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CANADA

EDITORIAL OPPOSES QUEBEC LANGUAGE LAW

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 23 Sep 76 p A4

[Editorial by Marcel Adam: "A Divisive Law Is a Bad Law"]

[Text] The clash between the Italian community and the government over Law 22 [proclaiming French as Quebec's official language] had already intensified since the start of the school year with the occupation of several English schools by hundreds of Canadian-Italian children who had failed the language tests. This conflict has now taken an even more dramatic turn with the letter signed by seven priests from Italian parishes requesting that the Archbishop of Montreal personally intervene against Law 22, and with the denunciation of that legislation by Monsignor Carter, president of the Canadian bishops, and Monsignor Cimichella, bishop of the Montreal Cathedral.

The point I especially want to make today about the action taken by these clergymen is that it gives considerable moral support to the cause of Quebec's Italians and will strengthen not only their conviction that they are defending a just cause but also their determination not to yield. The situation has now become such that a person would be woefully insensible if he did not realize that a steadily widening breach is developing between the Italian community and the French-speaking majority, and that the integration of immigrants Law 22 was supposed to achieve could actually become a racist conflict with serious consequences that can be easily discerned.

Everything we see happening today was predicted by observers prior to the passage of Law 22, but the government did not heed these warnings. However, when the law was eventually passed, the people of Quebec then had to give it a fair test. But 2 years after its passage, it is now obvious that its provisions governing the language to be used in schools, far from contributing to the solution of the problem they were designed to solve, have aggravated the problem to the point of alienating the non-English minorities from the French-speaking majority. This is particularly the case with the large Italian community we would like to have join us so as to ensure our cultural survival.

In listening to the man in the street, a person quickly realizes how bitterly many French-Canadians have reacted to the attitude of Quebec's Italians, viewing them as ingrates. Such reaction overlooks the fact that the Italians did not come to Quebec to help save our cultural identity, but rather to make a new life here for themselves. These Italians quickly discovered, however, as have indeed many French Canadians, that to earn a good living a person has to learn English and that the best way to learn English is to enroll in an English school because French schools teach it poorly.

Note that the Italians are not seeking preferential treatment. They have always said they are willing to send their children to French schools providing no exceptions are allowed to this rule--in other words, if English-speaking children are not exempt--and providing it is possible to properly learn the second language English.

They do refuse, however, to be considered second-class citizens. After having always been free to enroll their children in either French or English schools, all of a sudden they find the rules of the game are changed and they are forced--for whatever purpose it may serve--to send their children to French schools, in other words, forced to become integrated or assimilated with the French community. This situation is especially distressing in that, in the past, many of them sent their children to English schools without that fact presenting a majority of Italians from integrating themselves with the French community.

We should now ask ourselves if our approach is the one most likely to achieve our goal of swelling the ranks of French-speaking Canadians and promoting the French language. Our language is threatened by two principal factors: economic dependence and a declining birth rate. The language of the economically dominant minority has the most drawing power, not only for immigrants but for many French Canadians as well. Does anyone really believe that by means of a law we shall neutralize the economically powerful minority's drawing power and so reverse the trend that it turns in favor of the economically weak minority? If I am not mistaken, such a thing has never happened before. With a coercive law, we could perhaps theoretically integrate the immigrant, but in actual practice, he will never be one of us. He will always cast longing eyes at the other side and will find a way of integrating himself with it by hook or by crook. Unless we were to force him to leave Quebec, but that would in no way further our interests, at least from the population standpoint.

The solution to this problem is not easy to find. Nevertheless, the government must not delay in finding that solution because the situation is rapidly deteriorating.

In such a case, we must not forget this one point: when a law incites minorities to turn against the majority wishing to integrate them so as to secure its own cultural identity, then that law is bad and must be changed.

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CANADA

GROWING OPPOSITION TO BILINGUALISM POLICY NOTED

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 2 Oct 76 p A6

[Commentary by Marcel Pepin: "He Was Supposed To Save the Country; He Is Losing the Liberals"]

[Text] "Bilingualism began as a crusade to save the Confederation. It has now become an obsession that threatens to destroy Pierre Elliot Trudeau, the Liberal Party and Canada itself."

Are these words the bitter comment of a fierce opponent of the government, or a harmless manifestation of a certain extremism that continues to seek notoriety in English Canada, or perhaps the realistic prophecy of an astute observer? They may well be all of these combined. This gloomy view was expressed by a reader of the TORONTO STAR in one of the many letters this daily newspaper publishes each week in denunciation of bilingualism and the official languages law.

This quoted TORONTO STAR reader is not alone in his views. Similar comments can be read in Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Sudbury and Moncton, not to mention Montreal where the English-speaking population verged on hysteria during a virulent radio campaign against Law 22 last year and where ethnic groups are now objecting to what they consider an underhanded attempt to force them to chose French instead of English in school and in life.

This is not a new phenomenon. There have always been numerous opponents of the use of French in this country. However, in comparison with the recent past, the tone of their attacks is presently degenerating.

As a matter of fact, although there has always been a great deal of criticism leveled at the policy of bilingualism, until just recently that criticism was rather in the form of objections to the way federal measures were being implemented. Detractors were careful not to challenge the principle of bilingualism too openly.

Those days are over. English Canada is holding up its head again and English-speaking politicians are bristling. When Trudeau ventures to label critics of his policy bigots and ignoramuses, he triggers a chain reaction that never seems about to end.

Not only do these critics decry the cost of bilingualism and its attendant administrative drawbacks, but they are increasingly denouncing its inefficacy. Anglophones claim millions of dollars are being sunk into inefficacious "bilingualization" programs, whereas French-speaking Canadians outside of Quebec deplore the effort being made to introduce institutional bilingualism specifically at a time when French minorities are on the point of being suffocated.

Despite all the measures aimed at gradually increasing the use of French in the federal civil service, any respectable civil servant will readily acknowledge that no more French is being spoken in federal departments and agencies today than 10 years ago. Above all, no one will dare maintain that a person can carve out a successful career in the civil service if he or she does not speak English fluently.

If English Canada is growing impatient with what it calls the French-language invasion, French Canada, for its part, has every reason to conclude that the pursuit of bilingualism in the federal establishment is actually, at the very least, a relative failure.

Although bilingualism was one of the principal means used to promote the Liberal Party's popularity over the past 10 years, it now seems to have become instrumental in defeating that party's regime in the public opinion polls. Even though this unpopularity is masked by the dissatisfaction over economic controls, the rise in unemployment and the prevalent general uncertainty in manufacturing circles, nobody in Ottawa is fooled by this: they know the federal government's language policy is the focus of all political discussions in the country's taverns.

When Charles Drury publicly admits the Conservative Party would easily take over his Westmount stronghold if Trudeau were to call for a special election, he knows full well it is not the economic controls that have Westmount's voters inflamed.

Likewise, when the Liberal Party candidate in the Carleton district feels obliged to keep himself aloof from his party's language program, it is because he feels the program could be his Achille's heel.

Anglophones have found two excellent pretexts for loudly voicing their justified or unjustified misgivings: air safety on the one hand and the alleged injustices of Law 22 on the other. In some remote regions, that law enables Anglophones to depict Quebec as a fascist state about to ban the use of English.

Such a climate is pernicious and nasty from every standpoint. It so reduces the influence French Canadians have in Ottawa that it would almost be in their best interest to make themselves somewhat inconspicuous. The pendulum has now swung in the other direction.

Even Trudeau will have to carefully watch what he says. A few years ago, he could call those who did not agree with him ignoramuses and bigots without too much backlash, but now those freewheeling days appear to be definitely over.

The ruling federal Liberal Party now scarcely has any choice. It will have to at least make itself appear to repent its language policy, otherwise the irritation noted here and there may well dangerously turn into anger, if not into plain hatred.

The distressing point is that nobody seems to know exactly how we have once again gotten into such a state.

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CANADA

TRUDEAU'S STAND ON LANGUAGE ISSUE CRITICIZED

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 5 Oct 76 p A4

[Editorial by Ivan Guay: "What Does English Canada Want?"]

[Text] Speaking in Toronto last Saturday, Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau warned that unless Liberals resolutely backed his bilingualism policy they risked presiding over the collapse of the Confederation. Trudeau argued, in substance, that the Liberal Party cannot--under the pretext of gaining votes--take the liberty of scrapping the bilingualism policy, because there is now an alternate solution in Quebec, namely the Quebecois Party and its separatist policy.

In saying this, Trudeau grossly contradicted himself. Just a few months ago, he was asserting that separatism in Quebec was dead. Now, however, he again raises its specter and thereby also buttresses the views of Rene Levesque who claims it is a waste of time trying to make English-speaking Canadians understand the legitimate demands of French Canadians. Yet Trudeau has, in a way, turned back to Canada's Anglophones the question the latter have often asked: What does Quebec want? It is now Quebec's turn to ask: What does English Canada want? We must not forget that the "Trudeaumania" of 1968 was not fostered by the French Canadians of Quebec but, in fact, by Anglophones in the rest of the country who saw in Trudeau, that champion of federalism, the man who would save the Confederation and destroy the hydra of Quebec separatism.

People throughout the rest of the country do actually want to keep Quebec in the Confederation because it is a profitable market, especially for Ontario. On condition, however, that Quebec keep very quiet, remain inconspicuous and not too demanding. The Anglophones were quite alarmed during the terrorist acts of the 1960's. Now that they have recovered from their extreme separatist jitters, the fanatics of unilingualism are being heard again and are regaining some support; especially since Alberta's oil and Saskatchewan's potash, marketed in the United States and not in Quebec, have made the western provinces still more indifferent to the bilingualism issue and even to Quebec's secession.

English-speaking Canada no longer feels the need to "make concessions" to French-speaking Canadians. Indeed that attitude is what accounts for the astonishing cowardice of most Liberal Party cabinet ministers and members of parliament who do not openly uphold the policy of bilingualism and are letting Prime Minister Trudeau handle this task virtually by himself. Instead of shirking behind the cover of their vote-catching interests and watching Trudeau, the knight, joust alone against the horde of bigots, they should be clearly explaining to citizens that unity of the country has a price they must be prepared to pay. That price is the presence of French Canadians at federal government level in all positions and echelons that have to be bilingual. This is a relatively small price for a country to pay.

Unfortunately, in the halcyon days of "Trudeaumania," the prime minister did not seize the opportunity to exact "this minimal concession" from English-speaking Canada. Now, with the inevitable attrition of their government, the Liberal Party is ready to sacrifice, if need be, its leadership in addition to its bilingualism policy. It must be acknowledged, however, that the bilingualism policy is based on a certain ambiguity. To many Anglophones, that policy appears to be an attempt to make them bilingual, whereas in reality it is a question of permitting French Canadians who speak English to fill the bilingual positions in Ottawa. Yet the Trudeau government has given credence to this ambiguity by spending millions of dollars to teach French to English-speaking government employees, whereas what was really supposed to have been done was to deprive Anglophones of their monopoly of the federal bureaucracy.

What then are the consequences of this bungled bilingualism policy? At present, it has engendered embittered skepticism among French Canadians and vengeful churlishness among Anglophones who fear they may lose their exclusive status. It is obvious, therefore, that a certain "imperial turn of mind" is still deeply rooted in English Canada. Not only despite but probably because of the large number of immigrants who have arrived to swell the ranks of the native English element and assimilated both its language and philosophy. It is, in fact, always reassuring for immigrants to feel they are on the side of the masters of the economy instead of on the side of the servants.

Furthermore, the English element has always, as Quebecans testify, retained its conqueror's complex and considers it almost lese majesty to speak the language of the people defeated on the Plains of Abraham. This abominable complex largely explains why the bilingualism policy annoys the Anglophones. Thus it is easy to understand what English Canada wants. It wants to take the easy way out, namely have the same language from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Yet this easy way out leads to a solution of continuity: the secession of Quebec. That is at least the major and by no means imaginary danger of this linguistic intolerance.

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CANADA

BOURASSA'S STAND ON LANGUAGE TESTS DISCUSSED

Montreal LE PRESSE in French 5 Oct 76 p A4

[Editorial by Guy Cormier: "A Somewhat Surprising Display of Impudence"]

[Text] Mr Bourassa's letter to the Consiglio Educativo Italo-Canadese has put an end--at least temporarily--to the controversy instigated by petitions from Italian parents who contend that admission requirements for the English schools are too strict. Bourassa's reply relative to expected results may be summarized with the classical dictum: "dura lex sed lex." The law will be enforced.

Protestors had made a big issue of the language tests administered to children. They viewed and denounced these tests as manifest nonsense. Bourassa retorted: "This year, throughout the province there were between 19,000 and 20,000 applications for initial admission to the English school system. I am told that about 9,000 children had to take the test and some 5,000 passed. These results show the test certainly cannot be considered insurmountable."

It appears the parents are now going to ask some high-level American educational experts to check the test's validity. Unless I am misinformed, they had already sought such an evaluation from McGill University experts.

There are several versions of these tests and it seems that actually none of them can be scientifically guaranteed to be foolproof. Does this mean everything would depend on the intentions of the persons administering them? Does it mean that when administered by certain persons, they can bar access to the English school system?

Assuming the answer to both questions is affirmative, we would, nevertheless, have to conclude the tests were administered with a manifest amount of fairness since the majority of the children who took the tests passed them. If school officials did administer the test in a high-handed manner, or if the test is worthless, as the Consiglio claims, it has no more validity for the children who passed it than for those who failed. Or, in that case, critics may as well say they want no test at all and refuse to comply with the regulations of the Ministry of Education.

It so happens, however, that the opinions of the minister of education are said to have influenced Bourassa's decision. Hence it is not irrelevant to recall that the Ministry of Education is headed by Jean Bienvenue, that Bienvenue served as minister of immigration for a long time, and that, as such, he was very active and earned the reputation of being in no way hostile to immigration in general. Under these circumstances, the government's firmness only appears to have been even more reasonable and impartial.

Not wishing to remain insensitive to the "human problems" this issue raises, Bourassa has advised disappointed parents to take their complaints to the Citizen's Protector (ombudsman). Inasmuch as the Citizen's Protector accepts complaints solely from individuals and is not qualified to investigate group grievances, the Consiglio Educativo Italo-Canadese will consider its work ended, at least in one field, that of language tests.

Unless the Consiglio has much broader objectives whose real dimensions have escaped public notice thus far? One thing is certain, however: for a small group, the aforementioned Consiglio displays surprising impudence in this whole affair.

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DENMARK

DKP, DKU LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON COMMUNIST YOUTH

Copenhagen LAND OG FOLK in Danish 16 Sep 76 p 7

[Report on interview with DKP Chairman Knud Jespersen and DKU Chairman John Berg Larsen by correspondent John Jorgensen on the occasion of DKU's 70th anniversary: "To Create Politics With the Aid of Roaring Rhythms Can Be a Good Thing"; Denmark; 16 Sep 76]

[Text] Danish Communist Youth was founded 70 years ago today--16 September--under the name of Denmark's Social Democratic Youth League. The egg came before the chicken, in this case because the Danish Communist Party was first established in 1919. On the occasion of the anniversary, LAND OG FOLK talked with the two chairmen, John Berg Larsen and Knud Jespersen, regarding mutual interests and future cooperation within the communist movement.

The Youth Party

[Question] Why is it that DKP has no problems with the Youth League as do all other maternal parties?

[Answer] Knud Jespersen: This is because DKP is a revolutionary party and DKU a revolutionary league. We easily identify with one another with respect to strategy and current problems. In that respect, remember that DKP is also a party for youth.

John Berg Larsen: It is only natural with us that members of DKU take an active interest in partisan efforts and partake in discussions within the various party agencies. We may rightfully say that we attained political and ideological clarification unknown to other youth leagues.

Knud Jespersen: The young communists must get credit for the establishment of DKP and, likewise, I assume the credit will be theirs when we get socialism in Denmark.

The Crisis

[Question] The crisis is the focal point of debate both in the Party and in the Youth League?

[Answer] John Berg Larsen: The younger generation, of course, is especially affected by the crisis. One third of our youth receives only an elementary education. Slowly but surely they are being robbed of the rights one might reasonably consider democratic. The right to work and to an education are viewed as a matter of course in socialistic countries and the lack of such rights causes bitterness and rootlessness among the growing generation at home.

Knud Jespersen: We are in the process of creating a youth proletariat, and the young Communists are actively working to counteract the bitterness and the rootlessness. This is a struggle that we, jointly, ought to develop even more.

John Berg Larsen: Unemployment not only concerns the young within the labor parties, but consequences and affects of the crisis also befall the young who belong to organizations not traditionally involved in political questions. They must, also, be included if the effects of the crisis are to be effectively combated.

Therefore, we addressed ourselves to all political, professional and educational organizations, in order to begin to limit the problems. In this respect I am considering subsidies for education, EFG apprentice pay and youth unemployment. Positive results from a joint meeting of these organizations could lead to expanded discussions with organizations that normally do not deal with such problems, i.e. sports and scouting organizations, which numerically involve a considerable number of young people.

Voting Age 18

[Question] DKU has actively worked to get the voting age lowered to 18?

[Answer] John Berg Larsen: Yes, that is obvious, because the legal age, with its resulting obligations, was lowered to 18. The absolute minimum democratic demand must be the ability to influence the composition of Folketinget (the Danish Parliament) and the municipal councils.

Knud Jespersen: At one time the voting age was 35 for representation to Landstinget (formerly - Upper Chamber of the Danish Parliament). Much can be learned from that, because it was an extraordinarily reactionary assembly. During the resistance movement it was the young, deprived of the right to vote, who in the beginning made up the core of the active struggle against fascism and, after the war, were promised the right to vote at age 18. It is disgraceful for Parliament not to fulfill this promise. Considering the level of maturity and the political engagement of our young people today, it is unnatural for them not to have voting rights at age 18.

Unity a Necessity

[Question] United action is the focal point?

[Answer] John Berg Larsen: United action is a principle with us. It has proved to be the only right method by which to work. The Social Democrats say we only desire unity on our own terms. This is a peculiarly problematic position that conceals the fact that the young Social Democrats in LLO, for instance, espoused social democratic points of view without being able to win support among the apprentices, whereupon they turn the game around and attempt to strangle the organization they themselves have recognized. They try to solve political problems by means of organizational arrangements. That is not united action, at any rate.

Ideas must also be changed within the LLO, but the Social Democrats, unfortunately, placed themselves outside.

Knud Jespersen: Actually, we should have an eye for conditions within the LLO. The existence of LLO was a thorn in the side of the Social Democrats who think they were born to have a monopoly over the trade unions, which they, in turn, can transfer to all possible and impossible organizations. Therefore, it is a healthy sign that the apprentices turned down the attempted monopolization of their organization by the Social Democrats. The idea of unity came about because of the attempted split among the Social Democrats with respect to labor politics, which originally had a clear socialistic goal. It is necessary to understand that the essence of unity is a condition for victory over the crisis and for being able to roll back the conservative forces.

Based upon the character of the parties, we aim to bring about a common front on a limited basis, capable of elevating the interests of the entire working class and this, of course, can never be inconsistent with communist politics. Should it be inconsistent with social democratic politics, they will have to say so.

Inspiration

[Question] What can be learned from the existing socialistic countries today?

[Answer] John Berg Larsen: It is obvious that the existing socialistic countries provide enormous inspiration in all areas of our work.

DDR's youth statute, which establishes rights and obligations of youth in all areas of community life, provides a concrete example, and we will include just such a statute in a section of our party program coming up for adoption at the party congress.

Knud Jespersen: Socialism ought to provide quite a natural avenue for youth, just as it did for Danish labor youth during the years after the October revolution. It is a new way to organize things, a new method for coexistence. To be specific, there would be no peace in the world without the socialist countries. Solidarity with the socialist countries is a condition for world peace.

There has been determined and consistent development in the right direction on the part of socialism, and he who does not understand the motivating power of socialism simply does not understand the world. This is worse than illiteracy.

Forms of Agitation

[Question] How do you regard the new forms of agitation--specifically focusing upon the rock opera sponsored by DKU?

[Answer] Knud Jespersen: It can be a good thing to create politics, poetry and music to roaring rhythms. Failing to do so, we turn all innovation over to those who build upon the established order.

John Berg Larsen: It is an attempt to create arrangements that speak to people who would otherwise have their needs met through various commercial establishments, leaving them open to extortion. We provide the arrangements inexpensively, as well as giving them political content that will further stir up discussion among the youth who is not organized politically.

Knud Jespersen: I noted from advertisements and from FREMAD that there is no age limit for participation in the arrangements at Brundby Hall, so I hope that many "older people" will be coming on Saturday.

The party has a great responsibility to support all the new youth activities. DKU and the Party have a mutual responsibility, namely to understand modern developments, and even though the Youth League is older than the Party, the League is the modern element, and it must be supported and strengthened. These are our purposes at the time of our anniversary.

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CSO: 3106

FINLAND

NEW FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED

Helsinki SUOMEN KUVALEHTI in Finnish 8 Oct 76 pp 30-32

[Interview with Finnish Foreign Minister Keijo Tero Korhonen by Maarit Tyrkko, date and place not given]

[Text] Keijo Tero Korhonen is without a doubt a man whom it is worth knowing something about -- for the future.

For example, about his style he says: "It is preposterously easy and pleasant to be a foreign minister..."

He is a quick and efficient man of action. He has many "examples of his work." To a stranger he gives the impression of a quite thinker. He is an observer. He does not come forth in a crowd. He knows how to listen. And when he speaks, he presents his thoughts with the clarity of a teacher and a lecturer. He arranges his statements so that they are ready for the press.

He is enough of a professor that he does not forget his umbrella, but on a rainy day he may just take any one of the black umbrellas with him.

He is always in a hurry, but he has time, if arrangements are made ahead of time. He is punctual. He has the step of an able athlete.

He is a diplomat. He kisses women's hands and in a country of equality he opens the door for the opposite sex. In spite of his youthful age. He will be 43 years old in February 1977. He is a linguist. In addition to the two official languages of Finland a Kainuu dialect, he speaks English, German, and French. He reads and understands Latin and Russian.

His gentle disposition is affected in the way he dresses. He wears an artist's hat: a black basque beret. In the winter he wraps a red or bright colored scarf around his neck. He

is the favorite of the girls in the Foreign Ministry. The messengers have already obtained berets.

He has blue eyes and in his smile one can detect some boyishness. He laughs like the sun, but he is not lavish with it. His full name is Keijo Tero Korhonen. In it are two hard k's. In his opinion there are three: Kekkonen-Keskusta [Center Party]-Kainuu. He is not related to Finnair's Gunnar Korhonen.

The world is not big for him. Finland is dear to him. And people are important to him.

He smiles saying: "Even though the new government is faced with all kinds of difficulties, there is one area in which there are no difficulties: foreign policy. Therefore, it is preposterously easy and pleasant to be a foreign minister."

A Country Boy From Paltamo

[Question] Who is Keijo Korhonen?

[Answer] I am a country boy from Paltamo's Melalahti, my father a small farmer and my mother an elementary school teacher. I went to school at the Kajaani Coeducational Lyceum. I have been a temporary elementary school teacher in my home parish. I went to Turku to study history -- since it was easier to obtain housing in Turku than in Helsinki. By accident I became an assistant in history to Chancellor Mikko Juva when he was a professor at Turku. I had the opportunity to write my dissertation about relations between Finland and Russia 160 years ago. After completing my dissertation I remained as a freelance editor, since there was no work at the university. Over a period of a couple years I wrote hundreds, thousands of articles to various newspapers primarily about foreign policy and international politics. I came into the Foreign Ministry in 1967 at the behest of Dr. Karjalainen. From there I went back to the university, this time in Helsinki, in 1974 as a professor of political history.

This is how KK describes himself.

[Question] How did you become interested in politics?

[Answer] Through history.

[Question] How did your interest in history begin?

[Answer] I have always liked history. My mother was fascinated with the subject and at home we had a lot of literature concerning history. Can one talk about the psychological influence

of a mother? At school I had a very good history teacher by the name of Felix Ahonen.

[Question] What did KK do in the Foreign Ministry?

[Answer] I was as one says "at home" the whole time. At first I was a division secretary in the political department, then a division chief, office chief, and an assistant department chief -- and there it ended. In between I managed to spend a year under orders at Harvard University, for which I am profoundly grateful.

[Question] What persuaded you to go back to the academic world?

[Answer] There has to be change in life. On the other hand, the university is attractive to me in many ways. I like teaching. When I went, I assumed that I would also be able to do some of my own research. I was mistaken, since the government took up too much of the time. Compared to an average official, even though there is surely just as much work, the advantage in the university is that one can organize one's time better.

Moreover, a person should divide their life into periods.

The Relationship to the Three K's

[Question] 1. To Kainuu?

[Answer] I went there the last time in the beginning of August. Yesterday I was asked to come to Kainuu on a speaking tour. This is the first time in my life that the people in my home parish have requested this.

I consider myself to be a resident of Kainuu. My relationship to Kainuu is not sentimental, I simply belong there. When I go home, people have changed, the old delightful villagers have died and I do not know the new ones. But it is home.

[Question] 2. To the Center Party?

[Answer] I am a man of the Center Party. I support a broad cooperation of the center and in this respect the newly formed government is especially suitable. I am a poor organization man, I tend not to get around to an organizational routine: to the drudgery, which in itself I value and to politics, which is difficult work and which requires all of one's free time.

As a party person I am not very good. I do not know when I last paid my membership dues.

At home in Kainuu I went for the first time to a party meeting in 1951, at which two individuals appeared, Urho Kekkonen and Vieno Johannes Sukselainen.

I went into university politics only after I had received my master's degree.

[Question] How is the Center Party doing today?

[Answer] The Center Party has great opportunities in many respects, and I would not consider the events in Sweden to be insignificant. In my opinion the Center Party more than any other large party is dependent on what kind of leaders it has, how it manages its party machinery, and in what manner it becomes known to the people.

This is primarily the wisdom of a professor of political history.

In particular, there are certain parties which are condemned to success, but the Center Party is not condemned to success -- it has possibilities.

I speak generally... in all countries those parties which, for example, are favored by social change have room for error and poor leadership. Our Center Party does not have this.

[Question] Relationship to Kekkonen?

[Answer] I have reason to conclude that it is good.

In connection with another discussion I heard for the first time from Prime Minister Miettunen that in his opinion I should be appointed as foreign minister. I did not take the matter seriously, but I, of course, thanked Miettunen for his politeness and said that it is flattering. I laughed at the whole thing. Later I began to think about this discussion and became concerned. When I finally received the word, I was no longer surprised.

In this office I have the advantage that I know the ministry. I know its administrative branch, for which I am responsible. But...

KK Is Amused By the New Situation

...But being a colleague in the Council of State is completely strange -- in this I am totally green. I will have to learn.

A Clear Line

[Question] A plan of action?

[Answer] Such a thing cannot be accomplished in the administration of foreign affairs. The Foreign Ministry differs in one respect from all the other ministries, a large portion of its work is a reaction to outside stimulants. We are only part of a game, in which there are 140-150 participants. We can very rarely direct development. We primarily have to react.

On the other hand, it is clear that our actions do not merely represent the drifting of driftwood, but there must be a definite line according to which decisions are made. And also it is especially important that there are certain points of pressure in our foreign policy. But we must not always strive to keep something great and fine in the foreground.

One of the points of pressure in our foreign policy continues to be the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which just a few years ago was a governing consideration. Since 1969 it prevailed in the arena of politics until last summer. Now it is time for a follow-up.

Previously we were concerned with other questions such as clarifying the legacy of World War II, the German question, for example. I may not be competent to make a judgment, since I was included in the work, but "it did not go any worse."

All our actions indicate that Finland's foreign policy has been more dramatic, more evident, and on the average more active than many other countries of a corresponding size. This is a good thing. But we must not take this as our premise that our goal is to be dramatic and conspicuous. We should not be afraid of it, but we must always evaluate the situation in which we find ourselves.

The largest international study in which I have been involved was the study in principle of nuclear free zones, which dealt with the whole world. This issue was brought before the UN at the initiative of Finland and I was the leader of the work group of 21 countries which had its session in Geneva. My task was quite delightful and extremely interesting. The part that I regret was that my summer was spent in Geneva.

The concept of these zones continues to be in force, the issue has not in any way been buried. In various different connections the Finnish government has stated its view that that which is now happening in Central Europe as well as around the CSCE

and the Disarmament Conference in Vienna will presumably create a new situation in connection with which this old concept will receive a new kind of support.

It is clear that Finland honor the security policy selected by all the other Nordic countries. It is not a question of promoting "a certain idea" as forcing a horse to drink. We want to maintain contacts for discussion and a rational exchange of ideas on these issues. And we hope that it will also interest others.

Our Neighbors: Sweden and the Soviet Union

[Question] 1. Sweden?

[Answer] My personal view has always been that if certain countries are important to each other, they are Finland and Sweden.

We are in a certain respect Siamese twins. And not merely for the reason that we have a common path and romantic memories, and not for the reason that we are very much alike. A foreigner traveling from Helsinki to Stockholm will not see much of a difference either in the standard of living or language. But particularly because, as Stalin said to Paasikivi: "We can do nothing about geography."

We are geographically neighbors, our position in the world and our security policy is to that degree dependent on the decisions of the other neighbor without making any agreements and without the situation being unique.

When Ambassador Ralph Enckell was in Stockholm, he once said to the point that Finland's ambassador in Stockholm is always the representative of a superpower. By this he meant that Finland is a very important country to Sweden. Likewise I would like to say that Sweden's ambassador in Finland is always the representative of a superpower.

[Question] 2. The Soviet Union?

[Answer] Shall I give a speech?

We are not twins, since it is impossible that such countries of unequal size and different in many other respects could be such! But it is no exaggeration to say that we have a common fate. From the point of view of history the expression concerning geography has been applied particularly in the relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

The background of the not too distant past of the last 30 years has been exceptionally successful for us. If 40 years ago someone had asked what was to become, such a good result could not have been anticipated.

And today we find ourselves in the fortunate position that we do not have as far as I know any problems with the Soviet Union. We have reason to be very satisfied that Finland is considered in Moscow as well as in other places to be an example of how so-called peaceful coexistence can succeed between countries with two differing economic and social systems.

I went to see the film "Luottamus" [Trust]. I liked it. I recall how Lenin delivered a lecture to a Trotskyite by the name of Pyatakov. He pointed out the error of the man's ideas. Lenin talked about the Soviet Union's small neighbor countries and emphasized that Finland is an exception. This in my opinion was correctly stated. In addition, Lenin's arguments were good.

From this film another issue comes to mind. Much is said about the fact that there should be trust, confidential relations, and so on between Finland and the Soviet Union. This is, of course, 100 percent correct, but it seems to me that nations cannot trust in each other, at least a very small nation in a very large nation, if this very small nation does not also have a sufficient and suitable amount of self-confidence.

A certain amount of self-confidence is the source of confidence.

[Question] 3. Finland? Or: what every Finn should know about our foreign policy?

[Answer] Let us quote the President of the Republic. I will try to quote him accurately. This is an issue which every Finn should understand, even if it is not known accurately.

UKK [President Kekkonen] stated in connection with the CSCE: "From Finland's active and peaceful policy of neutrality built on the basis of consistent work has come the positive and lasting ingredient of Europe's balance of power."

If one were to analyze each word in this statement, one could speak thoughtfully for a long time.

10576
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FINLAND

AALTO ANALYZES SDP ROLE IN GOVERNMENT CRISIS

Helsinki KANSAN UUTISET in Finnish 22 Sep 76 p 9

[Article: "Social Democratic Party Once Again Riding Into the Elections on 'The World's Most Expensive Bread'"]

[Text] It is nothing new that the Social Democratic Party wants to conduct the elections within the framework of an agricultural policy. In 1966 the Social Democrats went into the Diet elections talking about "the world's most expensive bread" and achieved a great victory. After the elections "the world's most expensive bread" became even more expensive.

The above was stated by SKP [Finnish Communist Party] First Secretary Arvo Aalto in explaining the background of the government crisis and the role of the Social Democrats in it.

Aalto further stated that in 1971 the Social Democrats once again came forth under a banner inimical to agriculture, but after the elections once again with the Center Party made more costly agricultural policy decisions to benefit the large landlords in the southern part of the country.

First Secretary Aalto considers the main reasons for the dissolution of the government to be economic policy differences, which were encountered in making up a budget. He indicated that a satisfactory result could have been accomplished, if the workers' party in the government had in unison attempted to carry out the realistic employment, money, and price policy proposals of the SAK [Finnish Confederation of Trade Unions]. However, in the Miettunen government the People's Democratic ministers were frequently left to support these demands alone. It has been easier to reach an agreement with the Center Party than with the Social Democrats with regard to increasing the funds for housing and other employment policies, stated Aalto continuing that the director of the Bank of Finland and the finance minister have been the chief architects in the formation of a tight economic policy. Only the significant narrowing of the mass base of the Social Democratic Party can make it adopt a new evaluation of the economic policy and make a change, stated Aalto and continued:

There is no doubt that the leadership of the SDP [Finnish Social Democratic Party] attempted to strengthen the position of its party in the municipal elections by dissolving the government and after these elections in a government in which it would occupy a central position. There is nothing amazing in this. It has not gone unnoticed by us that these aspirations do not contain anything which would change our domestic and economic policies so that it would be in accordance with the interests of the people. Rather the contrary is taking place.

The Miettunen government did not drown in a flood of grain and was not dissolved because of agricultural policy differences. Only after it had become clear that we would not approve the finance ministry's budget proposals without significant improvement did the Social Democrats demand a definition of an agricultural policy line in determining the principles of the budget. The finance minister had written into the argument of the budget the necessity to clear up those questions, but there was no demand for their immediate solution. The leadership of the SDP needed the agricultural policy more for the elections than for drawing up new lines.

It is nothing new that the SDP wants to conduct the elections within the framework of an agricultural policy. In 1966 it was the SDP which conducted the Diet elections around "the world's most expensive bread" and achieved a great victory. After the elections the bread did not become cheaper, but "the world's most expensive bread" became even more expensive. This, however, did not prevent the SDP from once again campaigning under a banner inimical to agriculture in the 1971 elections. In the years after the elections it made new more costly agricultural policy decisions together with the Center Party to the benefit of the large landholders in the southern part of the country. New precedents were set in the accumulation of mountains of wheat. Fields were cultivated and allowed to lay fallow at state expense.

Price of Bread and Spirits Increased

The Social Democrats should themselves consider whether the contradiction of words and deeds, which in such an issue is great, is worthy of a large party. It is no wonder that many people ask after all this what indeed is the question.

Real problems do exist behind the exaggerations and the bombastic campaign statements. The good harvests this year and last year, which considerably exceeded domestic consumption, resulting from the hard work of the peasants and relatively favorable weather conditions, caused the impetus for the caustic discussion of the agricultural policy. In our country milk and egg production has exceeded domestic consumption for quite a while.

Next year the degree of self-sufficiency in milk production has been estimated to be 136 percent, egg production 159, meat production 112, and in grain production 171 percent.

In spite of the dry summer and poor harvests in western Europe the world market prices for agricultural products continue to be significantly less than the approved suggested asking prices as well as storage and transportation costs in Finland.

It is estimated that next year export fees should be 1 markka per kilo for milk, 7.50 markkas for beef, 4.60 markkas for pork, 5 markkas for eggs, 50 pennies for rye and wheat, and 30 pennies for fodder.

It has been estimated that it will be necessary to export 630 million liters of milk, 12 million kilograms of pork, 33 million kilograms of eggs, 210 million kilograms of wheat, and 280 million kilos of fodder.

These figures indicate how great the amounts of money are that will be needed next year for the marketing of agricultural products, according to estimates the total will be 1.8 billion markkas, when the marketing of agricultural products still in warehouses from the harvests of last year and the previous year are included. This year 1,353.7 million markkas have been allocated for this purpose and in addition to this approximately 200 million markkas would be needed. The finance ministry proposed a little less than 1.3 billion markkas for the budget.

Because of the good harvests it is estimated that agriculture will obtain an additional income of approximately 200-250 million markkas. Because of the vast amounts of money needed in the marketing of this and other agricultural products it is justified to demand that agriculture participate in the agricultural income solution with larger sums than presupposed in marketing expenditures. The SDP proposes that agriculture pay 400 million markkas. This means that all of the additional income of a good harvest and in addition to this 150-200 million markkas would be taken away from agriculture.

This social injustice would not occur, if significant sums for payment of the accounts of overproduction were collected from the large poultry and hog farms and the large grain growers in the south. These are the kind of measures we support. The proposal of the SDP, however, would take the major portion from small and medium sized farmers, who in many instances are struggling under economic difficulties. This we cannot approve.

We consider it imperative to adopt measures by which the need for the export of agricultural products would be significantly reduced and also the expenditures needed for this in proportion to it.

We are not, however, involved in the generalized assault against agriculture in connection with the elections, by which the position of small farmers will be made even more uncertain. The solution of the overproduction problem in agriculture could be accomplished without difficult social consequences, if it would be possible to offer work and a reasonable income for those who would voluntarily move from agriculture to other occupations.

FINLAND

ACTIVITY OF NEONAZIS IN FINLAND DESCRIBED

Helsinki KANSAN UUTISET in Finnish 18 Sep 76 p 6

[Article by Jukka Parkkari: "Neonazis Are Active Again For A Party"]

[Text] In recent weeks and months the neonazis have become more visible in public than in many years in Finland. In Turku they have been accused of burning cats alive and they have distributed a newspaper, in which in the near future they promise to establish their own new party. During the working youth festival in Tampere there appeared a group of young people decorated with Nazi emblems.

Is the activity of these neonazis to be taken seriously in Finland or is it merely a passing fad of young people? The Political Bureau of the Finnish Communist Party has in any case considered this phenomenon serious enough that it has decided to turn the issue over to the Ministry of the Interior.

Even today the major portion of the neonazi propaganda circulated in Finland comes from Sweden. Connections from there to here have been primarily handled by the Nordiska Rikspartiet or the Nordic National Party, which has argued that its membership also includes many Finnish emigrants.

Now even the Finnish supporters of neonazism are attempting to spread their ideas outside of their small circle. The most prominent event which has received publicity so far was the march organized on May Day in Turku and the festivities which followed it. Only six people dared to join the marchers but the neonazis assure us that the number of their supporters is much greater.

"A National Mystique"

The latest mimeographed pamphlet (dated 21 September 1976) of the Turku Nazi group has been distributed in Tampere, among

other places. In the pamphlet it states that "A large group of former and current members of the Turku Spiritual Science Society, the Pegasos Society, and of the Fatherland and Freedom Organizations has decided in the near future to establish a new party based on a nationalist spirit, which will be called the Patriotic Peoples Front."

It is promised that the operational principles of the party will be based on a "national spiritual mystique" and the party's position in the political arena will be extreme right.

In the "party program" it is demanded, among other things, that people capable of working but unwilling to work will be locked up in concentration camps to learn how to work, strikes be prohibited, and the effectiveness of the police and the army be increased.

"A National Leader" Has Already Been Selected

The people organizing this nazi party have announced that their highest decisionmaking organ will be "a national leader, who will approve or deny the proposals of the party leadership." "District commandants" will operate under his jurisdiction.

"A national leader" has already been selected. And who else but Pekka Siitoin from Turku, a business man (owner of an electric company). According to the pamphlet the rest of the party leadership has also been named, but its names will not be given to the press until later.

"The Patriotic Peoples Front" seems to be ready to accept responsibility for the government during "this era of democratic decadence" and is offering to send a delegation to Moscow to negotiate the return of Karelia. "Let us save Finland from socialism," the neonazi flyer exclaims in conclusion.

Turku Security Police Are Aware

KANSAN UUTISET telephoned Aito Haapanen, chief of the Turku Office of the Security Police, and enquired about the progress of the establishment of a neonazi party.

According to Examiner Haapanen the faction led by Siitoin has been talking about the establishment of a party for a long time already, but recently nothing new has occurred in public at least in the Turku area. Haapanen guessed that the Turku neo-nazis were now more active in the Tampere area where Siitoin recently won a court case against a certain newspaper.

"We are always aware of such trends," Examiner Haapanen assured us.

"We Are Studying the Connections"

Examiner Risto Toiviainen, chief of the Tampere Office of the Security Police, for his part admitted that the pictures in the daily newspapers of the appearance of neonazis at the working youth festival were in accordance with the truth. Toiviainen also stated that the Security Police had directed their attention to this occurrence.

According to Examiner Toiviainen the Tampere Security Police are at the present time conducting an investigation as a result of this event. "I still cannot say anything about the extent of their activities, we are studying possible connections," stated Examiner Toiviainen and confirmed that Arvo Pentti, chief police counsel of the Security Police, will in time be providing information about the results of the study.

Large Neonazi Meetings in Europe

Also in the summer of 1974 the Security Police studied the activities of neonazis in Finland and even questioned several individuals in connection with these studies. At that time there had been assertions in the newspapers that there were 300-400 active neonazis and that a meeting of the party was being planned. At that time it was said activity was most active in the Kymenlaakso area.

In other parts of Europe, even in other Nordic countries, neonazi activities have been significantly more evident than in Finland. For example, the Norwegian neonazi Norsk Front organization has already attempted to be registered as a party. In Norway there have also been conflicts between the neonazis and their opponents.

European neonazis have also held large international conferences. The countries most favorable to the organization of their events have been Italy, Spain, and the Federal Republic of Germany. During the Munich Olympics in 1972 the neonazis held an international meeting in the same city. Naturally the large number of foreign tourists and athletes made it easy to hold their meeting in secret.

Nazi Emblems and Trinkets Are Available

At least a portion of Finland's neonazi activity is a mere fad of little boys and youth. This is being stimulated by certain businessmen, who are selling all kinds of Nazi emblems and trinkets to young people.

Finland's largest surplus dealer, which calls itself "Army," has sent many advertisements to the home, in which it offers for sale the following items: Waffen-SS-officer's hat cockades, SS-key chains, swastikas, an eagle and a swastika, and so on.

The businessmen know that there is a new generation which does not personally know anything about the events of World War II nor has it read much about them either. This fact is also known by the current neonazis, who are attempting to direct their propaganda towards just these same young people.

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FRANCE

CAUSES OF FERMENT IN POLICE FORCE VENTILATED

Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Oct 76 pp 1, 18

[Article by James Sarazin]

[Text] Complainants who go to a central police station on Wednesday, 6 October, will have an unusual reception. Unless their request is urgent in nature or serious enough to justify immediate action, the inspector in charge of taking their statement will handle them by passing out a tract announcing that the plain-clothes policemen are going to hold a "day of reflection." The document, drafted by the National Autonomous Union of Plain-Clothes Policemen, denounces the lack of personnel and means, working conditions, and the government's refusal to grant police personnel pay equal to that of the gendarmerie.

Union policy for the day, in which the CGT, CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor] and CFTC inspectors will also participate, is to undertake only missions of emergency or security "when the physical protection of individuals is involved, which implies continuous service of personnel in charge of taking calls." All other tasks, especially those of an administrative nature, must be postponed "so that officers may devote themselves to an examination of deficiencies detrimental to the effectiveness of their own department." Finally, all inspectors are asked to leave their badges and weapons with their commanding officer when going on duty.

Among uniformed police officers, the Union Federation of Police Prefecture Personnel (FSPP), a member of the Autonomous Police Union Federation, is joining with associated organizations in calling on its members to participate in the demonstration of the nation to the republic on 7 October at 1000 hours.

The police delegation to the demonstration should in principle take its place at the head of civil service representatives. Moreover, union cadres of the FSPP, meeting in Paris on Tuesday, 5 October, decided to pursue their action by means of their own future movements.

In other words, the beginning of the new year for public employees is once more marked within police union organizations by a flurry of activity, which

expresses the disappointment that greeted the announcement by the Ministry of Interior of financial measures on behalf of the police, which are far from what was originally promised. In a letter dated December 1974, Michel Poniatowski promised the unions that police officers would be granted pay equal to that received by the gendarmerie which, thanks to the upgrading of the military status, was to result in appreciable increases. The undertaking was broad in scope since the financial effort needed to carry out such a proposal amounted to 485 million francs. Since the gendarmes received satisfaction in July, police officers had reason to be optimistic.

Reduction in Rank

However, on 23 September, speaking before the police parity committee which receives only majority civil service unions, Robert Pandraud, director general of the National Police, told his interlocutors that negotiations between the administrations of interior, finance, the civil service and Matignon had not gone favorably and that the publication by the press of measures drawn up on 7 May by the parity committee had hindered negotiations, and finally, that the National Police did not exist in a world apart and that the situation applied to them as well as to other categories of government workers. There followed the presentation of a modified plan providing for the commitment of 283 million francs in 2 years.

While the noncommissioned officers (sergeants and chief sergeants) obtain practically what they want, except for the creation of a step corresponding to the rank of adjutant in the army, policemen are seeing the development of their career lengthened by 2 years (from 20.5 to 22.5 years), while that of the gendarmes is reduced by an equal amount (from 23.5 to 21.5 years), and the reform will result in an actual reduction in rank at certain levels.

Policemen are not obtaining the index reclassifications they expected. As for inspectors and commissioners, they receive only an "annual command bonus" ranging between 2,400 and 4,800 francs and payable effective 1 January 1977. This is compensation that could, according to the CGT, appear to be a "loyalty bonus" in certain cases.

The agitation among police officers is not simply due to the material dissatisfaction of personnel. More and more government employees are coming to believe that under the guise of an a priori and purely index reform, the government is beginning to bring into question the conceptions of the police that have heretofore prevailed in France by a modification of the existing balance between the essentially military police (National Gendarmerie) and the civilian National Police. "They are beginning to pit an 'elitist' police without any right of expression against a 'minor' police offering only limited guarantees to the regime," Bernard Deleplace, assistant secretary general of the FSPP, recently stated.

The tract handed out on Wednesday by inspectors to the population emphasizes these "concerns with regard to institutions," specifying that "the equilibrium of the institutions prohibits making the careers of civil servants

who are responsible for safeguarding public peace inferior compared with those of members of the gendarmerie, or else the sword would prevail over the judicial gown and the municipal sash, which is not in the republican tradition. Our fight is therefore also the fight of citizens anxious to preserve the foundations of democracy."

This "lowering" compared with military "rivals" strengthens the feeling among many that the police have been abandoned by a regime they have greatly served. The prospect of the coming meeting of an interministerial commission (finance, justice, civil service, interior) aimed at reforming the police structures and corps does not reassure them, especially civil servants threatened with a "sectorization" of the designation of judicial police officer (OPJ), which would in the end lead, through an expansion of personnel, to a veritable hierarchization of the OPJ contrary to current provisions of the Code of Penal Procedure. All of these uncertainties have engendered deep bitterness, sometimes going as far as ideas of uprisings.

On 2 October, an anonymous group of inspectors and investigators sent a letter to the minister of interior, saying that believing themselves to have been "betrayed by the government," they have "decided to help leftist groups in their march toward power." "In order to do so," they write, "we shall utilize the channel of general information in which we have many colleagues who share our view. The process followed will consist of anonymously transmitting to leftist parties any information, syntheses and studies worked out by central, regional and departmental services, as well as directives, instructions and requests from the Ministry of Interior and prefects. At the same time, cautious and timid cooperation with majority parties will be the rule."

The determination of personnel is met by that of the administration. Director general Pandraud sent to the directors of regional judicial police departments, regional and departmental directors of general information, departmental directors of urban police and the head of the air and border police department two telegrams, one of which had to do with the "day of reflection" of the inspectors and the other with the participation of policemen in the 7 October demonstration in Paris. In the former, Pandraud reminds officials of "the sense of their mission of the National Police and their professional obligations": helping to maintain public order, the duty to aid any person in danger, and so on. He adds: "A member of the National Police in active service must at all times, whether or not he is on duty, abstain from any public act or remarks that might bring discredit to the corps to which he belongs and from disturbing public order. As a result, on 6 October, any failure to meet the urgent and necessary security needs of the population will not be allowed." Pandraud asks recipients of the telegram to inform him of any "specific case of a refusal to discharge the above obligations."

With regard to the future participants in the 7 October demonstration, the director general of the National Police is even more threatening: "Most of these actions will be contrary to the obligations of the code governing members of the active departments of the National Police. If any personnel in

your departments should participate in these actions, you will inform me by telegram on the evening of 7 October of their names, registration numbers and assignments." Learning of this order, the General Federation of CGT National Police Unions protested against "this warning, which is a serious attack on the union rights of policemen, and the only response to this attempt at intimidation on the part of the Ministry of Interior is the massive participation of police officers in the day of 7 October, acting in a manner in keeping with existing statutory rules." As for Jean Chaunac, secretary general of the FSPP, he stated on 5 October: "We prefer to have policemen who demonstrate and demand their rights to officers who are panders and the members of dubious hotbeds of intrigue."

Breaking Union Front

The firmness of the administration conceals, if not a determination to go so far as the use of force, then at least a desire to break the union front, which, despite existing restrictions on rights within the police, nevertheless represents a substantial obstacle to the views of police leaders. The Autonomous Police Union Federation in particular, despite internal weaknesses that sometimes paralyze it, is a matter of concern because of its size (over 50,000 members) and because of its often hard options. At Place Beauvau, it is no secret that the disappearance of the Federation would singularly strengthen the position of the administration with regard to the unions.

In the plan presented on 23 September by Pandraud, the dose of "favors" appears to be too subtle to be a mere accident. Playing on half-satisfactions and disappointments, the "tokenism" of the administration has fatally led personnel to battle in a scattered fashion. The inspectors movement does not take place on the same day as that of the police officers and takes on a different form: Within the Autonomous Federation itself, divergencies have appeared concerning the timeliness of an action. Its Parisian union alone gave the go-ahead on participation in the 7 October workers strike. The unions of provincial personnel (National Union of Uniformed Personnel) and the CRS [Republican Security Companies] (independent and professional national union), while declaring themselves to be "supporters of the other categories of workers in the public and private sectors," are not joining a movement they believe to be politicized. As for the officers (National Union of Officers and Commanding Officers), they prefer to wage categorical action with the rival organization (Union of Officers and Commanding Officers) which it had openly criticized only a short time ago. Sectorial interests seem to prevail over common concerns, threatening a unity that has always been extremely fragile. In presenting its curtailed plan to reform police careers, the administration was perhaps trying to do more than merely achieve savings.

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FRANCE

FOREIGN ORDERS FOR FRENCH AVIATION MATERIALS NOTICEABLY FEWER

Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Oct 76 p 40

[Text] The French aeronautic construction industry is experiencing an appreciable drop in the amount of foreign orders for civilian and military equipment. According to statistics from the Aeronautic and Space Industries Group (GIFAS), which is the employers union of the private and nationalized aerospace industry, for the first 9 months of the year, France registered foreign orders totaling some 5.9 billion francs, while the amount was 7 billion francs for the same period in 1975.

These statistics are given in current francs. Expressed in constant francs, the amount of foreign orders for the first 9 months of 1976 is 5.3 billion francs, or a decrease on the order of 24.3 percent compared with the first 9 months of last year.

It would appear that the drop is due to a settling down of the civilian market, but also to the decision made by several foreign customers to postpone the signing of military contracts expected for 1976. While helicopters and tactical missiles of the National Industrial Aerospace Company (SNIAS) have continued to sell abroad, orders for Mirage airplanes have stood still.

In fact, to date, Spain, Morocco and Gabon have been the only countries this year to order fighter planes from France. Spain decided to buy nine Mirage F-1 interceptors, which join the 15 planes already ordered. Gabon will receive five Mirage III fighter bombers.

For its part, Morocco let it be known at the beginning of this year that it would purchase 25 Mirage F-1 interceptors. The contract, concluded today, was under discussion for several months. The Moroccan air force planned to order about 50 additional Mirage F-1's, but the agreement has yet to be finalized, as is the case with the future purchase of Alpha Jet trainers.

Iraq plans to purchase 72 Mirage F-1 interceptors. Contrary to certain rumors, negotiations have not yet officially led to the signing of a final contract since France also wants to sell land weapons and Corvettes to Iraq. Discussions continue between the two countries concerning the overall transaction and France hopes in this way to obtain guarantees from Iraq concerning the regularity of its oil supply. Contracts could be signed before the end of the year.

FRANCE

BRIEFS

ALL-POINTS DEFENSE--Brest--Speaking in Brest on Saturday, 9 October, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, described national defense problems in a city whose economy is particularly sensitive to the amount of military credits due to the presence of the arsenal. Marchais said that the French Communist Party would continue to act for nuclear disarmament, not only in France but throughout the world, "because on the one hand, nuclear weapons are tools of mass destruction whose use would lead to the extermination of entire populations, and second, because they cost our people very dearly, just as they do all nations." However, he added, "France needs a national defense ensuring its security against any aggressor -- that is, an all-points defense. We are all the more attached to it because currently existing techniques make it possible. We are also worried," he said, "because by transforming nuclear weapons of dissuasion into a tool used to provoke nuclear war, current military policy presents a definite risk for France's security and world peace." According to the secretary general of the French Communist Party, national independence is incompatible with "the manufacture of armaments at the European level to the detriment of the technical and human potential of our arsenals." Marchais condemned the fact that "the law of military programming will entail a 20-percent drop in the activity of arsenals." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Oct 76 p 14] 11,464

CSO: 3100

ITALY

PCI DOCUMENT ON GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 Oct 76 pp 1, 16

[PCI Directorate Resolution: "United Push To Force Economy's Revitalization"]

[Text] Inflation is the most serious danger to the masses. Investments, jobs, consumer goods selection, restoration of public structures, fairness in taxation, strictness in expenditures. Tough clash with those who oppose all change.

The PCI Directorate has approved the following resolution.

The latest events on the monetary scene once again dramatically attracted the attention of all Italians to the seriousness of the situation and the depth of the crisis.

Behind that crisis are those structural facts of life which we have scored many times in the past: the serious distortions in the type of development and the basic errors in the economic policies of these past decades; the refusal and inability of the leading classes and the government to tackle in an organized manner the ever more serious problems of the South, of agriculture, of industrial development itself, as well as the problems of government reform, of public administration, and the education system; the progressive decline in production investments; impetus toward forms of consumption which are increasingly in conflict with the requirements of society's healthy and balanced growth (an impetus which has been nurtured through specific political decisions); the spread--throughout the long period of Christian Democratic control--of elements of chaos and irresponsibility in the management of public finances, the spread, particularly, of patronage policies and corporative concessions which gave rise to that "tax jungle" which today represents one of the most serious factors of social deformation and tension.

But there were facts of another nature which helped bring about the monetary tempest of recent days: speculative operations, first of all--tied to the growing imbalances in relationships between capitalist currencies and economies--together with the impetus from those economic and political

forces which now openly point toward a massive devaluation of the lira in order to give our economy's old growth mechanism some air. One cannot help but notice the presence, among these forces, of those who are maneuvering in an effort to reverse the political situation which resulted from the 20 June elections and from the ensuing events.

All democratic forces must act together at this grave moment with a sense of responsibility but with great determination in order to frustrate these plans, in order to defeat these varied thrusts and to overcome the difficulties of the moment in the interest of the country. The PCI Directorate believes that the central and urgent problem during this phase in the nation's life is the problem of launching an effort to promote the recovery and revitalization of the economy, of public finances and of the State which would also lead to a reduction in the balance of payments deficit and the degree of subordination of Italy's national development of foreign connections; [the Directorate feels] that the most serious danger is represented by the absence of this immediate and rigorous commitment toward recovery and by inflation which, in a short span of time, could become a runaway and uncontrollable inflation. If this should happen, the damage that would in this manner be inflicted upon the poorest segment of the population--workers on a fixed income, savings depositors--would be incalculable. The democratic system itself would be in grave danger. The political situation would be turned upsidedown as a result and this would also apply to the unity-oriented processes promoted by the 20 June vote. The very autonomy of national policy would be in doubt. Forestalling such a calamity for Italy, a goal toward which the politically most backward forces and the economic forces which are most blind to the national interest are working--is today the primary mission of the Italian working people, the workers, and all democrats. Once again, as at other moments in the country's history, it is primarily up to the workers--in close union with the most lively forces of culture and with all of the healthy forces in the nation's society--to work with energy, with impetus, and with political intelligence, in order to save Italy, and through the necessary transformations, to open up prospects for economic, social, and political progress.

The PCI has for a long time been denouncing the seriousness of the country's crisis. It did so also during the election campaign, talking the plain language of truth to the voters. Because of this position and because of this coherent attitude, the communists point up the need for strongly criticizing those who, in recent weeks, once again promoted irresponsible optimism on the state of the Italian economy, concealing or underestimating the limitations and contradictions in the production upswing which is now underway. This tremendous irresponsibility was not challenged by the Andreotti Administration, except during the last few days, in connection with the need for drastic measures which that administration has now been forced to take. The awareness of the masses as to the seriousness of the crisis instead is the first and indispensable conditions if we are to have a serious start on a new tack.

Italy can emerge from this crisis, it can liberate itself from the spiral of brief recovery from bouts with fever, followed by abrupt relapses, which has such negative consequences on the workers and the country and which is already leading toward a decline in Italy's international position. But the

workers, all citizens, and the democratic political forces must have a clear understanding as to the road to be followed. It is necessary to push toward a new type of development for the economy and society and hence a new order or priorities in the decisions of the public powers, a strong expansion of productive investments and an adequate selection of forms of consumption so as to broaden social forms of consumption. At the same time it is necessary to prevent the success of the plans of those domestic and international forces which seek to reverse the new political situation that came about in Italy after the 15 June 1975 and the 20 June 1976 elections, a situation which has opened up a new phase that is more favorable to the democratic movement and to the workers, a situation which has already been expressed in so many new realities and unity-oriented experiences on the regional and local levels. It is necessary to fight to make sure that the Andreotti administration will keep fully in force the commitments assumed before Parliament and will, in a fair manner and with the necessary urgency, tackle at least the principal and most pressing problems of the country. At the same time it is necessary to work in Parliament, in all of the elected assemblies, in the factories, in the schools, in the rural areas, in all society, to ensure the advance--with the necessary speed--of those basic unity-oriented processes which can open the way to the prospects of a government based on the unity of all democratic forces.

Within this framework and in the current situation, the PCI leadership believes that some emergency measures should be adopted in order to prevent the further fall of the lira and to strike a first blow in an effort to stop inflation. But these measures would not be sufficient and they would even turn out to be useless and damaging if they were not part of a policy of support and revival--on new foundations--of investments and employment; of the economy's structural renewal; of the recovery of those public structures whose confusion and disorder constitute the source of inflation and crises; of the transformation of the education system.

Such a policy would be aimed at provisions similar to those already announced in connection with industrial conversion, in connection with the implementation of the law on the South, the agriculture-food plan, youth employment, housing construction, and the reorganization and democratic control of government participation, the recovery and reform of local finances, the reform of the public administration and the implementation of the law calling for the transfer of powers to the regions. The communists will gradually express their judgment on the proposals which the administration will submit to Parliament and, based on an understanding with other democratic forces, they will work for all of the modifications which may become necessary with respect to these proposals.

The communists have for years been asserting the need for a tough and prolonged effort by the Italian people to fight inflation and to get out of this crisis. There can be no doubt that we now need great rigor in the use of public money, a restoration of economic and political life, a new way of governing which will be authentically democratic. This is indispensable in order to strike at parasitism and privileges and also to isolate and defeat, among labor, any attempt at corporative entrenchment and individualistic retreat, any decline in the strength of idealistic and moral fiber, any

egotism; this is indispensable so that all of the country's healthy energies, primarily those of the working people and the workers as such, may unfold as part of a grand democratic and national drive aimed at positively overcoming the crisis in all of its aspects. This push is necessary today also in order to counter a great national tragedy, such as the one in Friuli, to give those hard-hit people every necessary assistance and rapidly, as soon as possible, to start the reconstruction effort in that region.

The communists are therefore fighting for a policy of recovery which is bound to involve also the balance sheets and the management procedures of the public service companies. In connection with the rate schedules and government prices, the communists emphasize that a commitment of the government is necessary in order broadly to inform public opinion on the basis of adequate documentation and in order preventively to consult Parliament. This is not an effort to upset or confuse the tasks and powers of the Executive Branch, on the one hand, and the parliamentary assemblies, on the other hand; instead, it is an effort to seek--as is necessary--the broadest base of consensus for measures aimed at influencing also the income and the consumption of the workers. The confrontation in Parliament must tell us which rate schedules must objectively be increased, in relation to the conditions connected with the balance sheet, with the investment requirements of the public service companies, and with the general decisions to be made in the field of economic policy and social consumption; but every increase must be based on differentiated social criteria aimed at safeguarding the interests of the less well-off strata and must instead be tied to specific commitments toward the recovery of the individual companies, the elimination of waste and management errors, and the development of new policies, such as the energy policy and the public transportation policy. The communists are ready to respond to the government's proposals with positions of their own and, if necessary, with specific counterproposals.

The problem of holding the deficit in the public sector down and the problem of financing an investment policy however calls for short-term decisions also in the field of taxation and public expenditure. Action and specific results in the field of the fight against tax evasion above all--in combination also with an effective struggle against speculation which leads to the continual and intolerable rise in prices and in the cost of living--as well as courageous decisions aimed at cutting superfluous or nonessential expenditures, these constitute evidence which the government must supply, that is, evidence to the effect that it really wants to move toward greater social justice and toward real moral recovery in the management of public affairs.

Regarding the consumption of some basic imported items, the communists emphasize the validity of their position on the price of gasoline, although they do reserve themselves the right to check on the results of the ministerial investigation pertaining to the implementation of the delegation of powers for the establishment of the double market and the evaluation of possible alternate solutions; and they alert the government to the need for negotiating, without further delay, with the EEC on measures aimed at

supplying Italy with reasonably priced meat and encouraging the development of livestock production.

With respect to the complex program of the sliding scale, the PCI Directorate believes it necessary that solutions be developed which would give greater protection to the lowest incomes, with the establishment of a gradually decreasing rate for higher incomes, so as to contribute to the reduction in inflationary tension.

The possible inflationary and deflationary effects of all of the measures under discussion today will be carefully evaluated. It is necessary carefully to dose this intervention so that the indispensable and urgent action of containing and reducing the rate of inflation will not lead to a severe recession. For this purpose it is of decisive importance to mobilize all resources now available for investment on the basis of laws and allocations already approved, on the national as well as the regional and local levels, and with determination to proceed to the presentation--within the deadlines established by the administration itself--of new laws and measures aimed at the revival and orientation of investments and the increase in employment. This is the way we can emerge from the evil contradictions of the economic policy pursued in the past by governments directed by Christian Democrats; today once again there is underway a tough clash between the forces which oppose any substantial change in the country's growth rate and in the management of the national economy, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, forces which--in the name of the real interests of the popular masses and the nation and for the purpose of guaranteeing a decisive upswing in the general productivity of the production system--are fighting for a new policy of planned economic development which will find the democratic public powers assuming a correct guiding function while the worker organizations would actively intervene on every level in the economic policy decisions. This clash clearly brings out the limitations of the present administration. The PCI Directorate stresses its profound conviction that the trials and problems of the coming weeks and coming months can be positively coped with only through a search for a broader consensus in Parliament and throughout the country in support of a policy of revitalization, at the very moment when the PCI confirms its commitment to participate constructively, amid full autonomy, in the confrontation which has arisen in the elective assemblies, at the moment when it reasserts the full validity of the prospects of organizational collaboration among all democratic forces, of effective participation of the communists in the country's political leadership.

5058
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NETHERLANDS

NEW DUTCH COALITION IN ELECTION

ARP, CHU Agree on Joint Candidate List

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 27 Sep 76 p 1

[Text] The Hague, 27 September--The party council of the ARP [Antirevolutionary Party] and the union council of the CHU [Christian Historical Union] have both agreed, by a large majority, to a CDA [probably Christelijke Democratische Associatie; Christian Democratic Association -- coalition KVP [Catholic People's Party]-ARP-CHU] candidate list for the 1977 House elections. The KVP had adopted this earlier. During a busy political weekend, decisions were also made on the nomination of people to head the list: the PvdA [Labor Party] party council unanimously chose Den Uyl, the core group of the PPR [Political Party of Radicals] will suggest party chairman Ria Beckers to the PPR congress and the union council of the CHU chose their parliamentary party leader, Kruisinga, to be first man at the upcoming elections.

The ARP party council made its CDA decision over the objections of parliamentary party leader Aantjes, with 194 votes in favor, 33 against, and 1 abstention. The vote within the union council was 55-3.

It is to be noted that the union council also agreed on a CDA declaration of intent, to be made before the elections, on the most desirable government partner (the ARP and the KVP have long been in favor of this). According to the union council, such a declaration of intent should not endanger the identity of the CDA.

The CDA parties are still divided as to whether a decision needs to be made on having just one person head the CDA list or three.

The KVP and the CHU want only one person to head the list. Aantjes favors either a confessional minister (KVP Ministers Lubbers or Van Agt) or the three current parliamentary party leaders of the KVP, the ARP and the CHU together.

ARP chairman De Boer, however, has spoken out against such a triple list leader as well as against any one of those three by himself.

On the KRO [Catholic Broadcasting Association] program "Brandpunt," Van Agt, Lubbers and Andriessen all expressed their preference, on certain conditions, for continued cooperation with the PvdA in the next administration.

According to Lubbers, what is required is the formulation of a good program and good agreements with the socialists. Andriessen again made such an agreement dependent on the PvdA's willingness to look for more extensive government policy limitations in the interest of job opportunities.

Together with Andriessen (and in an earlier statement KVP chairman Vergeer), Van Agt thought that if the CDA were to become the largest party, it should also produce the prime minister. If Den Uyl were to become prime minister again, this would call for the need of "a seat or something" for the CDA in the next administration, said Van Agt.

Andriessen was the only one who, if requested, would be willing to head a CDA list. Lubbers: "I would like to say: bootmaker, stick to your last" -- and Van Agt -- "I do not consider myself to be the best man by far" -- said it did not appeal to them.

PvdA

At the PvdA party council, Prime Minister Den Uyl came out in favor of continued cooperation with the KVP and the ARP; in this context he mentioned neither the CDA nor the CHU.

Parliamentary party leader Van Thijn was not so sure about all this. He at least asked for further clarifications from the KVP, especially if parliament is going to deal with reform measures such as the bills concerning the sharing of capital gains, works councils, land policy and the memorandum on structural reform of the Dutch economy.

Party chairman Ien van den Heuvel pleaded in favor of a second administration headed by Den Uyl.

Prime Minister Favors Cooperation With CDA

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 27 Sep 76 p 3

[Text] Amsterdam, 27 September--Prime Minister Den Uyl has called for continued cooperation between progressives and christian democrats to make a progressive policy possible. At the meeting of the PvdA party council, which Saturday appointed him by acclamation as head of the candidate list, the prime minister pleaded in favor of laying the foundation for the continuation of a progressive administration. He recognized that oppositions have occurred within the present administration; however, the administration has always managed to find solutions -- at critical moments there was unity with the KVP and the ARP.

According to Den Uyl, we are out to win the conflict; opponents do not need to be smashed but convinced. He had some very sharp words for the program of the VVD [People's Party for Freedom and Democracy], "an undisguised appeal to group interests," aimed at "short lived material enrichment." He called unpatriotic the tendency to invest capital abroad.

The minister said he had never tried to hide the fact that a democratic policy means working with small margins. He answered the question of whether fundamental social changes are impossible by noting that a number of small steps taken together do lead to such changes.

Although he did not want to turn the work of "this first progressive administration" into a "heroic story," he did point out that it had managed to break through firmly rooted relationships and had become the common man's administration.

Even though there is less to divide now, the administration remains loyal to its starting points. They have resigned themselves to 150,000 unemployed by 1980, even though the creation of new jobs will require enormous efforts. The administration gives priority to public expenditures which can be "directed" with the support of parliament. Dne Uyl made an appeal to the solidarity of the workers to accept wage limitations in the interest of a distribution of labor which would provide jobs for more people.

Toward a Climax

The parliamentary party leader in the House, Van Thijn, spoke about the desirability of a job plan. As far as the actual relationships between the government parties are concerned, he noted that it was necessary to ask the question whether it would be possible to go on if the four point reform package (sharing of capital gains, new style works councils, memorandum on economic structure and land policy) were to fall apart.

He called the vacillation concerning the VAD [expansion unknown] damaging to the economy: some clarification is needed here.

According to the parliamentary party leader we are headed for a climax. He thought that if we want war with the administration, if we undermine the administration's plans, then we will have to change our tune. He also warned against a feeling of malaise.

Party chairman Mrs C. van den Heuvel-de Blank thought it was understandable that the present mood within the PvdA is not exuberant: some members are disappointed about the opportunities to achieve real social changes.

Motions

It is imperative that the PvdA wants to govern, but not at any cost: it should want to govern if there is something to govern for, "if -- in the

first place -- the voters indicate on 25 May that they are voting for the policy which our party represents. If, in other words, on 25 May the political relationships in our country do not change to such an extent that the opportunity to govern from the left is endangered."

According to Mrs van den Heuvel, the nomination of Den Uyl to head the list also implies that, if the PvdA wants to govern, Den Uyl becomes candidate to be prime minister in the next administration.

The party council passed several motions. One motion noted and approved the fact that the government's proposals for 1977 stand by the idea of a close relationship between socio-economic policy and proposals aimed at the reform society, but, at the same time, added that if the present VAD proposals cannot be achieved, a further continuation of the present government coalition would be unacceptable.

Another motion called for the law on investment accounts to go into effect at the latest on 1 April 1977.

8463
CSO: 3105

NETHERLANDS

DUTCH FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSED

Government's Foreign Policy Objectives Moderate

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 Sep 76 p 17

[Text] The government is well aware that the opportunities which are open to the Netherlands "to influence large and important international developments, are limited." The vision behind its foreign policy is directed toward the maintenance and promotion of peace, security, a just distribution of prosperity in the world, legal order in the world and respect for the fundamental rights of man.

The foreign affairs officials wrote that, with regard to the many important problems which occur in the world, we have to keep in mind "that to be able to take any kind of positive action, a country such as ours is practically always dependent on the approval and cooperation of other countries. This does not mean, however, that the Dutch vision is of no consequence."

Narrow Margins

"The situation in South Africa is still very alarming. The Netherlands will continue to work actively for a just and righteous solution to the acute problems facing these regions." There are going to be contributions for humanitarian aid.

The explanatory statement noted increased interest within the Netherlands in foreign policy problems. This public interest, however, carries with it the possibility that Dutch interests could be damaged from abroad. "We are really talking of narrow margins in the area of foreign policy," said the minister of foreign affairs.

The government still believes that structural reforms in international economic relations are "unavoidable" if the aim of a more just distribution of prosperity in the world is to be seriously pursued. There are doubts concerning the execution of the Helsinki agreements on detente. Notwithstanding the government's reservations, there is a need to strive for better relations with the countries of Eastern Europe.

The government hopes that the Cuban forces in Angola will be called back shortly and that they will not be used for action in neighboring countries.

NATO

According to the government, NATO remains the "best guarantee of the continued security of Western Europe." At the same time, NATO represents the best starting point for the pursuit of a better understanding with the countries of Eastern Europe. NATO will continue to be used as instrument for the safeguarding of western security and the promotion of detente between East and West.

EC

During the Dutch presidency of the EC, the government will call special attention to the need for further development of internal policy. However, this is not expected to produce any results in the short term.

Cooperation within the so-called EPS [Europese politieke samenwerking; European Political Cooperation] context does not imply that the Netherlands has to abandon fundamentally national points of view. Besides, it will become increasingly impossible to solve foreign policy questions on a national level. Minister Van der Stoep added that "a really common European contribution to the solution of important international problems will only be possible if instruments to that end are created on a European level." In this regard, he considers that democratic control is "obviously a compelling condition."

Government Publishes 1977 Development Aid Budget

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 Sep 76 p 17

[Text] The government has set aside upward of 3 billion guilders for development cooperation in 1977, an increase of 200 million guilders over 1976. As appears from the explanatory statement to next year's budget, the government thinks that this policy area "has lost none of its urgency." Therefore, it is maintaining the level of the previously agreed upon 1.5 percent of the national income.

This amounts to approximately 0.75 percent gross, a standard which has been agreed upon internationally and has been reached only by Sweden and the Netherlands. The government is aware that this represents a "real sacrifice for the Dutch people," which "should be valued all the more" because of the present situation of economic recession and high unemployment.

Minister Pronk has had to go along with a substantial increase, of nearly 370 million guilders in 1976 to 480 million guilders, for items which do not directly relate to development cooperation, such as aid to people from Surinam. The total sum of 131 million guilders, set aside to absorb these

items, also includes social security payments to Surinamese living in our country. The rent subsidy item, which is not considered to be pure aid either, has gone up from 35 to 63 million guilders.

Minister Pronk will be able to spend 140 million guilders more than last year on direct aid, the so-called ODA [Official Development Aid]. He is planning to spend these extra million primarily on bilateral aid, research and educational projects and on aid to the Netherlands Antilles (155 million guilders).

Different Emphasis

In addition to the policy of providing aid to countries with the greatest potential for development, which has been followed up to now and through which 17 countries were able to rely on our special aid, more aid will be spent outside those countries "within the framework of the program to alleviate the immediate needs of the poorest countries and groups of people." Such a shift in emphasis, said Minister Pronk in the statement, "does justice to the observation that the poorest people do not live only in countries with the greatest potential for development. It could even be said that relatively more poor people live in countries which fulfil less well the Dutch selection criterion of requiring a policy which will benefit the whole population."

Therefore, the number of countries with the greatest potential for development will not be expanded. In the future, more stress will be put on aid to attain a series of goals in developing countries than on official aid from country to country, which generally does not reach the poorest people.

With the help of joint financing organizations, such as CEBEMO [expansion unknown], ICCO [expansion unknown] and NOVIB [expansion unknown] (respectively catholic, protestant and non-affiliated), the very poorest in countries where the government does not manage to achieve its goals, such as Chile, will receive aid.

The memorandum on bilateral development cooperation, which had already been announced before the summer recess, has been added to the budget, with the subheading "for the quality of Dutch aid."

This memorandum goes into great detail about the selection of assistance channels (in some cases outside the government and the embassy), the sending of experts and volunteers, the joint financing of private development projects, cooperation with business and industry and the promotion of international education.

Now that the economic situation in our own country is not rosy, the government does not want to cut back aid any further than has been internationally agreed upon, i.e. that developing countries are required to spend the largest part of the Dutch loans in our country.

The government believes that business and industry have an important task to fulfil in the pursuit of a new economic order and the achievement of the goal of increasing the share of the developing countries in world industrial production to one quarter by the year 2000. Cooperation in the execution stage will be improved by the new method which involves the sending of information bulletins concerning approved projects to business and industry, immediately following the expenditure consultations. The bill concerning the conversion of the FMO [Financieringsmaatschappij voor ontwikkelingslanden; Finance Corporation for Developing Countries], which has been introduced in parliament, will provide better assurance that FMO projects will benefit the development of the countries involved.

Direct aid in cases of emergency is being reduced by 40 million guilders since the various international funds which are supposed to take care of this "have not or have barely materialized."

8463

CSO: 3105

NETHERLANDS

COMMUNIST MP IN SECOND CHAMBER PRESIDIUUM

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 23 Sep 76 p 3

[Unattributed article: "CPN in House Presidium"]

[Text] The Hague, 23 September--For the first time, the CPN [Communist Party of the Netherlands] has captured a seat in the presidium of the House. With 59 out of 111 votes, Mr W.F.H. van het Schip has been named fifth vice president of the House. He thus took over the sixth seat in the presidium from D.F. van der Mei (CHU [Christian Historical Union]) whose parliamentary party, due to the fact that Mr Huijssen became an independent representative, has, since spring, counted one member less than the CPN.

During the new parliamentary session, the presidium of the House will consist of: 1. A. Vondeling (PvdA [Labor Party]); 2. C.F. Kleisterlee (KVP [Catholic People's Party]); 3. F. Portheine (VVD [People's Party for Freedom and Democracy]); 4. B. Roolvink (ARP [Antirevolutionary Party]); 5. J.L.A. Jansen (PPR [Political Party of Radicals]); and 6. W.F.H. van het Schip (CPN).

By Royal Decree Mr Vondeling was again named president of the House, but at the time of the voting for the presidency he did not get the support of the CPN parliamentary party. According to their parliamentary party leader Bakker, the CPN would have preferred another PvdA member: Mr Van der Doef.

"During the past weeks, Mr Vondeling has carried on rather rudely and, to be honest, also rather stupidly against the CPN. The CPN does not expect the president of the House to be a friend of the CPN, but a president of the House should have some self-control, and he does not have that. He is someone who bears a grudge and under those circumstances it would be better to choose somebody else," said Bakker.

The voting for third place produced 28 votes for Miss Kappeyne van de Coppallo (VVD) and 82 votes for her parliamentary party colleague Portheine.

Royal Speech

This year again, as is customary, the House delegation offered the nomination for the presidency of the House to the Queen.

In his report yesterday, the chairman of the delegation, Mr Giebels (PvdA), mentioned an "animated conversation with Her Majesty." According to Mr Giebels, the Queen said she had had trouble with the length of the sentences used in the Royal speech and with the words "women's houses."

Later on, Mr Vondeling, president of the House, called these disclosures unusual: "Unusual, because I have never known this to happen before, but also because some parts of private conversations are not usually made public. Certainly not in the House and even less when the words were spoken by the inviolable head of state during an informal, sociable conversation."

8463

CSO: 3105

NETHERLANDS

DUTCH TERRORISTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Dutch Terrorist Reveals Planned Actions in Asia, Europe

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 1 Oct 76 pp 1,3

[Text] Rotterdam, 1 October--According to the Israeli newspaper YEDIOTH ACHRONOTH, 23 year old Ludwina Janssen from Breda, who was arrested last week in Israel for attempted hijacking of an airplane, has confessed that terrorist actions were being planned in Asia and Europe.

A police spokesman in Jerusalem stated this morning that the girl suspected she was pregnant by 31 year old Dutchman Marius Nieuwburg, who was arrested on Sunday in Bombay on suspicion of complicity in the hijacking plans.

A medical examination showed that there was no question of pregnancy. According to the police, Ludwina also accused the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Whadi Hadad, of having tried to rape her in the training camp at Aden.

The group to which she belonged, and which is supposed to be connected with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was to hijack an Air France plane after landing at Tel Aviv, to avoid the possibility that permission for landing would be refused.

According to the Israeli newspaper, the Dutch girl also said that Arab liaison people maintain connections with Dutch extremist groups.

The hijacking of the French plane was to have taken place on the Bombay-Tel Aviv-Paris route. The YEDIOTH ACHRONOTH reported that, in the name of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the hijackers were to demand the release of Palestinians jailed in Israel and, in case of refusal, they were to blow up the plane.

With regard to reports about a terrorist passport plot in the Netherlands, a great deal of attention is being given to the disappearance of 15 passports, 2 weeks ago.

The head of the passport office in Breda confirmed this morning that the passports had been sent to the main office in Breda on 16 September. Seven were earmarked for Oosterhout, eight for Teteringen. Both locations are close to Breda. The passports got lost on the way. Both the Ministries of Justice and of Foreign Affairs were advised of the loss, and the postal investigation service is looking into it.

The search in the Netherlands for other Dutchmen who might be working for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine is more or less at a standstill. According to a reliable source, none of the 13 or 15 Dutchmen, who have been trained for terrorist actions by the Popular Front in South Yemen, are in our country at the present time.

The inquiries are specifically directed toward members of a group which the Ministry of Justice refers to as "Red youth." This organization was abolished in 1974. Later on leftist extremist groups were formed. According to some sources, eventually an organization was built up again from "cells," recruited among the old Red youth, which would like to follow a "hard line." They might even be operating again under the name of Red youth.

One of the organizations which have sprung from the earlier Red youth is "Rode Hulp" [Red Help] in Amsterdam. A spokesman, Annie Westebring from Amsterdam, said that she doubted very much that Ludwina Janssen made any kind of confession in Israel.

Ludwina Janssen is supposed to have named 13 or 15 Dutchmen who have also put themselves in the service of the Popular Front. Annie Westebring considers it quite possible that the girl was driven to make these statements by torture or "chemical torture" or that the Israeli police already had gathered information on such organizations as the "Bredase Marxistische Scholings Kollektief" [Breda Marxist Schooling Collective] or the "Bredase Kamer Kollektief" [Breda Chamber Collective] and on this basis drafted a declaration which was attributed to Ludwina Janssen.

Annie Westebring doubts very much that Ludwina Janssen would have given in so quickly.

"Every marxist-leninist who finds himself in jail, is a political prisoner, who feels so strengthened by his political convictions that he would not simply fold during the first interrogation. There must be some trick here," said Annie Westebring. She does not exclude the possibility either that Ludwina Janssen might be a "traitor."

In the meantime, chancellor E. van Wageningen, of the Dutch embassy in Jerusalem, has visited the girl in jail and has informed her of her right to legal counsel. Ludwina Janssen is supposed to have told him that she was being treated well and that she was quite penniless.

"Rode Hulp" Denies Knowing Terrorists

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 1 Oct 76 p 3

[Text] Amsterdam, 1 October--There is no connection between "Rode Hulp" and the two Dutchmen who were arrested in Bombay and Tel Aviv on suspicion of planning to hijack an airplane. Annie Westebring, spokesman for "Rode Hulp" in Amsterdam, who denied any connections with the girl from Breda, Ludwina Janssen, and her friend Marius Nieuwburg, said she still had too little information to be able to form an opinion on them.

"Rode Hulp" is sympathetic with Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, because this marxist-leninist organization is fighting against imperialism and zionism. The PLO calls Mrs Westebring too nationalistic. Ludwina Janssen and Marius Nieuwburg are supposed to have received training in the handling of firearms and explosives at a training camp in Aden.

The only connection between the "Marxist Scholingskollektief" [Marxist Schooling Collective] to which both prisoners belonged, and "Rode Hulp" is supposed to be the fact that the "Kollektief" advertises in the paper put out by "Rode Hulp." According to Mrs Westebring, the "Kollektief" is a theoretical discussion group which occupies itself with the study of marxism and the revolutionary struggle. "Rode Hulp"'s aims go further than that.

As stated in the paper of "Rode Hulp": "Rode Hulp" is an organization which provides aid to leftist activists and revolutionaries who have come in contact with the instruments of repression in our society, or, what is even more important: who are in danger of coming into contact with them."

At her home in South Amsterdam, wall posters indicate the organizations and individuals with which Mrs Westebring and her "Rode Hulp" sympathize; the IRA provisionals, the imprisoned members of the Baader Meinhof group, the Palestinian resistance.

Go Underground

There are two kinds of solidarity. The first is what is referred to as "passive" solidarity, which consists of providing legal aid, denouncing abuses in prisons, supporting intimidated family members and distributing pamphlets and booklets.

The second kind is "active" solidarity, which refers to helping "leftist comrades" who, because of their activities, are in danger of coming into contact with the police. "Rode Hulp" provides underground addresses, money and support to enable comrades to complete their revolutionary work. "Rode Hulp" itself will never handle a gun, so said Annie Westebring, "at most a waterpistol."

Even though she refused to say whether she was investigated following the arrest of Ludwina Janssen, she claimed that she has been regularly screened by "people from the BVD [Internal Security Service] or political investigators." She has at any rate stopped using the phone "to avoid making things too easy for the police."

Although she has not been able to form an opinion yet about Ludwina Janssen's activities, Annie Westebring claimed that the hijacking of an airplane by Palestinians is not an act of terrorism, but a political act. "But you should not surmise that we are in favor of snatching away some 300 innocent passengers and sending them to their death."

If the organization to which both prisoners in Israel belong, were to ask "Rode Hulp" for political action support, this help would certainly be given, "unless it were to be proven that the girl is a traitor, in which case, of course, everything would come to a stop," said Annie Westebring.

8463

CSO: 3105

SWITZERLAND

MODERNIZATION OF DEFENSIVE WEAPONS NECESSARY

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 5 Oct 76 p 11

[Article by E.A.K.]

[Text] The weapons display and firing demonstration, organized by the officers' associations of the town of Winterthur and Zurich Canton on Saturday on the Allmend Frauenfeld, and visited by around 20,000 people, was a "demonstration" in a double sense. To begin with, it was a show in the usual framework, a display and exhibition shooting to which one has become accustomed from other military demonstrations. But it was more than that, it was also a clear notification of uneasiness, even indignation, over the gaps which have been yawning for years in our tank and antiaircraft defense, and over the sluggishness and indifference with which the responsible agencies approach the elimination of these shortcomings. The fact that after 6 years of tests on the new rocket tube Nora it was not noticed until troop tests were made that the effect of sidewind had not been taken into account, or had been insufficiently taken into account puts the scene into sharp perspective.

It is primarily due to the courageous and energetic president of the Winterthur Officers' Association that attention has been continually drawn to these gaps, already a year ago, on the occasion of the first weapons demonstration in Frauenfeld, and then with a series of lectures in his association, and now again through his idea and its persistent--successful--realization: to bring to Switzerland the most important available antitank and antiaircraft weapons in the Western World and to have them demonstrated, so that members of parliament and the interested public would not be referred one-sidedly only to information from the Bundeshaus and the press, but would know the alternative possibilities from having seen them with their own eyes. It is testimony to the good spirit in the aforementioned officers' associations that their boards spontaneously stood behind their comrade, Captain W. Bischofsberger, and helped him to organize the great show. If the EMD [Federal Military Department] is allowed to carry out evaluations with the exclusion of the public (and that means: continuing without the participation of militia officers, who at the present time are brought in only in the last stage, in troop tests), then one must resort to private means in order to inform a wider circle.

The sense and purpose of these efforts is not denigrating criticism or stubborn self-righteousness, but the best possible armament for man and army in time of need. It is not our bodies that can halt an enemy attacking with tanks and aircraft, but our fire, solely and alone, that is our shells, grenades, bombs, and mines, and in order to lay a sufficient fire on any enemy, numerous and effective weapons are required. Our armament must be increased under the motto: money saves blood. After survival is declared to be one of the most important principles of security policy, this principle must logically find its application to the army as well.

A Representative Show

The weapons show on the Allmend was representative not only from the standpoint of the objects displayed, but also from the standpoint of the visitors: 50 members of parliament were present with Federal President R. Gnaegi, members of the government from the host and other cantons, corps commander K. Bolliger and 15 division commanders (the current and the designated chief of staff and the commander of Field Army Corps 4 were absent) and many other high officers and officials from the Military Department. The public showed up in surprising numbers: a vast number came in automobiles, others by bus, by train, also on foot, mostly whole families, young and old, armed with binoculars, cameras and movie cameras, and mostly embellished with additional explanations and remarks by the head of the family.

Let There Be Antitank Weapons

The antitank display showed first of all three variations of the rocket tube: the not yet fully perfected Nora system, the German "Armbrust" (range of weapon, 300 m) and the Swedish Carl Gustaf (a rocket tube, which, with a caliber of 84 mm can be used either as an antitank weapon with a maximum range of 700 meters or as an "infantry cannon" with shells up to 1,000 meters). Carl Gustaf was introduced to Sweden, the Federal Republic, Great Britain, Canada and other countries, actually about 10 years ago. First generation guided antitank weapons, such as we possess in the Swedish Bantam, were no longer exhibited. In contrast the American firm McDonnell Douglas showed the second generation guided weapon "Dragon," which, with its good effect, range to 1,000 meters and easy handling is contemplated for procurement, but will not be delivered until the early eighties. In addition Euromissile, a German-French company for joint production, provided a look at its light (Milan) and heavy (Hot) antitank weapons, the latter intended for antitank use in armored units or from helicopters. Unfortunately missing was the American TOW system, with which the Israelis are said to have achieved phenomenal successful kill rates in the Yom-Kippur War and which has also been introduced in several European armies, for example the Bundeswehr. Like Hot, it has a range of several kilometers. The possibility of keeping up, to a certain extent, with the technical development in the field of vital antitank weapons, would appear to exist. Would Parliament say no to it? And is it not time for the Federal Council to take into consideration the gaps in our antitank defense?

Antiaircraft

With regard to antiaircraft weapons both of the new guided systems, Roland (German-French) and Rapier (British) were of interest; both are still being evaluated for possible procurement, both very mobile and suited to the protection of motorized units, and Rapier moreover to the defense of airfields, infantry, and targets. Furthermore the one-man Blowpipe weapon (British) and the three-man BRS-70 from Sweden were to be seen; the GRD [Group for Armament Services] is also participating in the development of the latter. It is technically far advanced, but too heavy and immobile for the lower echelons (company and battalion); it also becomes completely effective only if many of them are coupled with a central radar, which provides no solution for the decentralized antiaircraft problem of the infantry. The Skyguard system with 35 mm antiaircraft cannon and the antiaircraft tank of Oerlikon-Contraves were also represented.

Helicopters

Of the three helicopters the light multipurpose helicopter BO 105 (Messerschmidt-Boelkow), with its synthetic rotor blades and the medium heavy Puma SA-300L transport helicopter (France) aroused the greatest interest. The former displayed breakneck manageability, while the latter demonstrated maneuverability in the terrain and its carrying capacity. The Puma duly underwent a complete evaluation in Switzerland and was rated good, but was unfortunately rejected by the top command of the Mountain Army Corps. It is now available in a quantity of 800--in other armies. It has 21 seats for soldiers or carries up to 3.4 tons outside cargo at speeds of 310 km/h. The light helicopter Gazelle-SA 342 L (France) is likewise extremely manageable. It can carry up to 6 Hot guided antitank weapons; the hit probability is given as 95 percent. The demonstration with rocket firing showed excessive dispersion.

Armored Vehicles

In the field of armored vehicles the demonstration provided the rare picture of a tank attack with a dozen Centurions carried out by the Pz.Kp. I/16. [Tank Company I/16]. It had been released a week before from the military district; the 60 men had nevertheless of their own free will declared themselves ready to return again on this Saturday "to break a lance" for the modernization of the tank weapon. This willingness of the troops prompted heavy applause from the masses of onlookers. The armament services group displayed the 68 tank in the improved version, and the M-113 armored personnel carrier in the 1973 version with Sweden turret and 20 mm Venom cannon. Along with the antiaircraft Gepard tank on Leopard chassis various tracked and wheeled vehicles of the Swiss Mowag firm were displayed, equipped with Hot antitank weapons or with rocket and cannon models of Oerlikon-Contraves. Mowag's Piranha wheeled personnel carriers especially have reached a noteworthy state; developments abroad with new-type wheeled tanks (low-pressure tires and guided vehicles) are moving in the same direction, where terrain trafficability scarcely seems to suffer. The new minethrowers of our army were also displayed and demonstrated, and then infantry weapons, especially a new automatic rifle of the

SIG and British night sighting and aiming devices were represented. The new Lyran mine-thrower for battlefield illumination on the 68 tank was also shown and a fire control device for the artillery by Contraves.

The fliers stood out brilliantly in the demonstration. The "Patrouille Suisse" showed their good weather program in a fine light rain in perfect execution and won spontaneous applause. For their part, the combat fliers in Hunters and Mirages achieved shooting and bombing results of astounding precision.

In the pleasantly warm fall weather it was possible to run the demonstration without a hitch. In addition to Captain W. Bischofsberger, Major Peter Keller, president of the Zurich Cantonal Officers' Association, also spoke to urge vigilance in the armament sector. The demonstration left a lasting impression on all who were present. If this echo leads to reflection and then to deeds, it will have achieved its goal.

6108

CSO: 3103

TURKEY

ARMY TO PROCURE NEW ARMS FROM GDR

Istanbul BAYRAM in Turkish 27 Sep 76 pp 1, 11

[Text] Ankara (AKAJANS) - Talks held with Federal Germany about augmentation of the Turkish armed forces with new and modern weapons have had a positive outcome.

Agreement was reached in the talks on the purchase of Leopard tanks and a project for construction in Turkey, the Alpha-jet aircraft project, modernization of tanks now owned by the Turkish armed forces and the Rollan and Millian rockets projects. The five projects amount to almost 800 million dollars. How much of this amount will be paid as order advances has not yet been set.

Tank Project

The tank project will go into effect immediately following signing of the agreements and gradual delivery of 50 of the 150 Leopard tanks to be purchased will begin. The remainder will be constructed in Turkey.

In the second project, Alpha-jet aircraft needed by the Turkish Air Force will be purchased from the GDR and will be used in the training services. It was reported that with certain modifications these aircraft will also be used by the air force for purposes other than training.

Tank Modernization Project

According to the tank modernization project, the motors and certain sensitive parts of American tanks now owned by the Turkish armed forces will be replaced by new motors and equipment to be purchased from Federal Germany. To discard the out-of-service tanks which number in the thousands and order all new ones is not considered economic. Replacing the motors of these American tanks will bring them up to standard both in oil consumption and range and action capability.

The tank modernization center will be at Kayseri.

In the agreement reached with Federal Germany, rockets constitute the fourth and fifth projects. These projects call for the sale of Rollan and Millian rockets to Turkey by Federal Germany. The Rollan rocket is described in the agreement as the most effective air defense weapon.

8349

CS0: 4807

TURKEY

TURKISH FLEET GAINS NEW PATROL VESSEL

Istanbul BAYRAM in Turkish 27 Sep 76 p 6

[Article by Seyfettin Orhan Cagdas: "Patrol Vessel "Kyrenia" Joins Fleet"]

[Text] In conjunction with the "Build the Nation" campaign, the Turkish Fleet Foundation will present a new warship to the Turkish Naval Forces next month as a gift from donors. To date, the Turkish Fleet Foundation has spent 9 million liras for construction of the shore patrol vessel "Kyrenia," which is being built entirely by the engineers and workers at the Taskizak shipyard.

Last year the Turkish Fleet Foundation donated a destroyer, the "Kocatepe," to the naval forces. Purchase, construction, and repair costs of this destroyer were paid by the Turkish Fleet Foundation. Other contributions made by the foundation are: 14,549,834 Turkish liras for the purchase of engines for the destroyer "Berk," 5.5 million Turkish liras for the purchase of a large floating dock, 15 million Turkish liras for the purchase of land for new buildings for the naval war school in Tuzla, 1.25 million Turkish liras for the construction of the training museum, and 1,404,612 Turkish liras for various other needs of the naval forces.

8349

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TURKEY

CALL FOR AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY PROTECTION IN EEC

Istanbul BAYRAM in Turkish 27 Sep 76 p 4

[Article by Aydin Apaydin: "Common Market Will Create Unemployment in Local Automotive Industry"]

[Text] In this period of debate over Turkey's obligations to the EEC, a subject of vital importance to the Turkish automotive industry is the Turkish-EEC relations to be included in the fourth Five-Year Development Plan, now under preparation. It is suggested in this connection that if an omission in the protocol is not corrected, Turkey will be embroiled in a serious socio-economic crisis by 1985, when the 4th Five-Year Development Plan will end, as a result of unemployment affecting the 1.5 million persons who will make their living in this sector.

What If Automobile Industry Collapses

Experts point out that now when the 4th Five-Year Development Plan, covering the period 1978-1982, is being drawn up is the time for serious consideration of the problems that will be created by the army of unemployed that will number 1.5 million by the end of the fourth plan period if the automotive industry, which now provides a livelihood either directly or indirectly for 800,000 people, should collapse as a result of this neglect. The experts summarize the omission in the protocol as follows:

"In the last Common Market period, while setting the 12-year normal regime and the 22-year exceptions specifying the periods of customs reductions, motorized land transportation vehicles and imported goods parts used in their manufacture were included in the 22-year exceptions list, whereas complete passenger automobiles were put in the 12-year protection period. This clearly means that our automobiles manufactured in Turkey but at greater cost than those in EEC member countries owing to higher taxes, at the end of the 12-year period, will be competing against European cars entering our country customs-free. In addition to this, certain imported spare parts used in the local manufacture of automobiles will be subject to a further 10-year protection period beyond that date. This will produce an imbalance and inequality that will have significant negative effects on

our automobile industry. A population that gains its livelihood from this sector and which, including families, numbers even today more than 800,000 and, at this explosive tempo, is expected to exceed 1.5 million by the end of the 12-year period, will sink in a quagmire of serious socio-economic problems."

The experts noted that the tax rate on complete passenger automobiles imported into Turkey from Common Market countries has reached 20 percent to date through periodic reductions, and that this rate will rise by 50 percent --as the result of a 10 percent reduction each year -- to reach 70 percent by the end of the 4th Five-Year Plan period. They added that unless swift measures are taken, the inevitable result will not be pleasant for Turkey.

8349

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TURKEY

LARGE SUM ALLOCATED FOR VILLAGE SERVICES

Istanbul BAYRAM in Turkish 27 Sep 76 p 7

[Text] Ankara, Special - "Bring the city to the village," says Village Affairs Minister Vefa Poyraz.

Poyraz, in a special statement to BAYRAM, said that the peasant was the compelling force behind development and would take his rightful place in our society.

Noting that the village nourishes and supports every component of our national life, the Minister of Village Affairs enlarged upon the services provided and to be provided to the villages and peasants. In summary, he said the following:

"Our slogan is 'Bring the city to the village.' The peasant is the compelling force of our development and will take his rightful place in our society. This faith in bringing our slogan to life impels us to immediate action.

"In practical terms, we have to go to every village, to bring water, to put water in every home, to bring electricity, to construct streets within the village and agricultural roads, to solve health problems, to build social institutions and schools."

Green Plan

Minister of Village Affairs Vefa Poyraz, noting that development of the peasant and the village, which have suffered centuries of neglect, constitutes the basic philosophy of government policy; that while services were being provided to the village and the peasant by the ministry, they were taking the approach of eliminating regional imbalances and providing incentives to bring all resources into play; and that investments were being programmed accordingly, said:

"Our services will extend to the group center villages, which will first be developed to provide all needs, and the group center villages, each of which will be a gravitational center, will provide all the amenities of the

city. Our peasant is the greatest force behind our development and the social state. We are trying to make this force into a compelling power. The Justice Party sees the realization of this aspiration in a thick package of measures called the 'Green Plan.' The Green Plan will modernize and industrialize agriculture; it will enrich the peasant and improve the village."

9.5 Billion Liras Allocated

Noting that the problems of the village and the peasant had occupied the Democratic Party after 1950 and the Justice Party since 1965, Poyraz said that 9.5 billion liras had been set aside this year for the services to be provided to the village peasant. He said that 7.5 billion had been allocated to the ministry from the budget and 2 billion obtained through foreign credits. He listed the services to be provided with these funds as follows:

"In 1976, village roads will be constructed to include 10,000 km of leveled roads, 2,300 km of stabilized-surface roads, and 2,300 km of asphalt-surface roads, and maintenance of 90,000 km of village roads will be provided. In addition, drinking water will be brought to 4,000 units. Also, in order to develop land and water resources, services will be provided in 1976 for 10,000 hectares of irrigation development, individual irrigation, drainage and land improvement, soil conservation, and catch-basin improvement."

Villages in Earthquake Belt Will Benefit

The Village Affairs Minister said that billions of liras had been wasted because of earthquakes that take a great toll in lives and property, particularly in rural areas. "We have another project, called Village Reconstruction and Modernization, aimed at minimizing the loss of life and property by earthquakes through improvements to make the villages in the earthquake belt earthquake resistant," he said.

The minister said that 642 million liras had been designated in the budget to step up their training and organizing efforts for the development of volunteer Turkish cooperativism. Poyraz concluded his statement as follows:

"About 6,000 villages have electricity today. In the future electrification will be brought to 2,500 villages per year. We are committed to village and peasant development and we will succeed. Our path was marked out by Ataturk. We will bring about social justice, not by looking at the problem through doctrinaire eyes, but through respect for and commitment to a national view and moral values."

TURKEY

DATA ON CANAKKALE BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION GIVEN

Istanbul BAYRAM in Turkish 27 Sep 76 p 7

[Article by Necmi Onur: "Canakkale Bridge Project To Begin in 1977"]

[Text] To implement a Council of Ministers decision, studies have begun in connection with the construction of a second suspension bridge across the Dardanelles to link Europe and Asia.

In addition to the studies being conducted on the two existing plans, studies are continuing abroad also. One of the plans calls for the construction of a suspension bridge between Kilitbahar and Canakkale. The second calls for modernizing and increasing the number of automobile ferries crossing between the two shores.

Which Will It Be?

After completion of the feasibility studies now in progress to determine whether a suspension bridge or improved ferry service will be more economic, the Ministry of Public Works will start to work.

Of the parties forming the government, members of the National Salvation Party favor construction of a suspension bridge across the Dardanelles like the one across the Bosphorus. The other parties share the opinion that rapid ferry service would be more efficient.

"Sun Road"

In conjunction with the Canakkale suspension bridge, which would be built with funds from the Bosphorus Bridge which met its cost in two years, the Ministry of Public Works is also studying construction of a "Sun Road" to stretch between Ipsala and Kusadasi.

According to the announcement, the "Sun Road" would begin at Ipsala, pass through Canakkale, Ezine, Ayvalik, and Izmir, and end at Kusadasi. Thus, a tourist entering Turkey through Thrace could cross the Dardanelles and proceed step by step to tour western Anatolia.

Results of the feasibility studies on both the bridge and the "Sun Road" will be announced in late 1976, and construction will begin in 1977 in accordance with the decision reached.

Toll Road Also Planned

Construction of a road being called the Edirne-Kars Road, moreover, has begun in Thrace.

According to this project, which is being carried out by the Ministry of Public Works, this road between Edirne and Kars will reduce travel time between Istanbul and Ankara to 4 hours and will have a separate lane for buses and TIR trucks.

Automobiles will thus be assured more comfortable travel and traffic accidents will be greatly reduced. The authorities announced that this road will be a toll road.

8349

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TURKEY

BRIEFS

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT MEMBER--The Council of State today elected its member Ahmet Erdogan to be a member of the Constitutional Court. Erdogan, a law faculty graduate, served as a judge and a prosecutor in various parts of the country before his election to the Council of State in 1959. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Oct 76 TA]

NEW IRRIGATION DAM--Prime Minister Demirel today laid the foundation stone of the new irrigation dam at Kunduzlu near Eskisehir. Speaking at the ceremony held on this occasion, Demirel stressed the importance of water in agriculture and declared that his government will spare no effort in taking water to the remotest villages. The new dam will cost 500 million Turkish liras. Demirel also said that by the end of this year contracts for 50 new dams will have to be awarded. Demirel has also stressed the importance of rural development. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 76 NC]

DEPUTIES JOIN JUSTICE PARTY--Istanbul Deputies Saadettin Bilgic and Nilufer Gursoy and Ordu Deputy Ata Bodur joined the Justice Party today. The three deputies had resigned from the Democratic Party some time ago and had been performing their duties as independent deputies. With the addition of the three deputies the number of Justice Party seats in the National Assembly has risen to 164. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Oct 76 TA]

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