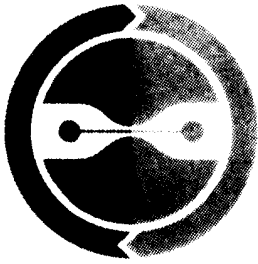


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Free Press International

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Press Office
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20520

Dear [Redacted]

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Since March, Free Press International has been publishing a weekly news service, a sample of which is enclosed for your interest.

Already several publications, both overseas and in the United States, are paying subscribers. Our correspondents and editors, some of whom are associated with the New York daily, The News World, do their best to present a fresh alternative on national and international issues to competing news services.

We will welcome input from you and your staff on ways the FPI News Service could provide more accurate and insightful news coverage for a reading public that is so dependent on responsible government and media decision makers.

As you may know, Free Press International also publishes a bi-weekly strategic newsletter, the International Report, a copy of which is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Morton
General Manager

RM:ft
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FREE PRESS INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

One man's war for access to UFO secrets

Meet the man who probably knows more about Unidentified Flying Objects than any other private citizen in the world. His name is Colman S. VonKeviczky and he owns a gigantic collection of some 9,000 slides and photos of UFOs as well as reams of formerly classified U.S. government documents on the subject. By Hal McKenzie.

Salvador chief pleads for 'moral support'

President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador made a recent trip to Washington where he spoke to President Reagan and other top policymakers. In a speech before the National Press Club, he accused the mass media of sensationalizing the violence in his nation and pleaded for "moral support." Robert Morton reports from Washington.

How South Koreans view the future

A recent survey by a major newspaper in Seoul sheds light on South Koreans' attitudes and views of the future. Most Koreans feel much better about the United States, but are pessimistic about chances of reunifying their nation in the next decade. The wide-ranging poll also revealed that two-thirds of Koreans feel that it is improper for an engaged couple to kiss before marriage. Tim Elder reports from Seoul.

Moscow, Tokyo clash over northern islands

When the Soviet Union seized four seemingly insignificant islands off Hokkaido at the end of World War II, it provided Japan with one of the rare issues on which most Japanese can agree. Increasingly, the Kremlin's refusal to turn over the islands presents a barrier to improved relations between Tokyo and Moscow. By David Hulme in Tokyo.

Seoul seeking improved ties with Peking

South Korea and China have compelling reasons to improve relations, but major obstacles still stand in the way. For Seoul, improved ties with Peking could help ease tension on the Korean peninsula. For Peking, the lure is South Korea's dynamic young economy and enhanced opportunities for trade. David Hulme reports from Seoul.

A modern adaptation of age-old laws

The swing toward Orthodox observance that marks the administration of Prime Minister Menachem Begin has focused the spotlight on a little-known institute that combines religion and science. Evans Johnson reports from Jerusalem.

Split on arms issue threatens Germany

As West Germany braces for a demonstration against nuclear arms by pacifists and environmentalists, other Germans demonstrate at the polls their concern at the direction the ruling Social Democrats are taking. Jeremy Gaylard reports from Bonn.

UFO expert wages one-man war for access to secret gov't files

By Hal McKenzie
FREE PRESS INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK — Colman S. VonKeviczky probably knows more about UFOs than any private citizen in the nation or even the world.

His collection of some 7,000 black and white photos of UFOs plus 2,000 color slides, reams of formerly classified U.S. government documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act, stacks of UFO magazines and literature from around the world, and government documents from other countries where he has personal contacts in high places, makes his UFO archives, neatly crammed into his Queens apartment, one of the most extensive anywhere.

Nevertheless, he is fond of saying without false modesty, "Don't ask me, my opinion means nothing. Look at what the Pentagon says." And he will point to document after document that proves the U.S. military, as well as the armed forces of the Soviet Union and other countries, possess a great deal more hard evidence concerning UFOs than he or any other individual could hope to gather.

This information includes reports of sightings of UFOs by military personnel around the globe and of incidents where military aircraft or anti-aircraft batteries fired on UFOs.

Much of this was just recently made known by documents released under the Freedom of Information Act.

But VonKeviczky believes the government has even more startling *physical* evidence of UFOs that is still top secret—including as many as eight crashed flying saucers and the bodies of 30 humanoids captured or taken from the wreckage.

He arrived at that number from published reports obtained allegedly from servicemen involved in the super-secret activity of examining the crashed "saucers" or transporting the alien corpses.

Many of these reports are the result of research done by Leonard H. Stringfield, who once evaluated UFO sightings for the U.S. Air Force.

By 1966, VonKeviczky had developed enough documentation that he decided to make a radical proposal to the United Nations, where he was employed in the U.N. Secretariat's Office of Public Information.

"I filed a memorandum with Secretary General U Thant, and in the memorandum explained to him that, No. 1, the UFO problem is an international problem; No. 2, it is not a scientific problem, it is an international security problem."

VonKeviczky's memorandum proposed the establishment of a U.N. authority to coordinate the study of UFOs and to attempt to make contact with them.

"On Feb. 9, 1966 I had a personal conversation with Secretary General U Thant and I presented him a document that the U.S. and Soviet Union are shooting at the UFOs," he said.

For his trouble, VonKeviczky was rebuffed and considered a security risk by the federal government. Therefore he founded the Intercontinental UFO Research and Analytic Network (ICUFON) to realize his goal through other means.

Finding 'common ground'

VonKeviczky's concern is summed up in a recent address he gave to a meeting of the Planetary Professional Citizens Committee (PPCC) headed by Jerome Eden.

He said the crucial necessity for establishing worldwide cooperation on UFOs is "to find the common ground that would preclude a fatal Third World War, which could easily escalate into a disastrous confrontation with the UFO forces. Is it not far better to seek a common ground for a means of international cooperation on the UFO problem, than to dig a common grave for all mankind?"

VonKeviczky hopes that, through educating people about UFOs, enough public pressure can be brought to bear to force the "mighty powers" — the United States and the Soviet Union — to carry out this project.

Reagan ignores memo

In addition to the memorandums sent to U.N. Secretary Generals U Thant and Kurt Waldheim, VonKeviczky recently sent an even

more extensive work, chock-full of all his latest evidence and documentation, to President Reagan — but without receiving any response.

The reason for this policy of secrecy is "very clearly expressed," he said, in a declassified CIA memorandum dated 1952. The memo says "a national policy should be established as to what should be told the public regarding the phenomena, in order to minimize risk of panic."

The memo goes on to say that a "world-wide reporting system has been instituted and major Air Force bases have been ordered to make interceptions of unidentified flying objects."

To "intercept" a flying object in military jargon means to shoot it down if it refuses to land or be escorted out of friendly air space, VonKeviczky says.

Typical of a hard-nosed military man and painstaking researcher into documented facts and evidence of UFOs, he is scornful of the tendency among some UFO enthusiasts to claim telepathic communication with spiritual UFO entities.

"We have to educate in a correct and honest way and not to put them into the fog of parapsychology, ghosts and spirits. UFOs, as you can see from the documentation, are solid objects. We don't deal with ghost kind of objects which are invisible."

VonKeviczky grows more animated when he talks about the dangerous situation the world is in from the secrecy and suppression of the truth imposed by the rival powers in the Cold War.

"We must force the mighty powers to stop the space war and to stop the Third World War. When the U.S. and Soviet Union, the two military and space exploring super powers, escalate their unfriendly relations to a war, the space people will be involved and make a final action — and we don't know what the aftermath of this action will be."

The truth suppressed

However, neither the Pentagon, the CIA, nor any other government agency here or abroad is revealing what they know. To VonKeviczky and other UFO researchers, this is an outrageous denial of citizens' right to know the facts concerning

the most important event in human history — contact with extraterrestrial civilizations.

Furthermore, VonKeviczky is convinced that the number of hostile actions by earth forces against UFOs, following the common cold-war military policy of opening fire on any suspicious object, risks provoking a "space war."

If the nations of the world would join together to study and make contact with UFOs, not only would this danger be averted, but the Soviet bloc and Western nations could find "common ground" to avoid mutual annihilation in a Third World War, VonKeviczky believes.

With these considerations in mind, it is not surprising that VonKeviczky works with a driving intensity to spread his message and his knowledge to the world, especially to the United Nations and the U.S. government. But so far he has met with nothing but rebuffs from either body.

Hungarian-born VonKeviczky dates his interest in UFOs from 1952 when he immigrated to the United States. That was also the year of the

great UFO flap in Washington, D.C., in which glowing UFOs were sighted over the nation's capital and surrounding states both visually and by radar, and Air Force jets were scrambled to intercept them. The flap generated sensational headlines and pressures from the public for an explanation from the government.

"Regarding this UFO invasion-like flap over Washington, D.C., and the neighboring states, there were a few pictures published," VonKeviczky said in his heavily accented English. "As a professional movie man and photographer, deeply involved and experienced in the technology, I saw that photos which were published in the newspaper were genuine photographs, but the government, mainly the Pentagon, misinformed the people that they are hoaxes."

"Parallel with that I got interested in various UFO organizations," VonKeviczky continued. He collected documentation for groups in foreign countries, especially in Germany where he

had good connections, and became the New York representative of Germany's Deutsch UFO/IFO-Studiengesellschaft (DUIST), founded in 1956 by Karl Veit.

Hanging on the wall of VonKeviczky's study is a picture of him with German rocket scientist Hermann Oberth, DUIST's honorary chairman.

Army background helped

VonKeviczky's background of 17 years in the Hungarian army, where he achieved the rank of major and the position of chief of the Audio-Visual Military Education Department of the Royal Hungarian General Staff and Ministry of Defense (1938-1945), served him in good stead as a UFO researcher specializing in the military aspects of the problem.

Employing his expertise in photographic techniques and knowledge of military strategy, tactics and technology, "I began to evaluate and analyze the UFOs' operations and activity," VonKeviczky said.

Salvador chief accuses media of sensationalizing violence

By Robert Morton
FREE PRESS INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON — Media accounts have sensationalized the violence in El Salvador and have misled the public as to its causes, President Jose Napoleon Duarte charged during his recent visit here.

In Washington for a 10-day unofficial visit, the El Salvador leader pledged in a speech at the National Press Club to bring democracy to his nation, which he said had been ruled for too long by violence.

He also pleaded for the "moral support, "comprehension" and the prayers of the American people.

"The United States has been told that the guerrillas are so strong that there is no solution," Duarte said.

"I think that you here are thinking that if you go to El Salvador, that the moment you get off the plane you will find guerrillas and soldiers shooting at each other. It is not true."

Try to smear government

More serious than sensationalized press reports are the deliberate efforts by leftist guerrillas to make their violence appear to be the work of El Salvador's security forces, Duarte said.

"We are fighting against terrorist groups who are killing many peo-

ple and in such a way as to blame the security forces," he said.

"Why else would they kill someone and put their body in the street or cut off their heads and put them in the street? It's to attract photographers who will send their pictures all around the world."

Duarte pledged his "life and his honor" to introduce democracy to the beleaguered Central American nation, which, he emphasized, had been governed for too long by violent groups on the left and the right who had decided that the law "applied only to the chicken thieves and not to them."

Since 1977, conflicting forces decided that "violence was the only solution." Now, "cultural violence" and "social disorder" prevail in El Salvador, Duarte said.

"Then came Cuba, Libya, Vietnam and all those other countries ready to give arms to train guerrillas," and the violence has accelerated. Duarte said his own son had been wounded by gunfire two weeks ago.

Leftists' disruption typical

When three leftists disrupted Duarte's speech with monotonic, chanted accusations, he commented: "You have an example of their methods."

"I believe in democracy; I believe in everyone expressing their opinion," Duarte continued.

"The only solution will come when every Salvadoran is free enough to make his own decision."

Free elections will be held "as soon as possible," and the political parties involved will decide the conditions for the election with no government or military interference, he said.

Asked if the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) could participate in the elections, Duarte said the group could enter the campaign only "if they promise not to offer violent solutions."

Duarte told Free Press International that his private U.S. tour had been difficult thus far but that he was optimistic that the remainder of the trip would be more fruitful. He did not elaborate.

"I came here first of all to ask comprehension," he said. In his 20-minute visit with President Reagan last week, Duarte said he asked for nothing and that "Reagan said he understood and would support a political democratic solution."

Duarte concluded his remarks with an emotional plea for the prayers and the understanding of the American public.

"Those who have truth do not need violence, and those who perform violence will not find truth," he said. "I pledge my life for my people's objective of freedom and justice."

Most S. Koreans feel better about U.S. now, poll shows

By Tim Elder
FREE PRESS INTERNATIONAL

SEOUL — Nearly two-thirds of South Koreans feel better about the United States than they did one year ago, but most are pessimistic about the chances of reunifying their country within the next decade.

These and other findings are the results of an extensive poll recently conducted by one of Seoul's major daily newspapers.

According to the poll published last week, 63 percent of those questioned reported that their feelings toward the United States had improved over the past year, while almost none said that their feelings had worsened.

Commenting on this finding, Dr. Sung-hon Rhee, professor of political science at Kongook University in Seoul, said that in the closing months of the Carter administration most Koreans were deeply concerned over the tensions that had built up between the United States and Korea, and were anxious to see these relations normalized.

New appreciation in U.S.

The general opinion of Koreans today, Rhee reported, is that the new administration has a greater appreciation for "the strategic importance of the Korean peninsula" and for "the need to maintain stability within the nation" following the assassination of President Park Chung-hee in October 1979.

In other findings, more than 80 percent of those questioned identified themselves as members of the middle class, while only a small minority placed themselves in the lower class bracket. Further, more than three-quarters expressed confidence that their livelihood will

improve over the next five years.

Dr. Yoo Hyuk Kim, a noted specialist on social development and a professor at Dankook University in Seoul, commented that these figures, particularly with respect to rural areas, demonstrate the success of South Korea's Saemaul (New Village) Movement.

While cautioning that the definition of what it means to be middle class might differ significantly between urban and rural areas, Kim reported that the Saemaul Movement has, by encouraging residents of rural villages to work together for their common welfare, lifted a vast portion of the population above what they themselves consider to be a lower class existence.

Pessimism about reunification

The results of the poll show Koreans to be generally pessimistic on the possibility of reunifying their country. More than three-quarters were doubtful that reunification could come about within the foreseeable future, and a significant number doubted whether it could ever be achieved.

Other findings reflected the depth of the influence of Confucian morality. Two-thirds said it would be improper for an engaged couple to kiss before marriage. In fact, a quarter of the respondents said that such a couple should do no more than have conversations while sitting face to face. Only a very small number said they would approve of premarital sexual relations.

Koreans are evenly divided on the question of divorce, according to the poll. Half said that divorce is permissible given a good reason, but the poll did not go into what

these reasons might be. The remaining half either disapproved of divorce on any grounds or had never even considered the issue.

The Confucian emphasis on education was also reflected in the findings. Ninety percent of parents with children at home said they would want to send their sons to university, and nearly three-quarters said they would want to send their daughters to university.

On the other hand, very few felt that a degree from the right school is the major factor in achieving success in society. More than a third said that hard work is the major factor in success, while slightly less said that ability is what it takes to be successful.

Asked to indicate three areas which should be of particular concern for the government, the overwhelming majority indicated the fight against inflation, slightly less than a quarter indicated the improvement of social welfare and almost the same number indicated expansion of educational opportunities. Only 11 percent felt that human rights problems should be an area of particular concern for the government.

This poll was conducted by Joon-gang Daily News between July 30 and Aug. 11. A sample group of 1,232 was chosen which was representative of the general population according to age, sex, educational background, and urban-rural distribution.

The newspaper had experienced pollsters interview 65.8 percent of the sample group and the remainder completed questionnaires; 1,084 returned responses which could be used to tabulate results.

Soviet occupation of 4 islands still strains Moscow-Tokyo ties

By David Hulme
FREE PRESS INTERNATIONAL

TOKYO — When the Soviet Union grabbed four seemingly insignificant little islands off the coast of Hokkaido at the end of World War II, it handed Japan one of the extremely rare issues on which most Japanese can agree.

Although the two countries reestablished diplomatic ties in 1956, the Kremlin's refusal to return the islands, known as Japan's Northern territories, remains a major barrier to improvement of an extremely difficult relationship.

The Northern Territories issue may have even hastened Japan's swing to the right of recent years, and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has made considerable political capital out of it this year.

A campaign aimed at highlighting the problem began with the declaration of Feb. 7 as Northern Territories Day. This date marks the signing in 1855 of the Japan-Russia treaty of Shimoda, which recognized the disputed islands as Japanese territory.

The highlight of the campaign, which has been regularly denounced by Moscow, came with the Sept. 10 visit of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to Hokkaido, where he "observed" the easily visible Soviet-occupied islands from a military helicopter flying above the Hokkaido coastline. He was the first Japanese prime minister to visit the area adjacent to the islands.

Such a strong stand has certainly annoyed the Soviets. The government would rather avoid this, but has been pushed by persistent appeals from northern residents for a demonstration of concern on Tokyo's part, by pressure from the right wing of the LDP and by rising popular sentiment.

A week before the Hokkaido visit, LDP hardliners felt betrayed when the prime minister changed his mind at short notice about attending a government-sponsored rally in Tokyo demanding the return of the islands.

Suzuki still ambivalent

Aboard the prime minister's plane on the way to Hokkaido, the chairman of the LDP Special Committee on the Northern Territories Issue, Masaaki Nakayama, criticized Suzuki's apparent ambivalence.

"If you are going to eat poison, you may as well eat the whole plate," he said in an interview.

Nakayama is one of the many Japanese who regard the Soviet Union with almost total cynicism for unilaterally breaking a non-aggression pact and attacking Japan when it was on the brink of surrender, still reeling from the Hiroshima atomic blast three days earlier. He does not forget that Stalin attempted at the time to gain control of large chunks of Japan.

Nakayama also pointed out that in 1973, following a Japan-Soviet summit meeting in Moscow, a joint communique was issued that recognized the Northern Territories issue as one of the "yet unresolved problems remaining since World War II."

Since the improvement of relations between Japan and the People's Republic of China, Moscow has simply pretended to ignore this statement and refuses to enter negotiations.

The Japanese side, too, has hardened its attitude.

In 1979, the Japanese were aghast to discover the Soviet Union actually constructing military bases on the disputed islands.

The invasion of Afghanistan provided another shock.

Economic considerations

At the same time, however, there are strong forces pulling the two countries together. It is a truism of Japanese foreign policy that relations with such a large and powerful neighbor cannot be allowed to deteriorate too far.

In theory, the two economies are almost perfectly compatible. Japan needs access to the abundant raw materials of the Soviet eastern regions and the Soviet Union needs Japanese financing and technology to help develop these resources.

For years the Soviets have been pressing the Japanese to get more involved in the development of Siberian natural gas, oil, timber, mining and transportation projects. A few projects got under way, but LDP encouragement has been minimal.

Moscow also presses Tokyo for a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation and an agreement on long-term economic cooperation, but the Japanese are extremely wary of such proposals and insist that the territorial issue must be settled first.

Why are the Japanese being so stubborn over a mere 5,000 square kilometers of not very productive land?

It is true that Japan is rather short of space and that Soviet occupation of the islands has denied Japanese fishermen access to some of the world's richest fishing grounds. It is also plausible for campaigners to claim they are fighting for "justice and international law."

Continues postwar trauma

However, according to Hiroshi Kimura, professor of political science at the Slavic Research Center of Hokkaido University, the deeper reason for the surprisingly tough Japanese stance is the powerfully ingrained concept of "inherent territories."

For the Japanese, the Soviet occupation of the islands represents a continuation of the painful "postwar era" in which the United States occupied their territory.

Kimura claims the Soviets are incapable of fully comprehending this island nation's viewpoint.

"The Soviets and the Japanese have fundamentally different attitudes towards territory," he said in a recent interview.

"Because the Soviet Union has no natural boundaries they have no concept of inalienable territories," he added.

In a paper on the subject, Kimura expanded this argument, boiling the Kremlin's logic down to a belief in the maxim of the German geopolitician Haushofer: "Boundaries are fighting places

rather than legal norms of decision."

Strategy vs economy

Kimura also identified military strategic considerations as the overriding reason why the Kremlin could be expected to refuse to return the northern islands to Japan.

"The northern islands are situated at the very point which controls passage from the Pacific Ocean into the Sea of Okhotsk.... There are signs that the Brezhnev government has plans to construct a huge military-industrial complex in the near future along the Sea of Okhotsk, spanning Siberia, Sakhalin, Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands, and that the project is progressing steadily.... Above anything else, it was with the aim of making the Sea of Okhotsk a sanctuary that the Soviet Union has deployed ground troops on three islands in the Northern Territories — Etorofu, Kunashiri and Shikotan," he explained.

This analysis explains the Soviets' disdain for Japanese demands to negotiate the issue, as the Kremlin feels itself within reach of being able to thoroughly intimidate Japan

with an overwhelming military presence in the north combined with the menace to sea lanes from newly acquired naval bases in Vietnam.

But this is not to say there are no alternatives.

"The Soviets have very serious economic problems," said Noboyuki Fukuda, president of Tsukuba University near Tokyo, who recently visited Moscow and Siberia at the invitation of the Siberian branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Fukuda agreed that Moscow, faced with ponderous economic stagnation in its European regions, is attempting to shift the focus of the entire Soviet economy eastward.

This involves a multiplicity of political, social and administrative as well as technical problems, each compounded by the difficulty of convincing qualified people to endure the utterly daunting bleakness of long Siberian winters.

On top of this, Fukuda said, the Soviets are "terribly inefficient."

Because of these problems, he said, the Soviets recognize far better results are likely from an infusion of Japanese high-power technology and capitalistic enthusiasm.

"The only chance the Soviets have to save their economy is to successfully develop the eastern regions. This is extremely difficult to do. It certainly can't be done very well without cooperation from Japan, or perhaps the United States. But the Japanese are not going to get involved more until relations are better, and that means the Northern Territories issue must be resolved," Fukuda argued.

From this point of view, it appears almost essential for Moscow to come to the negotiating table with Japan to discuss the disputed islands.

On the other hand, if military expansion in the Far East is to continue, the Sea of Okhotsk "sanctuary" is indispensable.

It boils down to a choice for Moscow between outright militarism and economic recovery. Fukuda considered it inevitable that Soviet planners are divided on the question, for even militarism requires an economic base.

"They can't have it both ways," he concluded.

Therefore, how the Northern Territories issue is handled by Moscow may be a clear indicator of the Kremlin's priorities in the Far East.

With eye on North, South Korea seeks improved ties with China

By David Hulme
FREE PRESS INTERNATIONAL

SEOUL—The Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China have compelling reasons to improve relations, but both find North Korea and Taiwan are obstacles.

For South Korea, rapidly emerging as a dynamic element in East Asian relations, there are two main reasons for wanting to get closer to Peking.

"Fundamentally, we would like to reunify our country, and of course we have to survive," said Dr. Kim Jun-yop, director of Korea University's Asiatic Research Center, in an interview.

Seoul's leaders perceive communist China's new pragmatism and relations with the West as a chance to win at least a little leverage with the North Koreans, perhaps even to draw them into meaningful negotiations.

Korean President Chun Doo-hwan's offer to meet his Northern counterpart Kim Il-sung at any time and in any place without preconditions has so far met rebuffs, but the new South Korean administration continues to seek every possible way of encouraging the communists out of isolation.

Peking is perhaps the most plausible intermediary to help ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

The first attempts to approach Peking began almost three years ago under the leadership of the late President Park Chung-hee. Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda was asked by the South Koreans to indicate their interest in better relations to Chinese Senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping when he visited Tokyo in late 1978, and during subsequent contacts.

"We don't want to have another Korean War. In order to achieve this, China's influence on North Korea is very important," said Kim.

Trade relations

The second reason South Korea wants better relations with China is related to trade.

"China is very close to the

Korean peninsula and has a lot of natural resources, such as oil and coal. Also we are looking for world markets for our products. China is so close to the Korean peninsula, so it should be very easy to trade with mainland China," Kim explained.

Some trade through third countries, particularly Hong Kong, has already begun, with the total estimated to be approaching \$1 billion annually. There are also sporadic reports of coal ships sailing directly between China and South Korea.

The South Koreans are also hoping that Peking will follow the lead set by Moscow in allowing South Korean experts to attend some professional seminars in Moscow, and have already quietly hosted Chinese representatives in Seoul.

A lawyer, Yuan Chuan-jing, from the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Peking, traveled from the United States last July to attend a scientific workshop here.

The first mainland Chinese to visit the southern half of the Korean peninsula since 1948, according to sources in Seoul, was an official from Peking who came secretly last year and was shown various industrial complexes including the Pohang integrated steel mill, which is a big user of Chinese coal.

The Taiwan question

In their rapprochement with Peking the Koreans have a similar problem to that of the United States — uneasiness on the part of Taiwan. Kim pointed out that the Taiwan question is important to South Korea and the Chinese Nationalists' enduring deep suspicion of Peking made it "difficult to advocate" closer ties with the communist regime.

Opposition from Taiwan is a minor problem, however, compared to the pause North Korea gives to Peking in warming to South Korea. Peking must move very warily to avoid pushing the doctrinaire North Koreans completely into the Soviet camp.

Chinese officials privately concede their North Korean allies are

rather prickly to deal with. Pyongyang has, despite Kim Il-sung's *juche* (independence) doctrine, demonstrated willingness to play one side against the other in finding a policy line between Peking and Moscow, and is even now thought to be leaning increasingly towards the latter.

"Once North Korea is totally under the influence of the Soviet Union then Manchuria would be completely surrounded by Russian influence," Kim said, explaining Peking's caution.

The Taiwan question also becomes an obstacle from Peking's point of view, for full relations with South Korea would mean an official "two Koreas" policy, something the PRC avoids for fear of legitimizing the unacceptable "two Chinas" model, Kim pointed out.

Ironically, perhaps, it is Nationalist Chinese intelligence sources that reported recently an unpublished speech by mainland Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, in which he described the PRC's relations with the ROK as "a door which is closed, but not locked."

Convergence of interests

Notwithstanding considerable barriers, the South Korea-China relationship is certainly budding, if not blossoming. In the past year, the Chinese have shown remarkable willingness to have frank discussions with South Koreans in third countries. U.S. analysts note the increasing convergence of interests between the two countries and Washington.

Peking's official line is still to oppose the presence of U.S. troops on the Korean peninsula, but there is a lack of enthusiasm for pushing it too hard.

"The Chinese are intelligent enough to know what the consequences of following their advice [on the U.S. troop pullout] would be," Ambassador at Large Vernon Walters stated here recently.

The Chinese are also casting eagerly about for reliable models for development, having shown great interest in finding an alterna-

tive to the Maoist commune system. So far Taiwan has not responded to Peking's overtures, and greater interest is now developing in the South Korean Saemul (New Village) Movement.

In addition, China needs a neighbor capable of supplying middle-level development technology. Enormous difficulty has accompanied attempts to absorb sophisticated Japanese and American technologies, whereas the South Korean exports could prove much more compatible with China's present needs.

The most compelling aspect of PRC and ROK common interest, however, concerns North Korea.

Both countries have an interest in contributing to the stabilization of the Korean peninsula, but as things stand only the Chinese can

communicate very effectively with the North Koreans.

Even when North Koreans visited Seoul in 1972, under an exchange initiated by the late president Park, they were known to misreport their observations to Kim Il-sung.

Kim's dictatorial and doctrinaire style militates against the possibility of him getting "displeasing" information from advisers, and analysts in Seoul worry deeply that he may in fact have a grossly distorted image of conditions in the South, prompting a miscalculated military adventure that would prove very costly to both sides.

If China can make sufficient progress in its relations with Seoul, the North Koreans may well recognize at last that the southern part of the peninsula has something to offer them, too.

Israelis call on religious institute to adapt old laws to modern reality

By Evans Johnson
FREE PRESS INTERNATIONAL

JERUSALEM — The swing toward Orthodox observance that marks the administration of Prime Minister Menachem Begin has focused the spotlight on a little-known institute that combines religion and science.

"Our main purpose here is to facilitate the interaction and working together of rabbis and scientists," Mrs. Esther Feuchtwanger, program director for the Institute for Science and Halacha, said in a recent interview.

"Halacha" is the body of religious law amassed by learned rabbis down through the centuries that basically governs the everyday norms and behavior of observant Jewish life.

"Halach is God-given and it has to be applicable to every possible situation," Mrs. Feuchtwanger said. "Basic laws need to be applied to new situations. But now, technicalities have become so involved that a rabbi has to find out from an expert. A rabbi must know how something works to be able to judge whether it is halachically sound, and there is an old tradition in Judaism of asking the expert."

Asking the experts

The institute's director, Rabbi Shneur Hoffman, and the "new things" expert, Rabbi Levi Itzhak Halperin, oversee research in two basic categories: technical ways of getting around halachic restrictions in emergencies and methods to enable Israeli firms to comply with state laws against working on the Sabbath.

One of the most difficult bans observant Jews must live with is that forbidding the switching on or off of electricity on the Sabbath. "Making any electrical contact is essentially creating fire," Mrs. Feuchtwanger said. "The basic idea of the Sabbath is not that things not get done, but that a person should not create. By not creating, we show that we believe that God created the world and then rested on that one day."

Halacha recognizes that there are certain times when it must be

violated. "To save a life, anything can be done on the Sabbath," she emphasized. But what, rabbis have argued, about a situation where a person's life is not in specific danger but he may be very ill or in danger of losing a limb or an organ?

As an answer to these questions and as an aid to halachic medicine, the institute has developed several devices that do not technically violate halacha and can be used in emergencies on the Sabbath even though they appear forbidden.

"The Gramma Switch" is the institute's most significant invention. It is based on the ancient halachic term "causation," which Mrs. Feuchtwanger said means, "You're allowed to help in cases of danger by causing something to get done, but not by doing it yourself."

"Consider the case of a dangerous fire that breaks out on the Sabbath. It doesn't necessarily threaten human life, but it may cause injury or financial ruin. You may not put it out, but you can ring the fire with earthen jugs filled with water. When the flames reach them, they crack from the heat and the water gushes out and douses the fire.

"We've translated these ideas into electronics. We've been able to develop certain devices which work on the principle of causation."

The Gramma Switch, at the heart of all these electrical systems, essentially allows a person to move a mechanical plate, thereby blocking the path of an electric eye relay system. Technically, he has simply and mechanically prevented a circuit breaker from functioning.

Work that isn't work

Its halachic basis lies in the axiom that "stopping something from being stopped is considered less a fault than doing something directly," according to Mrs. Feuchtwanger.

Based on this principle, the institute has produced a telephone, lighting system, emergency call system and water heaters that can be used on the Sabbath.

To a non-Jew and even to many secular Jews, the whole idea may seem like splitting hairs, but to an observant Jew the Sabbath is everything. In fact, according to

Orthodox belief, if all Jews refrain from violating two consecutive Sabbaths, the Messiah must come.

"The people who ask us questions are religious," Hoffman stressed. "Therefore, our answers, our inventions, are important to them. We can explain why our systems are acceptable by using both halacha and physics."

The Gramma Switch principle arose from the institute's involvement in planning Jerusalem's ultra-modern and Orthodox Sha'are Zekek Hospital. "Nothing was built without our checking it first," Mrs. Feuchtwanger said.

The hospital board wanted their institution to conform as closely as possible to halacha. One main concern was for patients who would not switch on the nurses' call light on the Sabbath.

If a physician told his patient he was dying, it would, of course, be all right for him to press the button if he needed help. However, the doctors could not tell their patients that because that would increase their danger if they lost their will to live.

With a Gramma Switch installed near each bed, a patient can summon a nurse in an emergency without violating the Sabbath.

Beyond enabling institutions to operate in accordance with halacha, the institute is also a consultant to the government on the subject of labor on the Sabbath.

Under Israeli law, labor on the Sabbath is proscribed except in circumstances when not to work would bring the "danger of large economic loss to the country or an industry," institute engineer Charles Marcus said.

"Permits are necessary to work on the Sabbath," his assistant, Mrs. Hasida Lerer, explained. "A firm approaches the Ministry of Labor for them, and the ministry may come to the institute for a solution. We work with the plant engineers to suit solutions to the plant in each case."

Solutions for industry

Institute engineers point out to industry planners and engineers different processes and procedures that could enable a firm to close for

the Sabbath from Friday dusk to Saturday evening.

In many industries, Saturdays are set aside for maintenance. "One solution is to train the maintenance men in modern methods that avoid Sabbath work," Marcus explained. "We encourage and participate in courses that teach how to combine regular industrial production and maintenance, or how to schedule the work for Friday afternoons before sunset or Saturday nights before the crews report for work on Sunday morning."

The institute also brings to Israel news of the latest advances in automation in more developed nations. This, however, can pose a problem.

"It could develop that if people are not needed on the Sabbath, then perhaps they're not needed on other days as well," Marcus said. "In that case, a worker would oppose automation" and, by inference, become more attached to Sabbath work.

"You have to be terribly careful how you give advice," Mrs. Lerer cautioned, "so as not to, God forbid, insult a firm's engineer. However, halachic improvements have also

enabled industries to better their general functioning as a by-product.

"There is a trend today towards the five-day work week in Israel and for more time off and better social benefits," she said. "With these tendencies spreading, firms need to think ahead towards changing over their systems and they can do it according to halacha."

Although many small firms have been able to alter their operations to fit the Sabbath, "The toughest problem is industries where processes have to go on 'round the clock," Marcus explained.

"A cement kiln, for example, cannot be stopped except perhaps once a year for general maintenance. It works 24 hours a day, seven days a week, for up to three years without interruption." If the kiln were shut down over the Sabbath, it might crack from the strain of cooling and reheating so often.

What holds for cement manufacturers also goes for Israel's mainstay, the phosphate industry, and for ceramic and chemical firms. But institute engineers are

optimistic about automation breakthroughs and new kiln systems now appearing in Europe.

"Automation provides a steady heat balance in the oven, which improves the product and cuts energy consumption," Marcus said.

However, given Israel's stormy labor relations and the increasing tensions between observant and secular Jews, it may take some time before the institute or the Ministry of Labor can convince one of the industrial giants to change over from labor-intensive to automated and halachically allowed production processes.

One area in which automation is already dominant and in which the few people employed on the Sabbath are not a problem is the generation of electricity.

Without electricity, how could hospitals function, how could an iron lung operate, how could a sweltering heart attack victim be refreshed by an air conditioner?

"Electricity production is essential because it is necessary for the preservation of human life," Marcus stressed.

W. German split on arms threatens ruling coalition

By Jeremy Gaylard
FREE PRESS INTERNATIONAL

BONN — As Oct. 10 draws near, West Germans are beginning to prepare for the inevitable injured policemen and property damage that accompany demonstrations of the so-called "peace movement."

A massive rally has been organized by a loose coalition of Marxist groups, environmentalists and church activists, with 100,000 people expected to march to Bonn's market square to protest nuclear armaments.

Incomprehensible in the light of previous experience is the decision by three West German states to give schoolchildren the day off to attend the rally.

A demonstration in West Berlin during the recent visit of Secretary of State Alexander Haig resulted in 128 policemen wounded, 10 of them seriously, and a rally to support squatters in that city last week accounted for the death of a young, masked protester.

Placating the left

West German observers see the willingness of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) to accommodate the "peace movement" as an attempt to placate the left wing of their own party, which is against nuclear modernization.

Members of the "peace movement" were invited for a public debate with the SPD at party headquarters in Bonn last month, most of

which was televised nationally, and SPD spokesman Egon Bahr was unable to defend his party's position on nuclear arms convincingly.

Headed by party chairman Willy Brandt, the pacifist wing of the SPD has become vocal against the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) decision of December 1979 to deploy U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe by 1983 failing successful arms reductions talks with the Soviets.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has staked his political future on the NATO decision, and the outcome of the U.S.-Soviet arms talks, planned for late November in Geneva, may determine whether he remains to complete his term of office.

Meanwhile Brandt, who has made a political comeback as head of the Socialist International, is challenging Schmidt's commitment to the NATO decision and contesting West Germany's position within the Atlantic alliance.

The release and pardon of Guenther Guillaume, the East German spy whose discovery in high office led to Brandt's resignation as chancellor in 1974, in a sense exonerates Brandt and elevates him within the SPD.

A party conference in April may determine whether Schmidt remains in favor or whether the majority of the SPD prefers Brandt's brand of neutralism, aimed at reconciliation with East Germany at the expense of American friendship and protec-

tion.

A wave of anti-Americanism, accentuated by terrorist attacks on U.S. Army installations and personnel in recent weeks, has been blamed by opposition politicians on the anti-NATO sentiments expressed by SPD politicians such as Brandt and Bahr.

Coalition's collapse seen

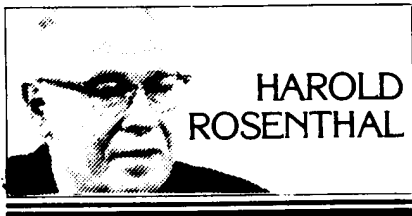
Some local observers see the possibility of a collapse of the ruling coalition of the SPD and FDP (Free Democratic Party) as a result of SPD disunity, and a coalition between the FDP and the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU) taking over the reins of government.

State elections in the state of Lower Saxony this week gave the conservative CDU an absolute majority of 50.2 percent against 36.9 percent for the SPD, and in West Berlin the SPD was ousted by the CDU in May after ruling the city for 26 years.

A government headed by the CDU would clamp down on the efforts of the neutralists to drive a wedge between Western Europe and the United States and stifle the "peace movement," which represents a small minority of the population.

However, the CDU would be inheriting a government plagued with a massive public debt and contradictory foreign policy, and unless they could pull things together quickly they could soon lose out to the SPD under extreme left-wing control.

Columnists



Harold Rosenthal doesn't recall dinosaurs grazing on his front lawn but does remember when it was within the NFL rules to play without a helmet and when a ball player (Babe Ruth) justified his higher salary than the president of the United States (Herbert Hoover), because "I had a better year, didn't I?" (He did).

A newsman in various capacities for almost a half century with time out for service with the U.S. Air Force, he has covered the World Series since the late '40s, championship tennis when it was standard practice to slip a hundred dollars under the table—to the winners.

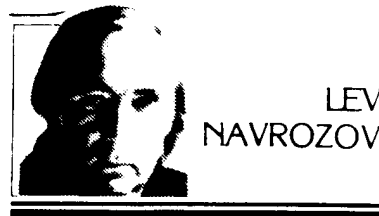
He was a reporter and columnist for the New York Herald Tribune for more than three decades, served as a publicity man for both the American and National Football Leagues and has authored a dozen books, the latest of which, "The 50 Faces of Football," is due from Atheneum this fall. His personal list of superstars include Casey Stengel, Winston Churchill, Henry Armstrong and William Shakespeare, not necessarily in the order listed.



No topic is too big or too small for Hal McKenzie's thoughtful analysis. A specialist in international affairs, he is equally at home discussing the theory of evolution. Going beyond conventional wisdom and pat answers, his columns shed light on a wide range of complex political and social issues.



Larry Moffitt is not only a prize-winning columnist. His other hats include those of editor, poet, filmmaker, and comedian. No matter how abstract the topic, his columns—thoughtful, provocative and often humorous—are always down to earth.



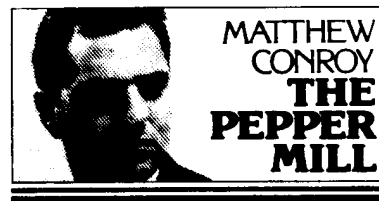
Lev Navrozov emigrated in 1972 from the Soviet Union, where he wrote extensively for the underground press. In numerous magazine articles and books since then, Mr. Navrozov has pioneered a positive solution to the survival of Western democracy. He is bold, provocative, unequivocal—but never dull. His most recent work is a critical study of the New York Times, which will be published by Yale University Press.



Ted Agres is aggressive. As investigative reporter for Free Press International, Agres goes behind the headlines in his hard-hitting weekly column on U.S. foreign policy.

Among his journalistic coups: an expose of the radical-left Institute for Policy Studies in Washington and an exclusive report on illegal high-tech sales to the Soviet Union. Agres was also the first to report on the KGB's role in the 1979 Tehran embassy takeover.

Based in Washington, Agres also provides expert commentary on Reagan administration programs and policies.



Journalist-playwright-businessman, Matthew Conroy is that rare breed of individual who lives in two world simultaneously—business and creative writing—and is successful in both.

As creative writer, he is a playwright with two produced plays to his credit. As a journalist, he was formerly an editor of a major wire service in Canada.

As a businessman, he has been owner-president of his own company, which has for the past 20 years dealt in national and international financial transactions and acted as a consultant to industry.

FREE PRESS INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Sept. 29 - Oct. 5

COLUMNISTS

The super-crime of the century

After a 35-year silence, **Lev Navrozov** confesses to the super-crime of the century: how he voted *against* Josef Stalin. In those days, to vote against Stalin was to vote against the universe, God, nature, the past, present and future. Not to say risk almost certain punishment by the Soviet secret police.

Whitey Herzog and the Toyota affair

Whitey Herzog stirred a hornet's nest a while ago when he plugged Toyota cars on TV in his uniform. The United Auto Workers didn't like the idea of Whitey taking the bread out of the mouths of American workers. But there are larger issues at stake. By **Harold Rosenthal**.

Fidel's friends on Capitol Hill

Despite the hostile relations existing between Washington and Havana, Fidel Castro still has some friends on Capitol Hill. A recent symposium in Washington on U.S.-Cuba relations drew together a motley assortment of aging Marxists, trendy lefties, reporters, curiosity-seekers and seven U.S. congressmen. By **Ted Agres** in Washington.

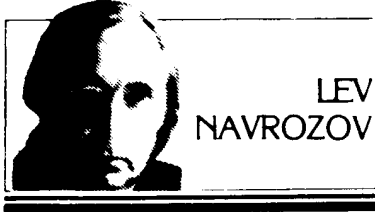
Differing views on U.S. policy to 3d World

What is the Reagan administration's policy toward the Third World. You'd never know by reading The New York Times. **Hal McKenzie** takes the Times to task for its negative analysis of Secretary of State Alexander Haig's recent policy address at the United Nations. The speech called for a new era of economic growth based on open trade and increased cooperation between nations.

A realistic foreign policy gathering

An academic conference with a realistic political orientation is a refreshing change, especially in Washington. **Matthew Conroy** attended such a gathering recently on the theme of "U.S. Foreign Policy in the '80s."

How I committed the super-crime of the century in Stalinist Russia



There I was, 18 years old and voting for the first time, and as it happened, for Stalin. It was 1946, Moscow.

Last year I voted in the United States.

My first impression of the two events is quite similar — men and women sit at a desk and check your name. There is one difference, though. In the United States, you go inside a booth and vote, secretly.

In Stalin's Russia, there was a similar "booth for secret voting," but the question is, why go inside at all? From one of those men and women at a desk you received your voting paper, which displayed the name of Stalin. Then you could go into a booth, strike out the name of Stalin in total secrecy and write in the name of your candidate, also in total secrecy.

But surely you did not *want* to strike out the name of Stalin, so you did *not* go inside the booth, but walked to a ballot box in general view and dropped your voting paper into it.

Those who beamed

Only one kind of people would go into a booth. They took their voting papers and beamed. Then they would ask, beaming, "May I go into a booth?"

"Of course," a man or a woman at the desk would answer, smiling. And the beaming voters would go in and soon emerge, beaming.

Everybody knew: They were the kind of people who could not just drop in their voting papers — they *had* to write something on them in addition like, "Long live our beloved leader, teacher and friend Stalin!" Or, "Thank you, Comrade Stalin, for our happy life!"

Except for the beaming kind, no one went into a booth, and if you had done so without this obvious beaming purpose, you could have been followed by plainclothesmen to your home.

Having been thus identified, you could have further risked having your fingerprints compared with those left on a voting paper where the name of Stalin was struck out in total secrecy. Thus, it would be established that you voted against Stalin.

To vote against Stalin was to vote against the universe, God, nature, man, the past, present and future. It was not a crime. It was the *super-crime* of the century, something unspeakable, and indeed impossible, like blowing up the Earth along with all mankind.

The secret police would never believe that any Soviet inhabitant could do it on his own, so they would have investigated you until you confessed that you were a Gestapo-trained master agent of a vast powerful CIA-based organization (say, the All-Russian Union of Struggle for the Liberation of Russia, or ARUSLR). Then you would have been duly shot, though by that time you would be in such a state that it would probably be a relief.

But could I abstain from voting and stay home? Absurd. Insane. Mortally dangerous. Not to wish to vote for *Stalin*? So I had to. And since I had to, I decided to vote — *against* Stalin.

Super-crime of the century

So here I am, 18, and I am planning the super-crime of the century.

To read Pravda, all mankind considers Stalin the greatest man that ever lived or will live. Why, even Sir Winston Churchill, the inveterate enemy of the Soviet regime who wanted to destroy it by war way back in 1918, paid glowing tribute to Stalin's greatness.

This may be, but then I disagree with all mankind, including Sir Winston.

I cannot vote for Stalin, even though everyone knows that this voting is an inane empty convention to which no one, except those beaming fools, pays any attention and which makes no difference whatsoever, for Stalin would not budge an inch from his absolute power even if 100 percent of the population struck out his name and inscribed someone else's.

I put on gloves (no fingerprints,

please), cut a card out of thick, stiff paper about half the size of the voting paper, and wrote on it in block letters: "I hereby vote against Stalin and his network of thugs, gangsters and murderers enmeshing my country." I added several more sentences in the same spirit, but I do not remember them word for word.

Ironically, this was not my style. I loved Russian and French poetry, I wanted to be a painter, and I despised "politics" and "political language" of any kind. But I signed: "All-Russian Union of Struggle for the Liberation of Russia. Moscow Section."

The last addition was to create the impression that this vast powerful organization had spread far and wide, almost ready to overthrow Stalin's regime, and I voted on behalf of its Moscow section.

This was also uncharacteristic of me. I did not see anything odd about my apparently being in the minority of one against all mankind, including Winston Churchill. I was a loner, spiritually. But since I had stepped onto a political path, I felt that an organization was needed, if only on paper.

I left a glove on my left hand and put the card (and my left hand) into the left pocket of my coat. I was ready to commit the super-crime of the century — and try to escape scot-free!

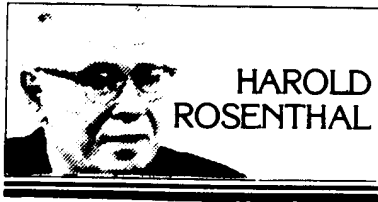
Scene of the super-crime

Here is another difference between voting in Moscow and in New York. When my wife and I went to vote last year in New York, we couldn't find the polling place very easily until we stumbled on a building that looked like an abandoned high school.

In contrast, our polling station in Moscow was located in the mansion of Prince Yusupoff, with beautiful 18th-century French tapestries on the walls and cast-iron fireplaces. The loudspeakers outside blared forth music for the entire election district to hear, voters strolled toward and around the building as on a promenade, and the building itself was decorated like a Christmas tree. What a lark to vote for Stalin.

With my gloved left hand in my

Keep it home, if you please



HAROLD
ROSENTHAL

That fuss stirred up the past week by Whitey Herzog's picking up a few extra bucks plugging Toyota cars ignored the broader aspects of the problem. The editorial arm of the United Auto Workers deplored Whitey's taking the bread out of the mouths of the American workers by urging them to buy the imports; nowhere did it examine the issue of WHY the public preferred the items from far-off places, tariff and all, against the home-made product. Maybe the story about an empty Coke can being found inside the door panel of one of the Detroit jobs got around to a lot of places, true or false.

Misguided or not, Whitey shouldn't have done it in uniform. His boss, (he's G.M. of the Cards as well as field manager, but even G.M.'s have bosses) told him so publicly. So the next time we see Whitey's honest features suggesting we do something that we will profit from, financially, socially or spiritually, he'll be wearing a neat business suit. Double-breasted. Herzog's been sporting a major-league baywindow for several seasons, as befits a fellow given to spurts of nervous eating.

When Whitey was a chubby toddler there was an "in-uniform" incident in sports—a different one from baseball—that provided prose-makers and after-dinner speakers with a line they long cherished. It concerned Joe Gould, a New York character who managed fighters for a living. In the depths of the Depression he had picked up an honest Irishman who could take a punch. He worked sporadically as a longshoreman on the Jersey docks over in Hoboken. The \$50 or \$100 he picked up for an evening's fistic work frequently was all that came between his sizeable family and brutal starvation. Social programs were a little up the road.

James J. Braddock and Joe Gould made a perfect team, and one day there was Braddock in a position to challenge for the world heavyweight title held by Max Baer. He was a 10-1 underdog, Braddock was, and of course he out-gamed the awesome-physiued Baer in 15 rounds.

So for trivia devotees it was Braddock who was the champ who came between Baer and Joe Louis. Later Louis flattened Braddock and when the war came Braddock and Gould had pretty much passed from the picture.

Braddock was passed over in the draft because of his considerable family, and so there was the odd picture of a fighter being deferred and his manager taken. Well, hardly "taken." Joe Gould went in as a captain in the Quartermaster Corps and had his pals assign him to the Brooklyn Port of Embarkation. In those days it was a five-dollar cab ride from the center of Manhattan.

The war eventually ended but before it did it gave the boxing fraternity a choice item to discuss for a long time. There was a group stealing from Army shipments by the freight-car load. Among those grabbed and tossed into the can without too much discussion was Joe Gould, former manager of a world heavyweight champion.

Boxing has always put up with a lot of aberrant conduct but in Gould's case he was castigated by virtually every member of the fistic community. "He should'na done it in uniform," was the universal assessment.

Have you seen Uncle Harry?

Any mention of three-times Stanford all-American, Bobby Grayson, must inevitably be followed by a reference to his uncle, Harry. That salty ex-Marine, Harry Grayson, moved along to the sports-writers' Valhalla a decade ago. Bobby Grayson, a tremendous player in the '30s when fullbacks rarely topped 200, and routinely played 60 minutes, died of a heart ailment in the state of Washington, his native area, last week.

He had come down from Oregon at the start of the '30s to play on three successive Rose Bowl teams at Stanford, a record. The Indians almost set another record of another dimension; they lost two of three.

Harry Grayson was sports editor of NEA (Newspaper Enterprise Association, an adjunct of the Scripps-Howard chain,) and was known for his ability to break up a press conference, important or trivial, in record time. He could clear a room in the middle of something like an earth-shaking announcement that Louis would be fighting a second bout with Schmeling by interjecting, "Lemme tell yuh somethin.'" He had

a drill-sergeant's voice. Insults merely bounced off his fine head of wavy hair like spaldeens.

When Bobby Grayson decided to go to Stanford (every college in the country was after him) Harry immediately became his nephew's one-man publicity organization. And he had plenty to talk about. Grayson was right up there with a lot of Stanford All-Americans like Monk Moscrip, Bob Reynolds (who late co-owned the Angels with Gene Autry), and Bones Hamilton. You had to admit these were names that could roll off a tongue easily. Especially Harry's.

Stanford lost to Columbia in what was probably the biggest Rose Bowl upset ever (The Light Blue was the last Ivy League rep in what was then the biggest post-season football attraction in the country).

Then they lost to Alabama, where Frank Thomas (yes, there have been 'Bama coaches other than Bear Bryant) had such performers as Don Hutson, one of the greatest ends in history; Bill Lee and Millard (Dixie) Howell. Fellow by the name of Bear Bryant played the other end. He was working his way through college and wooing the governor's daughter. He accomplished both.

In Grayson's last Rose Bowl appearance Stanford beat Southern Methodist, 7-0. That was the end for Grayson. He never played pro, not for a salary like \$5,000 for the season. He was an academic all-America as well as a fine football player and there were things to be done as the country was pulling out of the Great Depression.

About Uncle Harry. They told a million stories about him and his attitude toward life (Jimmy Breslin was once his office boy and may have picked up a few pointers.) One of the best was when he was sentenced to working in Cleveland, NEA's home office.

Harry was a big-city guy and didn't care for any part of Cleveland, including the raging snowstorms that blew in from Lake Erie in mid-January.

He was struggling up Euclid Avenue, which at the moment resembles the main drag in Irkutsk. A lone motorist pulled up alongside, lowered his snow-encrusted window, and called, "How do I get out of town?" He was lost.

Harry wasn't of much help. "How the hell do I know?" he snarled through lips blue with the cold. "If I knew, do you think I'd be doing this?"

Fidel's friends on Capitol Hill



By Ted Agres
FREE PRESS INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON — "Fidel Castro saw me, ran over and shook my hand. He said, 'You must be George Crockett. My friend Ron Dellums said you'd be coming....'"

Thus did Rep. George Crockett Jr., D-Mich., a newcomer to the Congress, recount the marvelous time he had in Havana, hobnobbing with the exalted leader of the "non-aligned" nations and puppet of the Soviet Union, Fidel Castro.

Crockett was one of seven congressmen who last week also participated in a controversial symposium on Capitol Hill titled "The U.S. and Cuba: Prospects for the '80s." But if the conference can be any judge, prospects for sympathy from the Reagan administration appear slight indeed.

The State Department, just days before the event, cancelled visas for officials from Cuba to attend the seminar. Cuba's enthusiastic support for Marxist insurrection and guerrilla armies in Central America and elsewhere were officially cited as reasons. But Castro's bellicose denouncement of the United States during an international gathering in Havana the previous week was the real straw that broke the camel's back.

In any event, Castro's good friends in Congress weren't deterred by any of this. Crockett had gone to Havana just a week before, along with Rep. Theodore Weiss, D-N.Y., and a few other legislators, to attend a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). It was at this meeting that Castro erupted into choice rhetoric. U.S. lawmakers came back and dutifully reported on their experiences for the congressional Cuba conference.

Audience of aged Marxists

The mostly appreciative audience was comprised mainly of aged Marxists, who seemingly had embraced communism in the 1930s

when it was still considered chic and who have since not let reality interfere with their concepts. Also to be seen were a few trendy lefties of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) mold and an assortment of reporters and curiosity seekers.

Crockett told the audience at the outset of the symposium that "[Rep.] Mickey Leland is very well known in Cuba. He is a good friend of Castro....He is almost our unofficial ambassador to Cuba. He said, 'I'll let my good friend Fidel know you're coming down,'" Crockett said.

"Ron Dellums also said, 'I'll let my friend Fidel know you're coming down,'" Crockett told the pleased audience.

The combined notifications apparently had the desired effect, for Crockett was dutifully impressed by the treatment he received in Havana.

Leland, D-Texas, assured the audience that the Reagan administration is embarked on "a dangerously misguided policy....Cuba is high on our international hit list." He warned that war is inevitable unless the United States halts its "militarism and confrontation" and bows to Cuba's desires.

Crockett added that he thought "the State Department and the government is characterized by racism ...[and] to me, fascism is another way of saying 'racist.'"

Castro, in his tirade at the IPU conference, called the United States "fascist," "genocidal" and "covered with blood." Crockett, seemingly puzzled, lamented that the rest of the U.S. delegation in Havana had declined to discuss these sensitive issues with the Cuban dictator.

The congressional symposium was sponsored by the Center for Cuban Studies, a non-profit organization based in New York whose members are largely pro-Castro Marxists. The center, according to one participant, had contacted Johns Hopkins University and American University to co-sponsor

the symposium and to send the intellectuals. They complied.

Dr. Riordan Roett, professor and director of Latin American Studies, Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies, was the chairman for the event. "We want different positions expressed," he said.

"This is not an anti-Reagan rally, and we will not endorse any particular point of view," Roett stated with apparent naivete.

A look at some of the people organizing the conference would have illustrated the inherent bias toward Cuba and away from the Reagan administration. In addition to the congressmen mentioned previously, other far left sponsors included: Rep. Mervyn Dymally, D-Calif.; William Gray, D-Pa.; Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y.; District of Columbia delegate Walter Fauntroy; and Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn.

Research for the economic analyses of U.S.-Cuba relations was attributed to David Williams, a staffer at the pro-Marxist Council on Hemispheric Affairs.

The Cubans who were denied visas instead sent videotapes of themselves, which were displayed on a wide-screen video player. These included Alberto Betancourt Roa, of Cuba's Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Marcello Fernandez Font, chief adviser to the Cuban Central Planning Board. The head of Cuba's interests section in Washington, Ramon Sanchez Parodi, appeared in person and was warmly welcomed.

Other participants included: Victor Rabinowitz; George Pillsbury, state senator from Minnesota and director of the Pillsbury Co.; Irving Louis Horowitz, of Rutgers University; and Robert Pastor, the radical IPS-linked fellow who served on Jimmy Carter's National Security Council.

A buffet lunch for the symposium participants was held at the home of Stewart Mott, millionaire sugardaddy of leftist and radical causes and an heir to the General Motors fortune.

Anti U.S. propaganda from Castro has been filling the eardrums of U.S. officials for too long. Last week the Reagan administration

announced it was moving ahead to construct a radio transmitter to beam news, commentary, and other programs to Cuba in Spanish.

Castro has "lied" to the Cuban people for 20 years, U.S. officials said, about the causes of economic disaster and domestic problems on the island. Castro has blamed the United States for virtually all its ills. "We'd like to answer Castro on his own ground," a senior administration official explained.

"We just think an informed citizenry can exercise, in time, influence over its government. That's the way government should run, not the other way around," he said.

New York Times vs. Haig: turning truth upside down



The New York Times' front-page headline read "Haig Rebuffs Poor Nations' Program for More Aid."

The main element in Bernard Nossiter's piece on Secretary of State Alexander Haig's speech at the U.N. General Assembly was negativity. Haig was depicted as cruelly turning down poor nations' requests for more aid, asking Third World countries to instead "rely for development on free markets, private initiative and foreign capital."

The wording implies that Haig is kicking mendicant nations away from the West's door and requiring them to fall back on their own resources with no help from the West.

The actual thrust of Haig's speech was far from being cruel or negative toward Third World needs. Haig, in fact, called for a new era of world economic growth based on open trade, increased cooperation in food and energy production and an emphasis on private enterprise.

Key point missed

Nossiter totally ignored Haig's key point — that the world faces a "crucial choice" between growth and development through increasing international commerce, or stagnation and decline due to government protectionism, socialism and political instability spread by Soviet-backed communist subversion.

Nor did he mention Haig's reference to the World Bank's ominous prediction that "the difference between the two cases [free trade and protectionism] amounts to some 220 million more absolutely poor people." But, of course, Nossiter doesn't want to show Haig as trying to solve poverty, but as turning his back on it.

What many of these nations are asking for is a socialistic "new economic order" consisting of "a large increase in resources flowing from

rich nations to poor," as Nossiter said. However, the universal experience of this planet — not only of the United States — is that income distribution schemes, taking from the rich to give to the poor, simply do not work.

Such schemes manage to stifle initiative, destroy incentives, strangle business in government red tape and, in general, lead to a shrinking economic pie with less for all.

It was a Chinese sage who said some thousands of years ago that "If you give a man a fish, he will be fed for one day. Teach a man to fish, and he will be fed for the rest of his life."

That is what Haig wants to do for the Third World — give them the opportunity and know-how to acquire the prosperity that has evolved in the industrialized nations instead of being permanent charity cases.

Haig did not, therefore, "rebuff" anybody. The poor nations want to get out of their poverty situation, as of course they should. Here is how they can do it, Haig said. The fact that his plan differs from the "new economic order" being pushed by many Third World nations — most of whom are allied with the Soviet bloc — is not by any means a refusal to recognize their real needs.

Nossiter employed the usual dodge of reporters trying to get their own preconceived ideas across — quoting anonymous sources to depict Third World delegates as deeply pained by Haig's speech. He quoted "several Third World delegates, who declined to be named," as being "distressed by what they saw as a rejection of their proposal for what they call a new international economic order."

Unwilling to name sources

Frankly, there is something shady about diplomats, whose job is to be spokesmen for their countries in a public forum, being so shy to be identified with a certain position. If these anonymous delegates' point of view is as widespread in the United Nations as Nossiter would have us believe, then why are they so ashamed of being publicly associated with it? If there are so many Third World delegates at the United

Nations who are opposed to Haig's position, couldn't Nossiter have found any that were willing to be named?

Reading between the lines, it is obvious why Nossiter would not identify his sources. They probably came from Marxist or socialistic regimes which are so tied to the Soviet bloc that their opinions would be totally discredited by the readers if they knew where they were coming from.

The last thing Nossiter wants to do is clearly identify opinions that conform with his own as originating from communist sources; it might blow his reportorial cover and reveal him as an apologist for leftist causes.

While dwelling at great length on Haig's "rebuff" to the Third World, Nossiter devotes one paragraph to the positive aspects of Haig's speech, just to show that he is being "objective." The effect of this is, of course, to make Haig look even more niggardly.

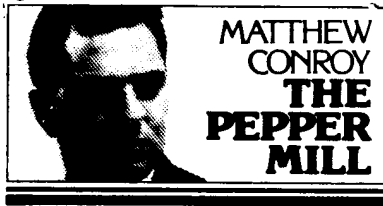
He writes that "Mr. Haig did make what appeared to be one important gesture toward the Third World. The very poorest nations like Mali and Bangladesh do 'require long-term and generous concessional aid,' he said. But he added that help should come from developing as well as industrialized nations."

A humane appeal

In fact, Haig's entire speech was an "important gesture" towards the Third World. Haig was making an eminently practical, rational and humane appeal for an end to the barriers — many of them self-imposed — that have kept the developing world in poverty. Haig was also calling for a "new world economic order" — one which would multiply prosperity instead of sharing scarcity, as is the rule in socialist regimes.

Is it any wonder that more and more conservatives are calling for "an alternative to The New York Times"? A publication that suppresses so much of the truth in its reporting does not deserve the prestige and the influence that the Times enjoys.

'U.S. Foreign Policy in the '80s': a realistic view of global affairs



Although Washington is a one-industry city of politics, another major activity other than government business is the holding of conferences every day, seven days a week. Confronted with more conferences than can possibly be attended, the working journalist must choose carefully and wisely in allocating his time.

One of the more interesting Washington conferences took place a few weeks ago. The theme was "U.S. Foreign Policy in the '80s," and the sponsor was the Professors World Peace Academy, a division of the International Cultural Foundation, Inc.

Too often, conferences involving academics lean toward the unrealistic. College professors tend to see the world not as it is but as they would like it to be. Probably the most outstanding example of this kind of myopia was provided by Henry Kissinger during his years of government service, when he applied unworkable academic views to the real world. Happily, most of the dais speakers in the PWPA conference were realists.

Perceptive comments

The major address at the PWPA conference was delivered by the conference chairman, Professor Morton A. Kaplan of the University of Chicago. Dr. Kaplan paid the usual lip service to the need for "reasonable agreements" with the Soviets and Chinese, but was realistic enough to call for maintenance of U.S. military strength at a high enough level

to ensure our power credibility.

A few more comments by Dr. Kaplan called for greater support for the Afghan people battling their Soviet invaders, a stronger West European defense force to deter a Soviet attack, and an admirably realistic approach to Cuba. I quote from Dr. Kaplan's report:

"We should have gone into an air and naval blockade of Cuba immediately after the Russians moved in force into Afghanistan. Although it would be a mistake to attempt to bring the [Cuban] regime down directly with American force, its activities may in the future provide us with a reason for isolating it.

"It is a vicious, terroristic regime which never would have come into power except upon an American decision to allow it to happen in the expectation that constitutional and democratic government would be restored.... There is no American incentive to come to terms with a Cuba that is repressive, terroristic, and our enemy."

Dr. Kaplan's comments on the problems of the developing world also reflect a gratifying realism. "Development is not primarily a matter of external assistance," he writes. "Investment certainly is necessary, but South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore give ample proof that capital funds are available if they can be employed profitably...."

"These countries have found the route to national independence, or at least to as much of it as is possible for a small nation in the modern world. And this will permit the restoration of national pride.... Good government, sound economic policies, good education systems, relatively honest and efficient local entrepreneurs, and achievement orientations are required."

Dr. Kaplan was rebutting the "myths" of the Brandt report and

the policies of Robert McNamara as head of the World Bank that called for ever-increasing aid to the developing countries. If we subscribe to that approach, he said, "we will finance local elites at the expense of their nations, proliferate the number of large hidden Swiss bank accounts, destroy capital, and produce explosive frustrated expectations."

More clandestine work

The major topics chosen for discussion by the PWPA conference related to Central America, the Middle East, intelligence, religion and public policy, and Japan's role in Northeast Asia. The speaker on "The Role and Capabilities of U.S. Intelligence Operations in the 1980s," Dr. Ray Cline of Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Studies, forcefully emphasized the U.S. need for clandestine services to support friendly groups and frustrate hostile revolutionary forces abroad. High-quality research and analysis services are an absolute must if we are to understand international events and purposes, he said.

An academic conference with a realistic political orientation is a refreshing welcome. For too long the American people have been overly exposed to reports, ads and statements by leftist elements of the academic world organized and manipulated by those who look to totalitarian-type solutions to long-standing economic and political problems.

To the argument that at least totalitarian states solve the problem of hunger, Dr. Kaplan reminds us that people are not cattle to be contented. It was John Stuart Mill who affirmed that he would rather be an unhappy human than a happy pig.

One looks forward to the next PWPA conference.

WORLD BOXING RATINGS

The Junior Divisions

The Junior Middleweights

1. Sugar Ray Leonard—Ray had to give up his WBA junior middleweight title when he beat Hearn, but he's still the best in the division.

2. Wilfred Benitez—Has good punching power at 154 pounds. Wilfred must get the desire for training to keep his title.

3. Thomas Hearn—Hearn should concentrate on this division. He's too tall to be fooling around at 147 pounds. This could be his ideal weight.

4. Ayub Kalule—Fought his heart out against Leonard, but didn't have enough firepower to win. He could get his title back against a lesser opponent.

5. Roberto Duran—"The No Mas Kid" is saying ridiculous things about beating up both Leonard and Hearn. Can you remember one time in his career when Duran was far behind in a fight and battled back to victory? I can't.

6. Tony Ayala Jr.—A surefire future champ. Ayala can punch with the best of them. His one punch 1st round KO of Jose Baquedano was super.

7. Nino Gonzalez—Lost close disputed decision to Duran. Carl Duva is handling his future. Brother Lou nixed a Tony Ayala-Nino Gonzalez fight, according to Garden matchmaker Harold Weston.

8. Rocky Fratto—Undefeated youngster from upstate New York might be better than people think. He is fighting Tidashi Mihara (who?) for the WBA title left vacant by Leonard.

9. Maurice Hope—Hope seemed to be all washed out when he lost the title to Benitez. He's strictly an opponent now.

10. Charlie Weir—Good right hand puncher from South Africa can bang with the best of them. Chin not the best.

The Junior Welterweights

1. Saoul Mamby—Sweet Saoul is one of a kind. Could go down as one of the most underrated champs of all time.

2. Aaron Pryor—Pryor is looking for a shot at Leonard's welter crown. Fat chance of winning.

3. Miguel Montilla—Lost in two title bids, but still hanging in there.

4. Lennox Blackmore—Twice KO'd new lightweight champ Claude Noel, but was blitzed out in two by Pryor.

5. Dajuan Johnson—Kronk stable mate of Hearn won a disputed nod over Montilla in Detroit.

6. Jo Kimpuni—Lost a tough 15 round decision to Mamby. Not through yet.

7. Johnny Bumphus—"Bump City" needs more polishing. Punching power—average.

8. Billy Costello—Needs TV exposure to get deserved recognition. Best left hooker in the division.

9. Domingo Ayala—KO'd by Montilla and by welterweight Resto. Chin-horrible, yet he can bang.

10. Monroe Brooks—Past prime. Good opponent.

The Junior Lightweights

1. Sammy Serrano—Best of a shaky lot. Division could change champs quickly.

2. Rolando Navarett—Beat Boza-Edwards for the title. Also shaky crown.

3. Cornelius Boza-Edwards—Might never recover from the beating he got from Navarett. He just takes too many punches.

4. Edwin Rosario—My pick is for Rosario to beat Serrano for the title in December.

5. Johnny Verderosa—"The Heat" from Staten Island needs work on his defense. A big banger could reach his chin.

6. Tony Santana—Santana might move down to Featherweight. He shutout tough Alberto Colazzo in his last fight.

7. Tatsutsuen Uehara—Won title from Serrano on "Hail Mary" right hand but gave it back early this year.

8. Bazooka Limon—Dirtiest fighter around, but lot of heart.

9. Ildefonso Bethelmy—Lost to Limon on 15 round KO.

10. Hector "Macho" Camacho—Youngster from the Bronx looked impressive in stopping veteran Robert Mullins at the Garden.

—Joe Bruno



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A Background Briefing On Strategic Events

Number 37

Moscow's 'yellow rain'

Secretary of State Alexander Haig's recent charge that the Soviet Union is using deadly biological poisons in Indochina caps an intensive four-year investigation into persistent reports of a "yellow rain" causing agonizing deaths among Lao, Cambodian and Afghan tribespeople.

U.S. officials said the investigation had been stymied until recently when "fresh" samples of contaminated water, vegetation, blood and urine were shipped to Washington from Cambodia enabling researchers to identify the lethal agent involved.

However, there is another factor

behind the timing of Haig's announcement which U.S. officials may have been too embarrassed to mention. That is a book due to be published in New York next month, written by a lone investigator utilizing his own resources who managed to identify the deadly agent and its Soviet source months ahead of the U.S. government.

The book is "Yellow Rain" by Sterling Seagraves (M. Evans publisher). An advance review of the book appeared in the Far Eastern Economic Review, Aug. 21-27, written by Washington correspondent Richard Nations.

(continued on page 2)



Sick Cambodian refugees wait for medical checks at a temporary camp inside the Thai border. The U.S. has uncovered evidence that deadly biological poisons have been used to kill Lao, Cambodian and Afghan tribespeople.

Mitterrand v. Reagan: the policy gap widens

The recent French foray into the troubled affairs of El Salvador is likely to severely strain relations between Paris and Washington.

Although President Ronald Reagan and Socialist President Francois Mitterrand reached a surprising agreement on some political and economic issues at the recent Ottawa sum-

mit in July, their vast ideological differences will almost certainly lead to a widening gap between the two nations.

The French-Mexican initiative in recognizing the guerrilla opposition in El Salvador was the first step in Mitterrand's global strategy of pursuing a

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MOSCOW

FROM PAGE 1

Seagraves' book names the killing agent which proved so elusive to U.S. investigators as tricothecene, or T-2, a deadly compound including poisons originally developed in the Soviet Union 25 years ago. The toxin caused agonizing, convulsive deaths among Hmong hill tribesmen following aerial bombardments of a mysterious yellow powder, the "yellow rain" of the book's title.

Seagraves links the bizarre hemorrhaging deaths seen in Laos with the same symptoms reported in Afghanistan and Yemen, two other countries where chemical warfare against tribespeople has been widely reported during attempts by Soviet-backed communist governments to suppress opposition in remote mountain or desert areas, far from the prying eyes of the Western press.

U.S. lacked 'proof'

Suspicious that the Soviet Union was engaged in biological warfare — in direct violation of international agreements — had been heightened by reports of an accident that killed thousands in the city of Sverdlovsk in April 1979. Eyewitnesses quoted in Samizdat (underground) reports indicate that more than 1,000 people died in the Siberian city from a deadly virus or germ that escaped from a super-secret germ warfare laboratory.

But the U.S. government, in its extensive investigations to identify the killing agent in Laos, said it had not established what it called "analytical proof" that T-2 was responsible until they received the samples from Cambodia earlier this year.

From all indications, the delay in completing the investigation was due more to the Carter administration's reluctance to embarrass the Soviets while trying to establish "detente" than any mysteries concerning the deadly chemical.

The CIA certainly had access to the same Lao and Cambodian refugees as Seagraves. It also is supposed to peruse Soviet technical literature for evidence of new advances in Soviet military capability. The fact that U.S. intelligence could not establish the obvious link between tricothecene toxin symptoms and the manufacture of the same toxin in the Soviet Union doesn't say much for U.S. intelligence capability. It also points to the politicization of the U.S. intelligence agencies dating from the Carter administration which has hampered their ability to provide this country with full and rapid evaluations of the Soviet threat.

U.S. officials told Nations that "research in this country had been hampered, both by the clinically poor samples brought out of the Lao highlands and by the inherent difficulties of formulating complicated tests without a plausible hypothesis to guide the search." The same sources concede that Seagraves had provided that hypothesis for the investigation.

Hamstrung by 'detente'

One might ask what prevented the U.S. investigators from arriving at the same hypothesis. The answer appears to be that Seagraves was not hamstrung as the U.S. probers were by the political implications of pointing the finger at the Soviet Union while the Carter administration was playing footsie with the Kremlin.

"Officials in the State Department and the Pentagon say privately that

their search was not encouraged while the administration of former president Jimmy Carter was preoccupied with pursuing detente with the Soviet Union," Nations writes.

Seagraves arrived at his hypothesis in two stages, first by comparing accounts of poison gassing episodes in Laos, Afghanistan and Yemen, and then isolating violent internal hemorrhaging as the unique symptom hitherto overlooked that is both common in most reported cases and the one phenomenon not accounted for by the known poison gases of the two world wars.

Raised by missionary parents in northern Burma among hill tribes similar to the Hmong in Laos, Seagraves travelled to Laos, Afghanistan and the Middle East for three years gathering material for his book. He then proceeded to identify the biotoxin tricothecene as the agent causing the mysterious bleeding symptomatic of the "yellow rain" deaths in Laos.

U.S. target of germ bombs

In publicizing Soviet involvement in illegal chemical warfare, the Reagan administration has acted none too soon. In his book, Seagraves presents evidence that bombs carrying the super toxin may be aimed at the United States from 90 miles away in Cuba.

A recent column by Jack Anderson, which mentions the Seagraves book, refers to the death of a Cuban in Havana last year from symptoms distinctly those of tricothecene toxin. Anderson also quotes his own CIA sources as saying that the toxin as well as other germ and chemical warfare agents are stored in Cuba for future use against the United States, based on the testimony of a defected Cuban officer who had trained in a chemical warfare battalion.

FRANCE

FROM PAGE 1

more active role in the Third World. That policy, according to analysts, contrasts sharply with that of the Reagan administration.

Of greatest concern to Washington is France's intervention into Latin American affairs. Mitterrand has a long history of supporting guerrilla movements in the region, and has appointed as his chief adviser on Third World affairs a former guerrilla — Regis Debray — who fought alongside Che Gueverra in Bolivia.

Mitterrand has also been highly critical of U.S. policy in Central America, including Reagan's cutoff of aid to Nicaragua and the U.S. trade embargo on Cuba. In an interview with Le Monde

on July 2, he was quoted as saying: "I have serious reservations, not to say more, about U.S. policy in Central America. It is not a matter of Communist subversion, but a refusal to see the misery and degradation."

Mitterrand's election was hailed by Sandinista Commander Bayardo Arce, who referred to the French Socialist as "a militant of the Sandinista cause." Junta leader Daniel Ortega added his congratulations, saying "Your triumph is our triumph."

In addition, Mitterrand's wife, Danielle, is a Socialist activist with a special interest in Latin America. She is a strong supporter of the political opposition in El Salvador and a member of the Salvadoran Solidarity Organization.

But the Socialist government's first big splash into international waters was not exactly a complete success.

Officials at the French External Affairs Ministry, headed by veteran diplomat Claude Cheysson, said they were prepared for a hostile U.S. response to the French-Mexican declaration but were surprised by the force of Latin American reaction. Nine countries, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay and Venezuela, issued a joint statement protesting French and Mexican intervention into El Salvador's internal affairs.

Until now, the French government has focused its attention on domestic issues — nationalizing industries and revamping its social welfare system. But with the recent initiative on El Salvador, the Mitterrand government is beginning to exercise its foreign policy options.

This could mean trouble for the

United States, especially in matters involving the Third World. A recent Heritage Foundation study states that "Most of Mitterrand's and his Socialist Party's principles ... are diametrically opposed to those of the Reagan administration." As a consequence, France could "play a critical role in undermining American foreign policy."

In some issues — such the nuclear modernization in Europe, Afghanistan, Poland and disarmament negotiations — Mitterrand's policies appear to coincide with Reagan's. For example, Mitterrand is the first French president to tentatively support the deployment of NATO missiles in Europe.

But these policies are primarily defensive measures. According to the

Heritage study, France continues to view the Atlantic Alliance as a "distasteful necessity."

In addition, analysts say, Mitterand's denunciation of the invasion of Afghanistan along with other anti-Soviet rumblings are more an expression of a independence from the two superpowers than a tough anti-Moscow line.

Other problems are likely to crop up in the Middle East, where France maintains strong economic ties to the Arab world. Despite Mitterrand's personal support of Israel and the Camp David accords, economic pressure and opposition from his own Cabinet members is likely to influence French policy in the region.

At the heart of the problem is a differing perception of Western responsibilities and relations to the so-called Third World. French Foreign Minister Cheysson has warned that the Reagan administration could provoke "major difficulty" with its European allies and with France in particular if it fails to improve relations between the industrialized nations of the "North" and the developing nations of the "South."

Washington has placed great emphasis upon the developing world — Reagan himself plans to attend the upcoming North-South talks in Cancun, Mexico — but tends to view development issues within the context of East-West relations and the threat posed by Soviet expansionism.

BACKGROUND

Despite the fact that **Ronald Reagan**, during last year's presidential campaign, suggested that an appropriate U.S. response to a Soviet invasion of Afghanistan might be to blockade Cuba, his administration now has ruled out that option should the Russians invade Poland.

Reagan's get-tough response to Soviet military aggression drew fire and even ridicule from some members of former President **Carter**'s administration. But Reagan's advisers recognized that the Soviets would respect such "linkage" and would understand that there is a price to be paid for their empire-building activities.

The policy of "linkage" continues to play a major role in the administration's approach to the Soviet Union in such areas as strategic arms control. Secretary of State **Alexander Haig** has stated that Soviet military behavior will be tied to U.S. involvement in future SALT negotiations, for example.

But linkage is apparently limited in the scope of its application.

The State Department, National Security Council, U.S. intelligence and other agencies have been preparing policy options for the president should Poland be invaded. Some of the suggested responses include: suspension of grain sales, halting of trade, censure by the United Nations and other diplomatic actions taken in concert with U.S. allies, and beefed-up broadcasting of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty to Eastern Europe.

Other suggestions are more out of the ordinary, such as positioning a U.S. warship in international waters off the coast of Poland to rescue "boat people" fleeing that country.

But the Cuba quarantine has been ruled out by the administration insofar

as Poland is concerned. "A naval blockade would be an inconclusive measure and of dubious relevance," said one informed source.

"To attack Cuba, while the Russians are attacking Poland, would be to tell the world that the two superpowers are symmetrical — each attacks a weak country," he said, adding that such an action would be counter-productive.

Cuba, however, could be blockaded by the United States if **Fidel Castro** steps up his drive to subvert neighboring Latin American countries, and intelligence agencies have concluded that Soviet ruler **Leonid Brezhnev** would not jump to the aid of a beleaguered Cuba.

North Korean arms shipments to Iran have escalated, but are now coming by sea rather than being transported by Iranian 747s as they were shortly after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war. Why is **Kim Il-sung** continuing to supply light arms and artillery to a nation at war with Pyongyang's non-aligned comrades in Iraq?

Perhaps his tactics were coordinated with Moscow. Or, as some analysts suggest, Kim may like **Khomeini**'s strident anti-Western rhetoric and the hard currency he has to offer.

During his visit last month to Aden, South Yemen, Libya's **Moammar Qaddafi** signed a friendship treaty with the leaders of South Yemen and Ethiopia in which they vowed to cooperate in opposing U.S. designs in the region. Qaddafi also talked to representatives of such Arab organizations as the Sudanese communists, the Gulf Liberation Front, the Oman Popular Liber-

ation Front, Lebanon's communist party, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

Qaddafi continued to call publicly for peace between the pro-Soviet regime in South Yemen and North Yemen, which is backed by Saudi Arabia and, increasingly, by Iraq. But his money is likely to continue to support Aden's guerrilla activities to the North.

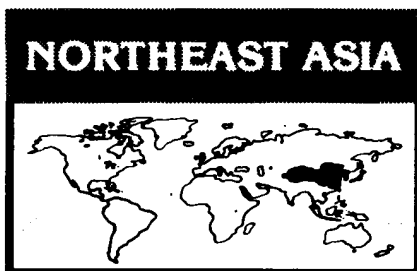
Some North Yemenis are bitter that the West is not supporting their struggle.

One villager, who had moved to the capital with his family, told our correspondent: "It is ultimately Russia which is supplying the front with weapons through the rulers of South Yemen. But who is helping us? The West and America are just looking on."

An intense educational program on civil defense is stirring uneasiness among the East Germans, many of whom recall similar feelings just before the beginning of the Second World War. According to reports from East Berlin, students throughout that district are learning how to build air raid shelters during compulsory seven-day courses in civil defense. And government publications on the subject are increasing in number.

"Every citizen has to participate in the strengthening of the national defense with greater personal effort," stressed Col. **Werner Huebner** in the party magazine, *Einheit* (Unity). Huebner, who is the director of the Central Committee for Socialist Defense Education, said that "if peace is at stake, we cannot tolerate egoism and laziness."

North-South violence flares again in Korea



North and South Korean soldiers fought a 10-minute machine-gun battle across the tense Demilitarized Zone shortly after a Japanese government delegation recently visited the truce village of Panmunjom.

There was no indication that the two events were connected, but the shooting seemed to underline the lingering threat of renewed conflict in the Korean peninsula more than 30 years after North Korea started the Korean War.

The South Korean government has asked Japan for economic aid which would help Seoul to boost its defenses against the military threat from the North.

On the day of the fighting, however, talks between the visiting Japanese delegation, led by Foreign Minister **Sunao Sonoda**, and South Korean officials in Seoul ended in disagreement on the aid issue. Sonoda reiterated his government's position that Tokyo was unwilling to help fund South Korea's defense because it would conflict with Japan's "peace" constitution. A first round of Japanese-South Korean talks held in Tokyo barely three weeks earlier had stumbled on the same problem (See **International Report No. 36**).

Sonoda and five other Japanese officials briefly visited Panmunjom, about 90 miles to the west of where the shooting occurred minutes later.

In its account of the incident, the Seoul Defense Ministry reported no South Korean casualties. It was not known whether anyone was hit on the North Korean side, whose guards at

one of the DMZ border posts had started the firefight.

A South Korean spokesman blasted the North Koreans for their "stepped-up provocation." The last similar incident had been reported in April, when North Korean forces fired across the DMZ in a vain attempt to prevent one of their soldiers from defecting to the South.

The Seoul talks failed to produce a customary joint communique, but the two sides agreed that a meeting should be arranged between South Korean President **Chun Doo-hwan** and Japanese Prime Minister **Zenko Suzuki**. No date was set.

Tokyo has been unwilling to accept the South Korean contention that the Japanese should contribute to Seoul's defenses because they have an important stake in preventing a possible communist invasion or takeover of South Korea which would also pose a threat to Japan.

But South Korean efforts to obtain increased economic aid from Japan got a boost in early September when former Prime Minister **Kakuei Tanaka**, one of Tokyo's most powerful political figures, backed the idea. He was quoted as saying, "It is unnatural that there should be such a big fuss about \$5 billion or \$6 billion needed (by South Korea) for economic assistance."

Japan's second-largest opposition group, the centrist Komeito Party, also recently threw its support behind Seoul's request for more aid.

In another development, seven U.S. Air Force advanced F-16 jet fighters arrived at the South Korean air base of Kunsan recently. A total of 48 F-16s are expected to be deployed in the country by next March, replacing the aging USAF F-4 Phantom jets.

Chinese labor camp

A unique hand-written 196-page account of life in a Chinese communist prison camp was reportedly smuggled out recently. The document, penned by

38-year-old dissident **Liu Qing** records instances of prison brutality, including severe beatings, and bitterly criticizes Peking's political and legal system.

Many thousands of Chinese undesirables are said to live in communist penal camps where they undergo "education through labor."

Knowledgeable Chinese sources said they believed Liu's report was genuine.

Liu had reportedly sold transcripts of the trial of China's well-known dissident **Wei Jingsheng** and was arrested in Peking in November 1979. Wei was imprisoned for 15 years on subversion charges.

Western correspondents in Peking obtained Liu's document at a time when Peking officials have launched a renewed effort to clamp down on what they call a Western-influenced "bourgeois liberalist tendency" among Chinese writers and artists.

The Peking campaign mainly involves attacks by high-level party functionaries, including the top leadership, in the state media against "ultra-individualistic" artists who "want absolute liberty." Strong and repeated official criticism was especially leveled against 61-year-old screen writer **Bai Hua** for his film script "Bitter Love," in which he portrayed the late **Mao Tse-tung** as a "god who failed" and raised questions about China's future under communism. Attacks on Bai Hua are widely seen as a warning to the public against expressing similar thoughts.

In another development in Peking recently, the standing committee of the National People's Congress rubber-stamped a relatively minor cabinet shuffle among several trade and industry ministry posts. It also said that an NPC session in November will discuss a report on the national economy by Premier **Zhao Ziyang**.

Among the announced changes in the cabinet was the replacement of Foreign Trade Minister **Li Qiang** by **Zheng Toubin**.

Cambodians seek to form exile government



Leaders of the three main Cambodian resistance groups met in Singa-

pore during the first half of September and agreed in principle to form a coalition government-in-exile. Although many important details still have to be worked out in future negotiations, the three factions want to present the outline of their consensus before the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The U.N. still recognizes the ousted Marxist Khmer Rouge regime led by **Khieu Samphan** and **Pol Pot** as the legitimate government of Cambodia

under the name of "Democratic Kampuchea."

Aside from Khieu, the other leaders at the Singapore talks were former Prime Minister **Son Sann** and Prince **Norodom Sihanouk**. Further talks are to be held in Bangkok.

Some officials of the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — which organized the meeting — were quoted as saying the Khmer Rouge appeared to be intransigent.

Analysts believe the group's Peking backers have encouraged them to take an aggressive stance by providing them with ample supplies of weapons and funds and by spreading massive pro-Khmer Rouge propaganda. This propaganda is believed to be responsible for a widespread belief that the Khmer Rouge are the only effective anti-Vietnamese resistance group in Cambodia.

Some media reports, attributed mostly to statements by Thai officials, have recently suggested that Son Sann was intransigent in demanding that Khmer Rouge leaders leave Cambodia following a possible withdrawal of Vietnam's 200,000 occupation troops and that military leadership should go to his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). But analysts support Son Sann's contention that the Cambodian people would prefer continued Vietnamese control over a return to power of the genocidal Khmer Rouge.

The analysts believe many reports of Khmer Rouge victories in fighting Vietnamese-led government troops inside Cambodia are being deliberately exaggerated in order to boost their credibility as a resistance force. But they concede that well-trained Khmer Rouge guerrillas could probably overwhelm the smaller and relatively ill-equipped KPNLF army and Sihanouk's tiny Moulinaka group if the Vietnamese left Cambodia. Son Sann's aides have explained that this is the main reason for his reluctance to compromise on some political and military issues, saying most Cambodians could not support him if he opened the way for a possible Khmer Rouge comeback.

Intense pressure from the Thai gov-

ernment — which wants to please Peking because it sees China as its only potential protector against Vietnamese aggression — led Son Sann to weaken his strong stand against Khmer Rouge participation in a future Cambodian administration.

But observers believe the KPNLF leader hopes to get political and material support from Western countries — especially the United States which has so far done practically nothing to strengthen Son Sann's position vis-à-vis the Khmer Rouge — in return for his readiness to deal with the Pol Pot group.

Vietnam, meanwhile, reportedly made a lame attempt to improve the prospects for ASEAN recognition of its puppet regime in Phnom Penh by suggesting to Indonesian officials that it was willing to replace President **Heng Samrin** with Communist Party chief **Pen Sovan**. Diplomats in Jakarta apparently spread the rumor that such a suggestion — which some observers termed ridiculous — was made by Hanoi officials in talks with visiting Indonesian military intelligence chief **Benny Murdani** recently.

Within ASEAN, Indonesia is probably the staunchest opponent of Peking's policies toward the region. It is also generally more receptive to Vietnam's repeatedly stated concerns about a Chinese threat than some of the other ASEAN governments.

Afghan rebels on offensive

The Hizbe Islami Afghan guerrilla group claimed recently to have wiped out up to 1,000 Soviet troops and destroyed 200 tanks at the important Baghlan province army base of Qalagi,

about 90 miles north of Kabul. The insurgents said their attack, in late August, was the most devastating operation they have carried out since the 1979 Soviet invasion.

Western diplomats have confirmed recent major guerrilla successes in repelling Soviet offensives, but the Hizbe group's figure for Soviet casualties in the Qalagi raid was probably inflated.

In another development, diplomatic sources said in early September that Moslem insurgents have thwarted attempts by Soviet-led Afghan government forces to seize strategic Panjshir Valley, some 60 miles north of the capital.

The sources also said that guerrillas had regained control of the town of Paghman near Kabul.

Kabul authorities, meanwhile, have limited a recent call-up order for former soldiers under age 35 following widespread demonstrations against the move.

Police reportedly killed two students at a Kabul girls' school in trying to forcefully disperse demonstrators protesting the call-up, which was announced at the beginning of this month. Many other public protest moves were reported for several days, including a one-day strike by shopkeepers. An undetermined number of people were injured in confrontations with government forces.

The authorities later issued a modified version of the original announcement, exempting teachers, lecturers, students and government-employed drivers from the call-up.

The Kabul regime is desperately trying to bolster the ranks of its army, which have been depleted by mass desertions.

Egyptians explode KGB operation... again

THE MIDEAST



Egyptian intelligence officers capped a three-year investigation of KGB activity in Egypt on Sept. 13 with the expulsion of the Soviet ambassador and six other diplomats.

In a long operation dubbed "Apple 19" involving the use of electronically monitored contacts between the KGB members and Egyptian opposition figures, the Egyptians discovered that Soviet intelligence agents masquerading as diplomats in Cairo had engaged in anti-state activities and were responsible for much of the sec-

tarian strife in Egypt during the last year.

The development confirmed the fears of many experts who have warned that Egypt, because of its closeness to the United States, has been one of the foremost targets of Soviet subversion.

The case seemed a textbook example of KGB activity in foreign countries.

The Soviets booted from Egypt included Ambassador **Vladimir Polyakov**, six of his embassy staff, two Soviet journalists — one for the Soviet news agency Tass and the other for the magazine Trud — and a Hungarian spy working as a diplomat.

They were accused of working — in coordination with intelligence services and embassies of their Eastern bloc countries and local communists — to overthrow the government of President **Anwar Sadat** and fomenting sectarian strife.

The Egyptian government also canceled the contracts of all Soviet technicians working in Egypt — frequently sent by Moscow to Third World countries equipped with special training in indoctrination and disinformation techniques — and gave them a week to leave.

Western sources say about 1,000 Soviet experts remained in Egypt this week — mostly working at the Soviet-built Aswan dam and working in steel and aluminum plants and other projects.

In addition, the Egyptian government ordered the Soviet military bureau in Cairo closed and shut down its own military office in Moscow.

Cairo charged that the Soviets recruited Egyptians to spy on "political, religious, economic and military conditions touching on state security" and played "an outstanding role instigating and escalating Moslem-Christian strife."

The Soviet Embassy was also ordered to reduce its staff. Moscow will be able to post no more diplomats to Cairo than Egypt has posted in the Kremlin. The 1981 diplomatic directory lists 40 Soviet diplomats in Cairo, nearly twice the number of Egyptian envoys in Moscow. Cairo gave the embassy one week to reduce its staff.

The expulsions come two days after the public announcement of the Soviet plot. According to the official Egyptian newspaper *Mayo*, two Soviet diplomats were the link between the local plotters and Moscow.

The paper said the plot, code-named "The Swamp," involved, in addition to KGB agents, a former Egyptian deputy prime minister, **Mohammed Zayyat** — said to have been the local head of the operation — as well as former ministers, university lecturers and journalists.

Other prominent Egyptians accused of taking part in the plot were the deputy chairman of the leading opposition Socialist Labor Party, **Mohammed Murad**, a prominent figure representing the Moscow-oriented National Unionist Progressive rally.

The eight Egyptians involved were among the more than 1,500 people arrested on Sept. 5 during a government crackdown on Moslem and Christian extremists and political radicals.

There was no reaction from the Kremlin to the Cairo crackdown, although Moscow Radio dismissed as "absurd" the charges by Sadat of Soviet involvement in plots.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt have been strained since Sadat unceremoniously expelled 17,000 Soviet military personnel in 1972.

Four years later, he unilaterally abrogated a friendship treaty with the Soviets because of their opposition to his Middle East peace policies and rapprochement with the United States.

In January 1980, Sadat ordered a more than 50 percent reduction in Soviet embassy staff to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Experts say that one of the Soviet Union's aims in Egypt was to arrange communication links between Egyp-

tian leftists and the hard-line Arab rejectionist front.

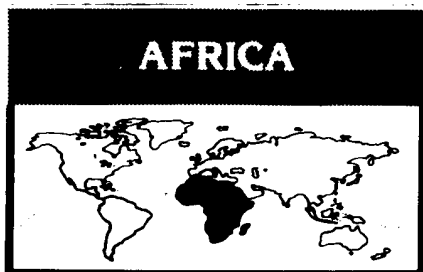
The front consists of Algeria, Syria, Libya, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization — all closely tied to Soviet Mideast policy. All the countries involved have severed diplomatic ties with Egypt and have been violently hostile to Sadat's Mideast peace policies.

The hard-liners gathered in Libya on the day of the expulsion to discuss the new U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement. Iran was invited to join their organization and participated in the meeting.

The immediate purpose of the Libya gathering was to devise a plan to counter the Reagan administration's plan for a strategic alliance of pro-West nations in the Middle East. Last week, Prime Minister **Menachem Begin** met with President **Reagan** in Washington where they agreed to forge a strategic cooperation agreement to oppose Soviet expansion in the region.

Defense Secretary **Caspar Weinberger** and Israeli Defense Minister **Ariel Sharon** will meet in November to work out the overall plan.

Western allies abstain as U.N. slaps S. Africa



The major Western powers and Japan rejected a harsh and polemical condemnation of South Africa by the United Nations in mid-September.

In a 117-0 vote, the U.N. General Assembly voted to "impose comprehensive sanctions" to punish South Africa for its recent raid into Angola to wipe out terrorist strongholds and for its reluctance to grant independence to Namibia on U.N. terms.

Ignoring Third World rhetoric, the U.S., Britain, France, Japan, Canada and West Germany along with 19 other nations abstained from voting on the U.N. resolution.

In terms of its actual repercussions, the U.N. vote against the South Africans is virtually meaningless.

The U.N. wants to supervise elections in Namibia but insists on maintaining its long-standing recognition of the Soviet-backed South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as the "sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people."

There are several major political parties in the territory which, unlike SWAPO, do not promote violent "class

struggle." But the U.N. has consistently refused to recognize them. This, primarily, has led South Africa to block the road toward Namibian independence, which, in return, has resulted in additional condemnation from the U.N.

Mutinies plague Chad

Beginning in early September, a series of army mutinies erupted in Christian-dominated southern Chad, creating suspicions of Libyan involvement, according to Vice President **Abelkader Wadal Kamougue**. Not surprisingly, however, there were no public accusations against Libya, which is believed to maintain more than 5,000 troops and advisers in Chad to bolster the regime of President **Goukouni Oueddei**.

The immediate cause of the riots appear to be the government's inability to pay its army. This created a situation on Sept. 9 in which troops took over the town of Sarh, Chad's third largest. Government officials and army officers were seized, along with government money.

Reports have been circulating of alleged embezzlement of public funds by the government of the southern zone.

Kamougue is a southerner himself and he may represent a faction in the government which has come to resent Libya's attempts to promote its ideology of Islamic socialism and pro-Sovietism throughout Africa. The northern parts of Chad are dominated

by Semitic Muslim peoples whereas the southern population is mostly black and Christian.

More Uganda terror

Ugandan government troops in mid-September murdered 18 civilians, including children, in the village of Wakio during a three-day rampage, according to residents.

This was the latest of several major looting and killing incidents involving Uganda's undisciplined army. On Sept. 1, police and troops battled in Kampala after soldiers reportedly robbed civilians.

Government officials denied that anti-government insurgents were involved. Socialist President **Milton Obote** has vowed a complete investigation.

Other wanton killings by Ugandan forces have been reported in northwestern Uganda. More than 100,000 refugees have escaped into neighboring Zaire as of early September, according to missionaries and relief officials.

Libya-Sudan war of words

Sudanese officials quickly denied a recent statement by the Libyan news agency JANA that a state of emergency had been declared in Sudan and that disaffected army officers had been arrested there.

Terming the report sheer propaganda deriving from the political ten-

sion between the two countries, officials in Khartoum denounced the Libyan regime's allegations. Tripoli has been trying to foment rebellion in Sudan through guerrilla groups and other Sudanese opponents of Khar-

toum's pro-Egypt and anti-Soviet stance.

Sudanese army and security forces have been conducting exercises recently, according to the Khartoum officials who note their troops were

"testing military efficiency." It was not known if the exercises were related to recent published reports of a Libyan-backed buildup of guerrilla forces close to the Sudanese border in neighboring Chad.

Solidarity's 'bill of rights' threatens Moscow



Solidarity's first-ever national congress this month was much more than simply a meeting of trade union delegates. It was more like a political convention, and a final resolution drafted by union members read like a bill of rights for Eastern Europe.

Speeches given by the delegates showed that Solidarity was far more interested in politics than mundane trade union matters. Resolutions adopted by the 892 delegates called for free elections to the national parliament, a national referendum on the scope of self-management, and reforms that would grant workers significant power in running businesses and factories. They also demanded "social control" over mass media and changes in educational textbooks, as well as freedom for political prisoners.

All this was heady stuff for a nation very much under the dominion of the Soviet Union. To no one's surprise, the Kremlin reacted harshly to the Solidarity congress, calling it an "anti-

socialist, anti-Soviet orgy."

According to Western diplomats, the fury of Soviet attacks on Solidarity has shown that the Kremlin's "patience" with developments in Poland is beginning to wear very thin.

This week, the Soviet Union accused Solidarity of spreading an anti-Soviet and anti-socialist "psychosis" in preparation for overthrowing the government.

Of particular concern to Moscow has been Solidarity's demand for access to the mass media. Solidarity leader **Lech Walesa** was quoted recently as saying his union would build its own television transmitter if the communist authorities continued to restrict the union's access to the mass media.

But the head of state television, **Stanislaw Loranc**, retorted by vowing that the authorities would oppose all attempts to break the state broadcasting monopoly.

Three commentaries published by the official Soviet media left no doubt that Moscow was not only enraged by the resolutions passed at Solidarity's Gdansk congress but also regarded them as a direct challenge.

Gone were previous careful attempts to direct all criticism of the 10-million member union towards an unspecified group of "extremists" in the leadership. Instead, Solidarity as a

whole was condemned as a counter-revolutionary group ready to "make a grab at power."

Absent also were any expressions of confidence or support for the hard-pressed communist leadership in Warsaw.

A particularly sharp attack was reserved for the union's declaration of support for the creation of independent trade unions elsewhere in the Soviet bloc, branded by the commentary as "openly provocative and impudent toward the socialist countries."

Diplomats said this showed that in Moscow's eyes Solidarity had gone too far, that it was now challenging not only the leadership in Warsaw but Communist authority in the whole Soviet bloc.

There has been little sign that other governments need fear the birth of a rebellious labor movement. But the Kremlin might consider that the sheer "insolence" of the union toward Moscow could undermine its authority in Eastern Europe.

But other diplomats said Moscow will bide its time and hope the growing shortages of food and fuel in Poland would solve the problem by themselves.

The Kremlin may be hoping hardships of the coming winter will destroy Solidarity's credibility. If violence broke out, an intervention to restore law and order could be presented to the rest of the world as an act of mercy.

Haig bolsters NATO morale in anti-Soviet talk



Secretary of State **Alexander Haig** has accused Moscow of jeopardizing peace in Europe through its rapid expansion of nuclear weaponry in the region.

The accusations were contained in a recent speech in West Berlin designed to boost the morale of NATO allies and halt the drift toward neutralism in Europe. Washington has been concerned by the reluctance of some Euro-

pean allies to either boost their defense spending or agree to a NATO plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles on their soil.

"It is Soviet tanks, not NATO's defense against those tanks that threaten the peace of Europe," Haig said, charging the Soviets with a "rapid expansion of nuclear weaponry" in Europe.

In the speech, Haig also accused the Soviet Union of using poisonous chemicals in Afghanistan and Indochina in violation of international agreements.

The speech took place before a backdrop of violent anti-U.S. demonstrations in West Berlin. Sixty police were injured and 128 arrests reported during a demonstration of up to 50,000 protesters.

The official sponsors of the demon-

stration were the youth organizations of the Social Democrats and of Foreign Minister **Hans-Dietrich Genscher's** Free Democrats. Also participating in the demonstrations were the Communist Party, pacifist, religious-liberal and anarchist groups. But radical leftists were known to have played an instrumental role in organizing the rioting. Rally organizers played heavily on fears of war and opposition to the NATO plan to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

Two days after the demonstration, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army in Europe was slightly injured in an ambush by terrorists firing guns and anti-tank grenades. It was the fourth terrorist attack on Americans in West Germany in two weeks.

A spate of anti-American protests, including arson attacks, followed the bombing last month of the U.S. Ram-

stein Air Force base in which 20 people were injured. The extreme leftwing Red Army Faction claimed responsibility.

Norway votes right

A conservative-led coalition committed to strong NATO ties has defeated Norway's Labor Party government under **Gro Harlem Brundtland**, the Nordic country's first woman prime minister. Although the Labor Party emerged with the largest bloc of seats, Conservative Party leader **Kaare Willoch** was expected to become the next prime minister by forming a coalition with two smaller conservative groups.

The Conservatives promised a

period of economic austerity, firm adherence to the NATO alliance and an end to Mrs. Brundtland's often tempestuous, aggressive style of government.

Willoch, who describes himself as "not extremely liberal in economic policy, but anti-socialist," strongly favors more defense spending. While Labor was legislating NATO's 3 percent annual defense increase last year, Willoch was urging a 4 percent increase.

Qaddafi tied to British left

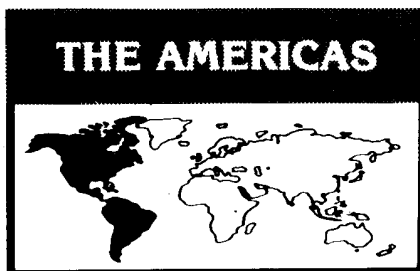
Libyan strongman **Moammar Qaddafi** has reportedly been making regular contributions in packages sometimes as large as \$100,000 to leftist supporters in Britain.

According to the the Sunday Telegraph newspaper, much of the money was donated to the Workers Revolutionary Party — whose most famous member reportedly is actress **Vanessa Redgrave** — to finance leftist activities and subsidize its party journal, News Line.

The WRP is active in several unions and in inner city areas such as the London slum of Brixton, where race riots erupted last spring and during the summer resulting in hundreds of arrests.

The newspaper, quoting Libyan exiles living in London, said Tripoli had made regular donations as high as \$100,000 once or twice a year over the past several years to leftist groups in Britain.

Pinochet shuts down his Marxist opposition



Gen. **Augusto Pinochet's** military government marked its eighth anniversary in power earlier this month with a renewed pledge to crack down on communist advances in Chile.

Despite a recent upsurge of guerrilla violence attributed to the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, President Pinochet retains a firm grip on the nation. The Chilean leader, who led the 1973 military coup against Marxist **Salvador Allende**, has banned political activity and rendered the formerly heavily politicized trade unions powerless in what is officially described as a transition to democracy. Last year, 67 percent of Chilean voters voted in favor of a new constitution extending military rule for at least eight more years, a term which ends in 1989 with presidential elections.

During the anniversary celebration, Pinochet said Chile's international relations were improving despite "an active anti-Chilean campaign being conducted from Moscow."

He announced in his speech that the government would elaborate a new law to define terrorist crimes and to penalties to be imposed so that "this evil which threatens all Chileans can be eradicated."

Referring to relations with the

United States, he said positive results had been obtained since President **Reagan** came to office.

Reagan has moved to end a U.S. embargo on arms exports to Chile imposed by President Carter's administration in protest over Chile's human rights record.

Pinochet cited the official visit to Chile last October by President **Joao Figueiredo** of Brazil as contributing to "promising expectations" and added that Chilean views coincided with many of those held by Uruguay and Paraguay — which both have military-dominated governments.

New crackdown in Managua

Nicaragua's leftist rulers have declared an economic state of emergency with a sweeping decree that bans strikes and court injunctions against government decrees for one year.

The wide-ranging decree also prohibits "false" news reports that trigger changes in prices, salaries, rents or currency exchange rates.

The "false" news report provision carries a maximum three-year sentence as do provisions declaring it illegal to destroy raw materials or to halt the nation's mass transit system.

Also outlawed are mass land takeovers and incitement of foreign governments or credit institutions to withhold or suspend economic aid to Nicaragua.

The right to strike was suspended and individuals were banned from seeking court injunctions to block government administrative decisions.

Junta leader **Daniel Ortega** also said unofficial currency exchanges, which buy U.S. dollars for more than twice the official rate of exchange, have been temporarily shut down. The government also is imposing a hiring freeze, trimming the current budget by five percent and slashing private sector subsidies by 10 percent in a move that should save the Nicaraguan treasury \$43.8 million this year, Ortega said.

Caribbean aid on schedule

A multinational plan to develop the Caribbean basin is expected to be completed by next year. The economic plan, mapped out in a conference earlier this year, involves cooperation between the United States, Venezuela, Mexico and Canada, among other countries.

A top State Department official, **Thomas Enders**, has emphasized the program will not be a "mini-Marshall" plan made in America, but instead an economic partnership among the more affluent nations in the Hemisphere.

"We can contemplate no aid to Cuba," Enders said. "So we agreed to disagree, and went on to emphasize what we do have in common — a commitment to helping the area. We believe we have established a firm partnership for preceding," he said.

Enders is undersecretary of state on inter-American affairs. He said that the foreign ministers of the United States, Canada, Venezuela and Mexico will meet later this year, and he added that contacts will be extended to interested countries outside the Caribbean later in the fall. "We are not looking for quick fixes. There are none — and we know it," he said.

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