unilateral Soviet interests."

At times the United States simply provokes its allies, forcing them to react in a fashion it considers suitable for itself. Washington is not leaving the FRG out. For example, R. McFarland, assistant to the president for national security affairs, attempted to

present matters as if the implementation of Soviet initiatives in the disarmament sphere would result in West Europe "remaining defenseless" in the face of the "threat" of a Soviet atomic strike. Washington will have to choose between defending itself or its allies since it "will be impossible" to do both simultaneously.

The aim pursued by McFarlane with his statement is obvious. Its purpose was to create doubts, and maybe even fears, among those who have found the Soviet initiatives to their liking because of their realistic, specific, and considered nature. On the other hand, this statement undoubtedly pursued the goal of supporting the hawkish wing in the ruling bloc of West German rightists -- the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union. These people in the FRG cannot imagine life without participation in the U.S. SDI and are therefore against the proposed reduction of strategic nuclear arms, which rules out the "star wars" project. They include an entire group of influential politicians, not to mention representatives of the military-industrial complex who are keenly interested in the arms business.

But the absolute majority of people in the FRG and West Europeans in general are perfectly aware, the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT wrote, that "there cannot be any reduction of offensive nuclear potential without a simultaneous limitation of defense systems."

As the day of the meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders draws closer, there has been a sharp increase in the mistrust in U.S. policy in the FRG. Washington's attempts to interpret the ABM Treaty in its favor and thus justify the work on space strike weapons were greeted with great alarm here.

G. Baum, deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party [FDP], like many other politicians from the FDP which belongs to the ruling coalition, considers that the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" project will set an unprecedented arms race in motion and that Bonn's participation in SDI will turn the FRG into a factor hindering disarmament talks. This fact causes much concern among people, especially on the eve of the Geneva summit meeting which is, naturally, looked upon with great hope by many people here.

It is no accident that the board of the FRG's largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], has described the Soviet Union's proposals in the disarmament sphere as "a major positive step." The SPD has called on the government to support the efforts made in this sphere. The militarization of space will greatly complicate everything, SPD Chairman W. Brandt warned. The "Green" Party has also highly appraised the USSR's efforts.

In a message sent to Federal Chancellor H. Kohl by H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, the communists have demanded a refusal to conclude the agreement on the participation of FRG firms and concerns in the implementation of SDI and have called for a constructive approach to the USSR's new large-scale initiatives.

People in Bonn do, of course, understand that if a country like the FRG, being one of West Europe's leading countries and an important U.S. ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, were to take a reasonable and realistic stance on the main problem of our time, it would be able to influence Washington and make a definite positive contribution to the improvement of the international situation. The progressive peace-loving forces and broad public in the FRG would like to hope that the crucial nature of the present moment will encourage West German Government circles to overcome the dangerous inertia of the past and opt for a constructive course.

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

FRG PAPER PUBLISHES PARTS OF GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT LETTER TO KOHL

DW041041 Hamburg BILD in German 4 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Did Gorbachev Send His Letter to BILD?"]

[Text] BILD's [2 Nov] publication of parts of the secret Gorbachev letter to Chancellor Kohl created excitement in Bonn and Moscow. Government Spokesman Ost said on television that the letter probably came to BILD from Soviet sources. As always, the chief editorial board of BILD-ZEITUNG refuses to name the source -- be it in the Soviet Embassy in Bonn, in the Chancellery, in Moscow, in the Foreign Office, or elsewhere.

State Secretary Ost bases his theory on the fact that BILD printed only those passages of Gorbachev's letter that are critical for Bonn. Today BILD printed all the important passages of Gorbachev's letter, so that the public may make an objective assessment.

The Communist Party chief praises Soviet-German cooperation after the Moscow Treaty; he offers further treaties, for instance on scientific-technical cooperation; and he wants to take steps to safeguard peace.

Gorbachev to Kohl: The Letter

"Most esteemed Mr Chancellor: I have attentively studied your letter which was handed to me on 11 Sep by the FRG Ambassador. In the letter you indicate interest in continuing the political dialogue that we began in March this year on a broad range of current international problems.

"We have always advocated an active exchange of opinion with the FRG Government and with the governments of other Western European countries. In other words a businesslike and constructive dialogue that would contribute to the search for points of contact on basic problems of peace and security..."

Gorbachev goes on to say: "With our proposal (banning space weapons, reducing the number of missiles by 50 percent -- (editor) we have been striving to safeguard the best possible conditions to overcome the deadlocked process of negotiations on nuclear and space armament and to achieve agreements.

"Thus a real breakthrough would be achieved in the development of international relations from which peace, security, and cooperation would benefit. I think that we can expect, with justification, that the West will cover its part of the journey in response to our proposals.

"One would hope that the FRG Government would also make appropriate corrections in its attitude in view of new Soviet initiatives..."

The Communist Party chief then deals with intermediate-range missiles: "As you know, the Soviet Union has introduced a moratorium on deployment of its missiles of that class in Europe. Recently we exempted from the duty system those SS-20 missiles that were additionally deployed in June 1984 as a reaction to the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

"Simultaneously, the dismantling of the SS-4 missiles will be continued; we have already dismantled all SS-5 missiles. As a whole, the number of intermediate-range delivery systems in the European zone of the USSR is considerably lower than 10 or 15 years ago..."

Gorbachev deals with the U.S. SDI space weapons program: "As to space problems...the wish is rather clearly expressed in your letter to depict such a program as quite legitimate and integrated into the framework of the ABM treaty..."

"Objectively, the situation in the field of disarmament is such that militarization of space would not only make the reduction of nuclear arsenals impossible, it would also create a dangerous arms race in every direction with really unimaginable consequences..."

"I would like to hope that the FRG Government would act here in awareness of the responsibility it has assumed before its own and other peoples..."

Broad coverage is given to the European issue: "I have repeatedly stated in public, and I want to stress it again today, that the Soviet Union wants to participate actively in making Europe a continent of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries and peoples.

"As far as bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG are concerned I would like to note that we judge political objectives and intentions...primarily on the basis of their practical deeds. And if FRG policy is received in the Soviet Union, and in a number of other countries in a manner different from what Bonn desires, it is not our fault.

"The Soviet Union holds to its fundamental course. It is prepared to continue developing mutually advantageous cooperation with the FRG in the most diversified fields on the solid basis of the Moscow Treaty.

"We could examine yet some other practical issues broached in your letter, among them the question about the conclusion of work on the scientific-technical cooperation agreement.

"But not for a moment must the problems of security be put aside. They are indeed of determining significance for the East-West relationship as a whole and for the relations between the USSR and the FRG, as you yourself have acknowledged. The Soviet Union will duly appreciate all efforts of the FRG Government to safeguard peace and security in Europe and to discontinue the arms race.

"It would open broad new prospects to develop cooperation between our countries. The positive experiences we have had since the conclusion of the Moscow Treaty clearly testify to the fact that the Soviet Union and the FRG indeed can act as partners in solving the cardinal problems of the present..."

"Very truly yours,"

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

USE OF BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BY UNITED STATES ALLEGED

LD302241 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, September 30 (TASS)--The Ministry of the Interior of Nicaragua and the country's medical experts are investigating the causes of an epidemic of dandy fever which afflicted a substantial part of the population of the republic and the rare disease, called xantonoma, that affected cotton plantations in Nicaragua. This was disclosed by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. Speaking in the "Face the Nation" radio and television program, he said that both epidemics might be a result of the use of biological weapons by the United States in its undeclared war on the Nicaraguan people.

Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development of Nicaragua, said that he could not rule out the possibility that Xantonoma had been brought to the plantations for hostile purposes by means of contaminated imported chemicals that were used in cotton-growing. The minister stressed that owing to timely actions taken by Nicaraguan cotton-growers the damage caused by the epidemic to that crop was minimized.

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CSO: 5200/1043

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

TASS COMMENTS ON HOUSE VOTE REJECTING FUNDS FOR CW PRODUCTION

Committee 'Left a Loophole'

LD250907 Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Washington 25 October TASS--The Appropriations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives has voted for withdrawing the funds which were asked for by the White House and the Pentagon for the production of chemical arms from the military budget for the 1986 financial year. At the same time through its decision which was taken at a closed-door meeting, the committee has left a loophole which makes it possible to start the production of qualitatively new binary munitions in 1987. Such a "compromise" has been resultant of an increasingly active behind-the-scenes lobbying to which the administration resorts in its endeavours to get funds necessary for the "modernisation" of chemical arsenals. There are already now about 200,000 tons of munitions in those arsenals.

General Rogers Hit

LD041920 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 4 Nov 85

["Eating One's Pie and Having It?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 November TASS--TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Supreme Allied Commander Europe General Rogers is by right considered one of the zealots of the idea to turn Western Europe into an arsenal of U.S. chemical agents. But recently he stunned the newspaper FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU by allowing in an interview the possibility of withdrawing the stockpiles of U.S. chemical weapons from the territories of the U.S. European allies.

However, there are no grounds to take the statement by the U.S. general at face value. It seems that this twist in Rogers' views has been caused by the decision taken under U.S. public pressure by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to strike out of the draft military budget the funds requested for the production of binary chemical weapons. Moreover, the West European public is strongly opposed to the U.S. plans to turn Western Europe into a huge "gas chamber."

Refusing funds for the production of chemical agents, the congressmen stated, however, that the ban on the production of binary munitions in the USA was to be in effect until the U.S. Administration secured the consent of its West European allies to the deployment of these chemical weapons in their territories.

It is this provision that General Rogers decided to exploit. He explained that before the United States withdrew its chemical agents from Western Europe, the U.S. Congress should approve funding for the production of binary weapons--and then the fate of nerve gases deployed in NATO countries could be decided.

Rogers' new proposal on chemical weapons obviously is aimed solely at facilitating the development of large-scale production of new chemical munitions in the USA and at quietly introducing them in Western Europe in the future through U.S. bases in West Germany, Britain and other NATO countries.

What the general proposes is first to eat his pie and then to see if he also could have it.

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CSO: 5200/1115

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

BRIEFS

USSR CW THREAT FABRICATED--The U.S. Defense Department has come out with another fabrication. It published a report on the threat of Soviet chemical weapons. Pentagon officials make no secret of the fact that the publication aims at bringing pressure to bear on Congress which is to make a decision shortly on the allocation of funds for the production of binary chemical weapons. The stockpiles of U.S. chemical weaponry already make up a huge arsenal, 150,000 tonnes, and the amount of ammunition is over 3 million units. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Oct 85 LD]

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CSO: 5200/1115

NUCLEAR TESTING

USSR: U.S. 'STEPS UP' NUCLEAR TESTING PROGRAM SINCE MORATORIUM

LD191102 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] On Wednesday the United States exploded a nuclear device at an underground test site in the state of Nevada. According to the United States Energy Department it was from 20 to 150 kilotons. Since the beginning of the year the United States has already carried out 14 underground nuclear tests. Since 1951, when the Nevada testing range was opened, a total of 644 nuclear tests have been carried out.

The United States has been stepping up its nuclear test program recently. The program assumed another dimension after the Soviet Union imposed on 6 August a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests and called on the United States to do the same. The United States responded to that Soviet move with a series of nuclear tests and is refusing to put it to an end in spite of demands from broad sections of the public at home and in the world at large that it follow the Soviet example.

The halting of all nuclear tests would create reliable barriers in the way of the upgrading of nuclear weapons and the development of nuclear weapons of new types. A moratorium would create the right conditions for reaching an international agreement imposing a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. It would amount to a giant step forward in curbing the arms race and preventing nuclear war. However, the American administration has chosen a different road. It continues to press ahead with its policy of upgrading nuclear weapons by carrying out more nuclear tests. That policy is related directly to the plans of the Pentagon for taking the arms race into space and pressing ahead with the Star Wars program.

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CSO: 5200/1114

NUCLEAR TESTING

SOVIET COMMENT ON UN NUCLEAR TESTING DEBATE

Most Delegations 'Support' Moratorium

LD300042 Moscow TASS in English 2244 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 30 October TASS--The prohibition and ending of nuclear weapon tests is a leading theme of debates at the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly, which discusses items of the agenda bearing on disarmament. Most of the delegations spoke for an early end of nuclear testing, an accelerator [as received] of the arms race, and supported the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. At the same time representatives of the international community point out the grave responsibility incurred by the United States and some of its NATO partners as they reject talks on this problem and sabotage its settlement.

The Soviet Union has always believed that the early ending and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests would meet the interests of the whole of mankind, Soviet delegate V. Petrovskiy said. This measure could help to block effectively the improvement of these weapons of mass destruction and to tighten the non-proliferation regime. Brakes would actually be put on the nuclear arms race.

Soviet Ready For Talks

PM11631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Disarmament--the Command of the Times"]

[Excerpts] New York, 31 October--In line with the continuing general debate on questions of disarmament a discussion of specific points on the agenda has begun in the First Committee of the 40th UN General Assembly session.

The work of the First Committee shows that the constructive thrust of the Warsaw Pact states' statement is consonant with the mood of the overwhelming majority of states. The idea that the cardinal task of our time is to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and proceed to disarmament is reflected in the speeches by representatives of not only the socialist and nonaligned countries, but also a number of Western states. "Either we draw up effective disarmament agreements, or the threat to peace and security will grow," Australian delegate R. Butler declared.

The discussion centers on the need to prevent an arms race in space and freeze nuclear arms and on the rejection of the use of nuclear weapons. In this connection many speakers emphasized the special urgency of the task of ending and banning nuclear weapon tests.

The Soviet Union, USSR representative F.F. Petrovskiy pointed out, took the first step and announced a moratorium on all nuclear explosions as of 6 August.

If Washington's response is positive, the USSR will adhere to the moratorium even after 1 January 1986. A bilateral Soviet-U.S. moratorium could be a dress rehearsal for a multilateral test ban treaty.

Our country, the Soviet delegate said, is ready at any moment to resume the tripartite talks on this question with the United States and Britain, which were broken off in 1980, not through the Soviet Union's fault. The USSR also advocates commencing talks on this problem within the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

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CSO: 5200/1114

GENERAL

POLITBURO ENDORSES RESULTS OF SOFIA WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD312034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has considered at its regular meeting the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Sofia 22-23 October 1985.

Fully approving the Soviet delegation's activity, the Politburo noted that the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee was an international event of prime significance. In the conditions of the tense, sometimes explosive situation in Europe and the world the leaders of the socialist states pointed to the real ways of diminishing the threat of war and returning international relations to the channel of detente. Unanimously supporting the new major initiatives of the Soviet Union in the sphere of disarmament, they reaffirmed the community of positions of the fraternal parties and countries on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

The Politburo stressed the great importance of the Political Consultative Committee's statement which sets forth the coordinated line of the Warsaw Pact member states on topical problems of the present-day international situation. This balanced, large-scale document expresses the firm intention of the socialist countries not to allow military superiority over them, and to strive persistently for the reduction of the level of military confrontation in the European continent and the world in general. Of principled significance is the idea, advanced at the meeting, of the need to impart a global character to international scientific and technological cooperation and subordinate it exclusively to peaceful purposes.

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CSO: 5200/1120

GENERAL

NONALIGNED MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV, REAGAN ASSESSED

PM311516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Prozhogin "Commentator's Column": "An Important Appeal"]

[Text] PRAVDA published yesterday a joint message addressed to M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan by the heads of state or government of six countries -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece.

This is an important and in many respects remarkable document. It touches upon the key question of our time -- the prevention of nuclear war. It speaks of the hopes placed by the world on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. It has been signed by statesmen representing countries situated in different parts of the world whose populations account for one-fifth of the globe's population. This fact is of utmost symbolic significance -- the fate of peoples on all continents depends on the prevention of nuclear war. It can be said the message reflects the mood of the overwhelming majority of mankind.

This is not the first time leaders of the six countries have spoken out in favor of peace. There was a great international response to their Delhi Declaration. Even that declaration contained an appeal for a total cessation of the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and means for their delivery and of space arms, which must be followed immediately by significant reductions of nuclear forces. The authors of the message single out in particular the problem of the suspension and cessation of all nuclear tests.

Comparing the wishes expressed in the message with the peace initiatives recently put forth by the Soviet Union, it is not difficult to notice that they march in the same direction with, for example, such steps by the USSR as the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until 1 January 1986, which will remain in force provided the United States refrains from conducting them; the submission of new proposals at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, whose essence is the reduction of nuclear weapons existing in the USSR and the United States by one-half; [the proposal] to shut fast the door leading to the deployment of weapons in space; and [the proposal] to halt and reverse the stockpiling of nuclear missiles in Europe.

Unfortunately, the Soviet initiatives have hitherto not produced the proper response from Washington. The United States is continuing nuclear tests, accelerating the nuclear arms race, elaborating plans for the militarization of space, and attempting new maneuvers to put the discussion of key issues in Geneva on the back burner.

The joint message from the leaders of the six states recalls the urgent importance of the problems whose solution in Geneva is expected by all of mankind. Responsibility for mankind's future demands that these problems be examined and resolved.

GENERAL

GORBACHEV, MENGISTU COMMENT ON ARMS ISSUES IN MOSCOW

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

PM041443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 85 First Edition pp 1-2

[Speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at a 1 November Kremlin dinner in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 1 Nov TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Government of the USSR on 1 November gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

The officials accompanying the Ethiopian leader were present with him.

Present on the Soviet side were Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko, N.I. Ryzhkov, E. A. Shevardnadze, B.N. Ponomarev, N.V. Talyzin, V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers and chairmen of USSR state committees; and other official figures.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a speech at the dinner.

Speech of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev

Dear Comrade Mengistu!

Esteemed Ethiopian Guests!

Comrades!

We are always glad to meet Ethiopian friends and you personally, Comrade Mengistu. During the talks that just ended, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, a wide range of issues concerning Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation were discussed and an exchange of opinions took place on the situation in the world and on the African Continent.

I can say with full responsibility that the Soviet Union is for keeping the arms race out of space and for coming to terms with the United States on reciprocal cuts in the nuclear armaments in question on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. Such is our will and such is our position for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

At a recent meeting of their Political Consultative Committee in Sofia, the socialist countries grouped in the Warsaw Treaty expressed their conviction that, given the unity of action by all the planet's peace forces, it is possible to secure a return to international detente and check the arms race. This will benefit all humanity.

The developing countries will also, undoubtedly, benefit by that. The life of their peoples would change in a large measure, if at least a part of the hundreds of billions wasted on armament and rearmament is channeled to the resolution of the vital problems of their economy development and the elimination of hunger and diseases.

The all-round strengthening of the global potential of the forces of peace uniting all those who demand the elimination of the threat of nuclear war looming large over the world, is becoming an urgent task now. Life itself, and not in the least the growing activeness of questions of war and peace of the Nonaligned Movement, whose authoritative participant is Ethiopia, indicates that this is quite a realistic view. Predicatably, the militaristic circles of imperialism will further try to sidetrack the movement from that path, allege that "the true meaning of nonalignment" is breached, and advocate the so-called "equidistance." Yet there are no countries and people that would not be concerned with the issue of war and peace. The point at issue is mankind's very existence. Hence the need for an active stand by each country in defense of peace.

The resolutions of the Organization of African Unity announcing Africa to be a nuclear-free zone and its other decisions are evidence that the questions of ensuring universal peace are in the focus of attention of the governments and peoples of the African countries. We welcome the idea of turning Africa into a nuclear-free continent. Its implementation would, undoubtedly, improve in no small measure the general international climate, would be a real contribution of the independent states of Africa to the prevention of a nuclear conflict. The Soviet Union would be ready to observe the status of a nuclear-free Africa and ensure guarantees vis-a-vis such a zone depending on it.

Mengistu Dinner Speech

PM041155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 85 First Edition p 2

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, at a Kremlin dinner on 1 November]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Dear comrades.

Permit me personally and on behalf of the Ethiopian comrades that have come with me to express cordial gratitude for the comradely reception accorded to us from the first moments of our stay in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, the foremost country of socialism.

Our countries are linked together by relations whose roots go back into history. Since the start of the Ethiopian revolution, those relations have been developing and strengthening across the whole spectrum. We are firmly convinced that our talks with our faithful allies in struggle -- with you, Comrade Gorbavhev, and the other Soviet comrades -- will strengthen still further the relations between our countries, peoples, and parties who are bound together not only by a common aim, but also by blood. In his speech, Comrade Gorbachev touched our hearts by his comradely attitude to Ethiopia, to our revolution, and also to its leadership.

As is known, because of the arms race whipped up by imperialism and the conflicts kindled by it in various regions of the planet, the world is placed on the verge of catastrophe. Against the background of the socialist countries' efforts aimed at reducing arms and strengthening peace, it is now clearer than ever that imperialism threatens to annihilate mankind.

The impression is being created that at the meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States in Geneva, which has become possible thanks to the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union, which aspires to the restraint of these dangerous actions and of the arms race and to the slackening of international tension, the American side is not prepared for a dialogue which could bring the results awaited by the entire world community.

I am prompted to speak on this by the speech delivered last week by President R. Reagan at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly. The peoples of the world and all peace-loving forces of the planet expected that the results would be summed up in the speeches at the historic session dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the formation of this organization, of the activity of the UN Organization in the preceding period, and that constructive directions for its work in the future would be plotted and that the adherence of the UN member-states to the Charter would be affirmed.

It is particularly distressing for the billions of people hungering after peace that on the eve of the much-awaited talks in Geneva between the leaders of the USSR and the United States, at which questions of a reduction in arms and the strengthening of international security are to be discussed, President Reagan in his speech completely evaded the questions that are on the agenda of the forthcoming talks and confirmed his dangerous reluctance to restrain the production of destructive weapons. In his speech the U.S. President stressed that in no way is it imperialism's disregard for the interests of international security that is now the object of particular concern. According to his statement it is not the unrestrained buildup in lethal arsenals which threatens the destruction of mankind, and not the development of the "star wars" plans in the chase to achieve military superiority over the countries of socialism and all revolutionary, democracy, and peace-loving forces that are the particular danger.

He is trying to make it seem as if the main obstacle in the way of strengthening international peace is the struggle for social and economic independence that is being waged, at the cost of great sacrifice, against imperialism and its henchmen by certain developing countries that have freed themselves from the fetters of injustice, oppression, and exploitation. Moreover, in a speech remote from the true state of affairs, he is trying to put forward preliminary conditions for the Geneva talks and attempting, without the slightest wavering or the smallest qualms of conscience, to link that struggle with questions of disarmament and international security. The world community condemns this approach.

Does President Reagan really hope that the people of the planet are not concerned or do not know about the new military bases and nuclear dumps already in existence or under construction, or about the dispatch of land and naval forces to Central America, Africa, the Middle and Far East, and in particular to Western Europe, and in general, throughout the world?

Are the armed forces of the United States in all these regions really envoys of peace, defending the interests of social progress and development?

Are the military maneuvers continually being conducted on the borders of independent and peace-loving states in various parts of the world under the code-name "Bright Star" and the aggressive preparations really viewed by the American people as a musical concert or a circus act?

All the peace-loving forces of the world have a high regard for and firmly support the efforts of the Soviet Union to curb the arms race and reduce existing weapons stockpiles.

In expressing wishes for fruitful results at the upcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to reaffirm Ethiopia's support for the forces struggling for peace.

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CS0: 5200/1120

GENERAL

USSR: POLITICAL DIALOGUE REQUIRED FOR ARMS RACE END

PM311602 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "Strategy of Peace" -- uppercase passage published in boldface]

[Text] "There is no loftier and more responsible mission," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program stresses, "than to defend and strengthen peace and curb the forces of aggression and militarism for the sake of the lives of present and future generations. **A WORLD WITHOUT WARS AND WITHOUT WEAPONS IS THE SOCIALIST IDEAL.**" That is our strategic course. It is fully shared and supported by all the fraternal communist parties in the socialist community countries. The main aim of the Warsaw Pact states' foreign policy has been and continues to be to remove the threat of nuclear war, reduce the level of military confrontation, and develop international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. That is stated in the socialist countries' statement adopted at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference that ended in Sofia last week. This precise formula reflects the hopes and aspirations of all who value clear skies over the planet. It expresses the very essence and core of socialist foreign policy and diplomacy. "History," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his speech to Bulgarian machine builders, "has placed a special responsibility on the socialist countries.

Indeed, there is no other such mighty force capable of restraining the aggressive circles of imperialism and preventing it from pitching mankind into the abyss of nuclear war."

The world's public and press are focusing on the results of the Sofia forum. That is natural and law-governed. If people on any continent and in any country are asked what a better world means to them, it can boldly be claimed that -- irrespective of the differences in their philosophy, ideology, and national and cultural traditions -- they will all first and foremost agree on one thing: A better world is a world without fear of a nuclear catastrophe and a world free from nuclear missile, chemical, space, and any other types of weapons. This truth was true yesterday, and it is doubly and triply true today when such mountains of weapons have been accumulated on the planet that were they brought into action the very fate of human civilization would be threatened. In extensively discussing and commenting on the Warsaw Pact statement, prominent politicians and public figures in various countries and the press are noting that the Soviet Union and its friends and allies have reaffirmed their inexorable will to remove the threat of nuclear self-immolation and advocated a resolute turn for the better in the present alarming development of international affairs.

The Sofia forum stressed quite definitely that, now that international tension has sharply increased and the world has approached a line beyond which events might get out of control, it is necessary for the policy of confrontation to be ended and for all states to strictly observe the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty and the nonuse of force or the threat of force. A turn for the better in international affairs requires a new approach in policy corresponding to the realities of the modern world. Urgent measures are now needed which would make it possible to stop the arms race and prevent it from spreading to space. The wide range of large-scale initiatives from the socialist Warsaw Pact states is aimed at achieving these goals. The forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit is called upon to promote an easing of the present dangerous tension in the world and a reduction in the threat of war. The fraternal socialist countries are convinced that however varied the world's political and social complexion may be, all countries are now facing the need to seek ways toward a peace which would be characterized by trust.

The peace offensive of socialist foreign policy and diplomacy is welcomed by all who value the idea of detente. But, this offensive is encountering fierce opposition from those who are not interested in improving the political climate. If now, when there are a few weeks to go until the Soviet-U.S. summit, one had to sum up the way Washington was responding to the Soviet foreign policy initiatives, the picture, unfortunately, would be by no means the way that the Soviet and international public would like to see it. Yes, there has been a definite shift: The Soviet proposals are no longer being rejected, as happened before, from the outset with the stereotyped exclamation: "Propaganda!" Sober and realistic thinking is obviously maturing in U.S. public opinion, political circles, and the Congress. But, at the same time there are certain trends which cannot fail to cause suspicion and, more than that, alarm. For however the Washington elite may twist and turn on the subject of "U.S. adherence to the cause of peace and arms control," facts are facts: From the start of the Geneva talks until now, the U.S. side has not made a single new proposal. However U.S. foreign policy-makers may try to cloak themselves in "dovish" attire, you cannot close your eyes to the fact that the U.S. military budget for fiscal 1986 exceeded 300 billion dollars -- a record sum in the country's history. In the period since 6 August, when the USSR decision to unilaterally end all nuclear explosions came into effect, the United States has carried out four underground nuclear tests in succession -- this means the architects of the policy of force intend to continue to fill the U.S. and NATO nuclear bunkers with more and more sophisticated tools of death and destruction.

Washington's line of militarizing space is arousing particular concern.

If it is not blocked, it will inevitably lead to the destabilization of the entire political situation and will turn space into a new source of deadly danger for mankind. That is precisely how sober-minded politicians and eminent scientists are assessing the U.S. plans for preparing for "star wars." Here are just a few statements on that score. Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. SALT II talks: "The 'star wars' program is nothing other than an effective means invented by the Reagan administration for killing off arms control." H. Bethe, one of the most important U.S. physicists and Nobel Prize winner: "SDI will never create an effective system for the defense of the United States, but the very attempt to construct an ABM shield will inevitably provoke legitimate suspicions in the USSR about our intention to inflict a first nuclear strike by hiding behind this shield."

"Fear and disaray" was how Gus Hall, leader of the U.S. Communists, described the reaction of the enemies of detente to the peace offensive of socialist foreign policy; indeed, it is hard to escape the impression that some people in the United States have

been gripped by fear of the very possibility of accords in Geneva and having to reduce arms production and moderate military appetites. Incidentally, the identities of those in the United States who play the role of generators of militarism are no secret. They are not only the right-wing conservative reactionary circles of the Republican Party and not only the Pentagon -- that headquarters for the "war hawks" tasked with manning, arming, and ideologically conditioning the aggression-oriented U.S. Armed Forces. Behind the "hawks" who have made their nests on Washington's political Olympus stands U.S. big business and its core -- the powerful military-industrial corporations. In 5 years the joint profits of the 10 leading U.S. arms companies have grown by 150 percent.

"We proceed on the basis that only a stable and reliable policy is worthy of parties and states which recognize their responsibility for the fate of peace in our contradiction-crammed era," M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum. The socialist Warsaw Pact states, full of a sense of high responsibility for the future of the planet, are firmly following the line of maintaining and strengthening peace. What can be expected from our partners? Will they show good political sense and a genuine will for an improvement in the international situation, or, remaining captive to belligerent imperial concepts and hegemonic postulates, will they continue to threaten the world with a universal catastrophe in an attempt to steer the ship we call the earth into the deep waters of militarism and the dark whirlpools of anticommunist hysteria?

The answer to this question will be provided by the future. But, today one thing is obvious: Political dialogue is needed -- dialogue that is serious, constructive, and imbued with a sincere desire to reveal areas of contiguous and balanced interests and, extirpating the material roots of mutual suspicion and mistrust, with joint efforts to save the world from a nuclear conflagration.

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CSO: 5200/1120

GENERAL

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON COMMUNIST MOVEMENT'S PEACEFUL STANCE

PMO41059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Banner of October, Banner of Peace"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries place their might and their tremendous international authority in the service of resolving the vitally important task of our time--the prevention of the threat of nuclear war. Communists have never intended to resolve the historical argument between the two opposing social systems by force of arms. Socialism proves and will continue to prove its advantages by force of example. The USSR's efforts are aimed at channelling interstate relations into peaceful competition and equitable cooperation.

The range of new large-scale peace proposals put forward recently by the Soviet Union has riveted the attention of the planet's peoples. Certain circles in the imperialist camp are vainly attempting to distort the content of the Soviet initiatives and belittle their significance. The Soviet Union honestly and sincerely advocates talks with the United States and other Western partners, it advocates a political dialogue. It is not an attempt to influence public opinion but the most serious of intentions which are behind the Soviet proposals. The Soviet Union's position at the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva is clear: The USSR advocates preventing an arms race in space and negotiating with the United States for a mutual reduction of the corresponding nuclear weapons based on the principle of equality and identical security.

One result of the October Revolution and the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism is that the potential of the forces of peace has grown and multiplied immeasurably. In the international arena the socialist community now acts as a most authoritative force of the present day without which it is impossible to resolve any questions of world politics. The community of fraternal countries is a firm bulwark of peace on earth and the main obstacle in the path of imperialist reaction.

The 22-23 October Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which adopted the programmatic document "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and a Change for the Better in European and World Affairs," was an international event of paramount importance. In conditions of the tense and at times explosive situation in Europe and the world, the leaders of the socialist states have outlined real ways of reducing the threat of war and returning international relations to the channel of detente.

The conference unanimously supported the Soviet Union's major new initiatives in the disarmament sphere and confirmed the commonality of the positions of the fraternal parties and countries on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

The communist movement -- a highly influential ideological and political force of the present day -- is in the forefront of the struggle for the interests of the working people and the preservation of peace on earth. The overwhelming majority of states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America are vitally interested in preserving peace and halting the arms race. The antiwar movement of the broadest people's masses on all continents has become an influential factor of public life. A sober consideration of the real correlation of forces is leading to an understanding of the danger of the arms race on the part of many statesmen and politicians of the capitalist states too.

The threat to peace posed by the policy of imperialism's aggressive circles is great. However, there is no fatal inevitability of world war. It is possible to avert the catastrophe of war. The CPSU and the Soviet state and all our people are devoting their efforts precisely to this noble cause.

"The peace-loving foreign policy course elaborated by the party and consistently pursued by the Soviet state in combination with the strengthening of the country's defense capability has guaranteed the Soviet people and the majority of the planet's population a peaceful life for the longest period in the 20th century," the draft of the new edition of the CPSU program says. "The CPSU will continue to do everything in its power to preserve the peaceful conditions of Soviet people's creative work, to improve international relations to halt the arms race that has overwhelmed the world, and to avert the threat of nuclear war which hangs over the peoples."

The CPSU Central Committee October slogan finds a broad response:

"Long live the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy -- the policy of consolidating peace and the peoples' security, the policy of broad international cooperation!"

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