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REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

Visit to Parliament

LD031218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Apr (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic visited the Austrian Bundesrat (parliament) this morning. Djuranovic was welcomed by Bundesrat Vice-Chairman Rudolf Dalhammer, who pointed out the importance of cooperation between non-aligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria in the international field, especially efforts and aspirations for the maintenance of international detente.

Talks With Kreisky

LD032318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Apr (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic, currently on an official visit to Austria, and Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky [words indistinct] international questions and further advancement of cooperation between the two neighboring countries. The talks particularly focused, reports are, on questions of cooperation and security. In the talks it was stressed that (everything) possible should be [words indistinct] detente in [words indistinct] of the Helsinki conference.

[Words indistinct] functionaries with whom Djuranovic had talks in the course of his visit so far--Austrian President Kischlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky, as well as representatives of the Austrian parliament--have stated Austria's interest in further advancement of the cooperation with Yugoslavia. The role and activities of nonaligned Yugoslavia in the struggle for peace and security in Europe and the world were also assessed very positively.

Premier Djuranovic tomorrow ends his visit to Austria.

Further Report

LD041358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 4 Apr (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic last night ended talks with Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky. Veselin Djuranovic today completes his three-day official visit to Austria.

In the closing talks yesterday, Djuranovic and Kreisky discussed Austrian-Yugoslav relations. In the talks, it was stressed that bilateral relations are developing successfully. Djuranovic and Kreisky particularly focused on the question of the Slovenian and Croatian minorities in Austria. They stressed the need for a further comprehensive development of these minorities as a precondition for preservation of their identity. The Austrian side promised to do everything necessary for the preservation of the minority languages and identity, as well as to guarantee their rights.

Joint Communique

LD041404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 4 Apr (TANJUG)--A joint Austrian-Yugoslav communique was issued here today at the close of a three-day state visit by Veselin Djuranovic, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, to Austria, asserting that cooperation between the two neighboring countries has been developing successfully.
Dr. Kreisky, Austria's chancellor, and Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic laid stress on the importance of all-round development for Croatian and Slovene national minorities in Austria and drew attention to the two minorities' role as a bridge for strengthening mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples.

On this occasion too, the Austrian side confirmed its readiness to fulfill its obligations proceeding from the Austrian state treaty and other international law obligations. It will do everything to guarantee the observance of their languages and national features, all-round development of their culture, education, social forms of life and their economic positions.

Kreisky and Djuranovic agreed on the need for the two countries' governments to invest efforts towards advancing economic cooperation. They particularly stressed the importance of establishing higher and more up to date forms of economic cooperation on long-term basis. The two premiers stressed the necessity of taking measures towards a better balanced trade between Austria and Yugoslavia.

The communique stresses that the two sides particularly focused on the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Austria and declared for advancing their living and working conditions.

Kreisky and Djuranovic stated concern with the aggravation of the international situation. They agreed on the necessity for further efforts towards a continual and consistent development of cooperation and strengthening of security in Europe and the Mediterranean founded on the final Helsinki document.

Kreisky and Djuranovic also urged further efforts towards settling most urgent international economic problems, particularly problems of the developing countries.

Meeting With Yugoslav Workers

LD050701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Vienna, 4 Apr (TANJUG)--At the end of his visit to Vienna, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, this morning visited the Yugoslav Embassy in Vienna where he had a meeting with embassy staff, businessmen and consular representatives in Austria and acquainted them with the political situation in Yugoslavia. The president of the Federal Executive Council was greeted by Ambassador Novak Pribicevic who thanked him for having found, despite his full and strenuous program and talks, the opportunity to acquaint Yugoslav citizens with important processes in the country.

Replying to questions, Djuranovic discussed some aspects of economic cooperation between Austria and Yugoslavia which had been referred to during his stay in Austria and which had also been mentioned in the joint communique.

Afterward, the president of the Federal Executive Council had a meeting at the embassy with representatives of our citizens currently working in Vienna and Lower Austria.

Djuranovic told the workers about the talks which had been held to improve their position and in this context he also mentioned the need for a change of the existing, obsolete agreement on the employment of our labor force as well as the existing convention on social insurance. A whole series of issues were raised on which solutions are expected and on which both sides are working. Djuranovic also stressed that it was certainly the obligation of the country to provide for the people who, having worked in Austria, would return home--this being certainly one of the important problems.

The president of the Federal Executive Council thanked the workers for their patriotism, political sense of responsibility, maximum commitment and efforts to preserve their identity. "It is obvious," he added, "that you work in the best possible way under existing conditions."
Reception of Minority Representatives

[Text] Vienna, 3 Apr (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who is on an official and friendly visit to Austria, today received in Vienna the representatives of the Slovene and Croat minority in Austria. The meeting was attended by Dr Franz Zwitter and his associates, representing the Association of Slovene Organizations in Carinthia, and by Dr Matevz Grilc and members of the inner leadership of the national Council of Carinthian Slovenes.

The meeting was attended by Dr Ivan Miler, representing Burgenland Croats, and honorary President Dr Alfons Kornfeind on behalf of the Croat Cultural Society in Eisenstadt. The Croat Printing Society from Burgenland was represented by Chairman Stefan Emrich. Also present were representatives of the Organization of Burgenland Croats in Vienna; Marijana Grandic, chairman of the Croat University Students Club; Demetral Karal, chairman of the Croat Burgenland Society in Vienna and Hubert Resetaric, chairman of the Committee for the Rights of Burgenland Croats.

The representatives of the Slovene and Croat minority acquainted the president of the Federal Executive Council with the current situation and problems of development of the Slovene and Croat nationality in Austria. They spoke especially about the activities of their organizations in attaining the international legal guarantees and rights which they have under the state treaty. In this context, they emphasized questions of consistent implementation of equality with the majority, the rights of representation in public administration and other rights concerning bilingualism, the financing of children's nurseries, schools and minority organizations, as well as the problems of economic development of minorities and some other topical questions.

The representatives of the minorities also acquainted the president of the Federal Executive Council with the development of the dialogue with the Austrian Federal Government and with the dialogue at the regional level. They emphasized that this was a positive fact which, however, can only be assessed as important progress when satisfactory solutions are attained for questions related to the position and rights of the minorities. These questions have also been included in the timetable of proposals submitted to the federal government.

The representatives of the minorities welcomed the positive development of Yugoslav-Austrian relations in the conviction that this will contribute to a faster solution of all questions of importance for the position and all-round development of the Slovene and Croat national minority in Austria.

President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic emphasized the interest of the SFRY in the position and development of the Slovene and Croat minority in Austria and its consistent support to the just demands of the minorities for full implementation of the rights determined by the Austrian state treaty. In this connection, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized that the Yugoslav Government and public attach full importance to the continuation of the dialogue between the representatives of the minorities and the federal government in Vienna and at the provincial level, from which they expect fruitful results in the spirit of the Austrian Government's readiness to fulfill all its obligations under the state treaty. This readiness was also confirmed during this visit. The existing good-neighborly relations also favor concrete measures in this respect.

During the talks, it also was emphasized that the positive role of the minorities as a factor linking the friendship and cooperation between the two neighboring countries also implies constant progress in the creation of conditions for their all-round development.
CHANCELLOR KREISKY SPEAKS TO YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS

TANJUG Interview

AU030823 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 1 Apr (TANJUG)--The good relations between Yugoslavia and Austria are a cornerstone of stability in central Europe, said Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky in an interview with TANJUG's correspondent in Vienna Davor Culic.

Dr Kreisky also underlined the importance which the small and non-bloc countries have in European political relations.

Yugoslavia, Austria and Switzerland make up a very important region of disengagement in Europe, Dr Kreisky noted, adding that it was actually the neutral and nonaligned countries which made it possible for the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation to continue which he said, in itself is a success.

The Austrian chancellor assessed the nonaligned movement as "an important political alliance" which "enjoys a good reputation." He also came out in favour of the policy of non-interference and non-intervention both in Europe and Latin America. In his view, all kinds of military intervention cannot but result in failure.

Dr Kreisky particularly underlined his conviction that the social problems in Latin America cannot remain unresolved and that regimes founded on military dictatorship with outside support must collapse.

Further Remarks

LD032116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Apr (TANJUG)--It is a question of how the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) would develop and whether [words indistinct] active, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said here today in a talk with the Yugoslav journalists who cover the Austrian visit of Veselin Djuranovic, premier of Yugoslavia.

Some preconditions have been created in Austria for the fulfillment of the demands [words indistinct] Kreisky evaluated. Answering the question what Austria is going to do for the implementation of the [words indistinct] state treaty Art. 7, Kreisky added that there also exist conditions for setting up councils of ethnic groups as bodies on which representatives of national minorities should also sit.

The Austrian chancellor expressed [words indistinct] for direct talks before long with representatives of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities on these questions, adding he thinks the most urgent thing now is to safeguard full employment in Austria, since its worsening would hit Carinthia as well.
REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S MOSCOW TALKS

Genscher Interview

DWO60951 Bonn ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 5 Apr 81

[From the "Bonn Perspectives" program: Reporter Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the flight from Moscow to Bonn—recorded]

[Text] [Question] That was a stay of 48 hours in Moscow and many hours of intense talks with the Soviet leadership, Mr Minister. Did the German-Soviet dialogue get going again? Is there resurgence after a certain lull?

[Answer] This dialogue always existed. I just want to recall last summer's Moscow visit of the federal chancellor and myself. We consider it very important that the dialogue will be continued in this extremely serious international situation, although we do not want to overrate our international position. I believe that we cannot assess highly enough the interest particularly of the Germans in an improvement of East-West relations and thus also of international developments.

[Question] Mr Minister, stabilization of East-West relations has been one of your demands for a long time. It was in your opinion a prerequisite for positive developments regarding certain bilateral developments between us and the Soviet Union as well as developments in Poland. Did the two days in Moscow contribute something in this sense beyond bilateral matters?

[Answer] I think that the Soviet side has understood that the Federal Government wants to contribute its share together with its allies to peaceful developments in the People's Republic of Poland through economic aid, for example. The creation of outward framework conditions would also facilitate peaceful developments in Poland, particularly a strict noninterference policy vis-a-vis the People's Republic of Poland. We expect all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act to adhere to this vis-a-vis the People's Republic of Poland.

[Question] Regarding bilateral Bonn-Moscow relations, mostly economic relations have been involved in past years, now it is security policy problems. Did a change take place here, making the German position more difficult than it was in the past when it involved mainly economic offers?

[Answer] Economic relations are as before a stabilizing element of East-West relations, so that they continue to be important. No doubts exist at all that the CSCE followup conference in Madrid and the discussions on setting up a European disarmament conference will make security policy problems play an important part in these talks.

Everybody knows--and this has been pointed out in Moscow again--what concern on our part and on the part of other Western partners has been caused by the Soviet armament lead in the medium-range field. It was therefore necessary to explain NATO's dual decision--counterarmament together with a negotiation offer--while pointing out simultaneously that from our point of view negotiations on medium-range arms ought to take place as quickly as possible. It is an important result of this visit that no doubts can exist after a clear-cut statement of the Soviet leadership that the moratorium introduced by the Soviet side in the talks is not a prerequisite for taking up medium-range negotiations.

[Question] Mr Minister, the talks took place in a good atmosphere. There was no sharpness involved. And yet, opinion has hardly changed with regard to the matter involved. How can a solution be achieved in the difficult medium-range matter? How can some motion be introduced? No motion was felt in Moscow.
[Answer] Well, the assessments of the reasons for tension in the world and the assessments of the balance of forces are different. That is known. It was important with regard to this visit to express the seriousness of the situation and the fact that the possibilities of negotiations have been factually discussed. That is our aim. We want to negotiate not only in Madrid. We want to negotiate also on medium-range arms. The clarification I have already mentioned, namely, that no prerequisites will be demanded, is naturally an important element, and I believe it is an element that can be termed positive.

[Question] One can probably say after this Moscow visit that a communiqué will be issued on the Madrid CSCE conference. The CSCE efforts will be continued. But how do you see the further panorama in Vienna at the negotiations there and in Geneva? What will the panorama be like in the months to come?

[Answer] Mr. Reiche, you have correctly said that a chance exists after the talks to achieve what we would consider a positive conclusion of the Madrid conference. I hope that a political climate thus will be created facilitating progress at the Vienna troop reduction negotiations.

[Question] Mr. Minister, you maintain that German East-West policy can take place only in the framework of international worldwide East-West policy. Do you believe that the firm attitude of the United States vis-à-vis the Soviet Union has been complicating your talks with Moscow lately?

[Answer] Not at all. On the contrary, the Soviet leadership indicated very clearly that it attributes a key position to Soviet-American relations, an opinion we share. And the fact that we are a firm and reliable partner of all our Western allies including the United States and the European Community, this fact does not decrease but increases our significance as a negotiation partner. I believe that this also ought to be an important realization for some people in our country.

Government Spokesman

LDOJ1513 Hamburg DPA in German 1096 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Baden-Baden, 5 Apr (DPA)--Lothar Ruehl, Bonn deputy government spokesman, is expecting the resumption this year of the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles. Ruehl said on Sunday in an interview with Southwest Radio Baden-Baden (SWF) that one of the substantial results of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's negotiations in Moscow was that the Soviet Union is prepared to resume the Geneva negotiations without preconditions. The Soviet Union is not making the moratorium proposal a precondition.

Ruehl went on to say that during Genscher's visit, the Soviet Union had not voiced any criticism of the Federal Republic's aid to Poland. Asked about fears of Soviet intervention in Poland, he said that at present there is no reason not to believe Soviet assurances that the obligations of the Helsinki Final Act are being taken seriously.

Ruehl stressed that in Moscow Genscher also brought up humanitarian issues such as family reunification. The Soviet foreign minister promised him a "serious examination," and he was assured that no artificial barriers would be set up. It is conceivable that these problems will develop favorably because the Soviet Government quite obviously remains interested in relaxed and as good as possible, but in any event normal, relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and attaches great importance to these relations.

The station prereleased an edited version of the interview to DPA.
Hamburg, 4 Apr (DPA)--According to the CDU/CSU, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) during his Moscow visit "consistently maintained" the positions advocated beforehand in the Bundestag and supported by the CDU/CSU. The foreign policy spokesman for the CDU/CSU, Alois Mertes, in an interview with the paper WELT AM SONNTAG, called Genscher's visit "a draw," as he and the Soviet leadership had done no more than outline "incompatible standpoints." According to Mertes, the Soviet double strategy is clearly speculating on "an increasing weakening of the American negotiating position due to the pressure of time put on Washington by the SPD, and is banking on a joint undermining of the NATO double decision by communists, socialists and naive pacifists.

ECONOMICS MINISTER MEETS WITH PRC VICE PREMIER

Bonn, 4 Apr (DPA)--In Bonn today, Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff had a meeting arranged at short notice with Gu Mu, People's Republic of China vice premier responsible for economic matters. Gu Mu is currently on a European tour and has already had talks in Brussels with the European Commission.

An Economics Ministry spokesman said that during the talk, which lasted about 2 hours, the two sides emphasized the desire to continue the hitherto good cooperation. The talk centered on China's decision to cancel and scale down large foreign orders worth billions, which to a large extent, also affects German business.

Gu Mu assured that his country intended to realise as much as possible of the promised orders. Lambsdorff said the Federal Government is willing to make a contribution toward overcoming present difficulties, but stressed this is primarily the task of the Chinese and their German partners.

The Federal Republic is China's fourth biggest trading partner after Japan, Hong Kong and the United States.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON SAUDI TANK DEAL

Bonn, 4 Apr (DPA)--Federal Finance Minister Hans Mattheofer (SPD) said that the Federal Government should at least "agree to a sympathetic examination" of Saudi Arabia's wish for the supply of German Leopard II tanks. In an interview with Radio Bremen broadcast in Bonn, the SPD politician gave as his reason for this view his belief that it would be very difficult "simply to say no" to such a good and "exemplary" business partner as Saudi Arabia. Mattheofer pointed out that the Saudis last year sold their oil exports below world market prices and thus waived around $14 billion worth of income. Apart from this, the country is one of the best customers of the Federal Republic.

SCHMIDT ON CURRENCY EXCHANGES, INTRA-GERMAN TALKS

Bonn, 3 Apr (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that a reduction of the mandatory currency exchange requirement for travel to the GDR, which was drastically increased by the GDR in the autumn of 1980, is no precondition for a meeting with SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, which remains on the horizon.
In an interview with the BERLINER MORGENPOST (Saturday edition), Schmidt pointed to the fact that the Federal Cabinet had not set any such condition. The further progress of talks between Bonn and East Berlin does, however, depend on the general world political development, as West-East politics in general have considerable importance for intra-German relations. "The cooler the air throughout the world, the more difficult it is for the two German states. The more cooperative the mood throughout the world, the more cooperative the two German states can be toward one another," Schmidt declared.

**GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES SCHOOL BOOKS, MAPS DECISION**

LDO21634 Hamburg DPA in German 1338 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Apr (DPA)--The Federal Government has made plain its critical attitude toward the decision by the ministers of education and culture of the federal laender that in schoolbooks and on maps the German borders are to be marked as they existed in 1937. Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, said today in the Bundestag question hour, that the government had "doubts and reservations" about depictions which could be misunderstood by Poland. He stated that in this matter the Federal Government is not the responsible authority, but stressed that the Polish Government knows the Federal Government's position with regard to recognition of the Odra-Nysa line as Poland's Western borders.

In reply to CDU/CSU questions about the aim to keep the German question open from a legal point of view, Dohnanyi replied that the concept of something being open from a 'legal standpoint is a different matter from the possibility of children being misled regarding the geographical realities in Europe.

**DIE WELT VIEWS DIFFICULTIES FOR HAIG MISSION**

DWO060949 Bonn DIE WELT in German 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Friedhelm Kemna commentary: "Haig in the Field of Conflict"]

[Text] Alexander Haig's search for a strategic consensus in the Middle East transpires in a stormy stage setting. This highly sensitive crisis region is where the lines of force of regional and world political conflicts cross and touch each other. The civil war flaring up again in Lebanon may indeed be more than just a temporarily incidental interconnection with the dramatically intensifying threat of intervention against Poland by the Soviets. A quarter of a century ago, the Western world was mesmerized by the Suez crisis when Russian tanks quelled the Hungarian uprising.

But the reverberation of the Syrian artillery salvos on the Christian district of Beirut not only conjures up the terrifying vision of another Middle East war, it also and definitely conveys a warning to the pro-Western Arab states against accepting a U.S. containment strategy in the Middle East. And these are not just Syrian signals. The destiny of the Assad government is insolubly interlocked with Moscow's strategy of influence in the Middle East and in the Gulf region as a result of Syria's friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. And this is exactly what causes Washington to plan on setting up reliable counterpositions between Egypt and the Gulf of Oman. Yet, the maintenance of this priority met with clear resistance in Cairo. Anwar as-Sadat does not want spoiled the Camp David process in which he had invested his state's prestige at the cost of the rift with the rest of the Arab world. As far as he is concerned, peace with Israel and the solution of the Palestinian problem constitute a precondition [as published] and not the potential fruit of a containment of the East-West conflict in the Middle East.

The new, reverberating trouble in Lebanon is in fact reminiscent of the nearness of the Israeli-Arab conflict. And in Riyadh and Amman, it will be difficult for Haig, of course, to persuade the regimes, in view of this hot neighborhood, to adopt the cool long-range view of a geopolitical balance of forces between East and West in that region, even though the realization is imperative that Moscow, through the arm of Syria, will remain present in the hot zone of conflict all the time.
CABINET ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON AID TO POLAND

LD031523 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Apr 81 p 14

[Excerpts] The cabinet met at the Elysee Palace Wednesday, 1 April, under Giscard d'Estaing’s chairmanship. At the end of the meeting, the following communiqué was issued:

Aid to Poland

The president of the republic informed the cabinet of his talks with Mr. Jagielski, first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers responsible for economic questions. During his visit to Paris, the latter also met with the foreign affairs, economic affairs and foreign trade ministers.

The president of the republic stressed the attention and friendship with which France is following Poland's renewal process. He pointed out the confidence expressed by Mr. Jagielski in the ability of the Polish authorities and people to preserve what has been achieved without foreign intervention or internal violence. It is in this spirit that French aid will be continued in its various forms in order to enable Poland to overcome its difficulties and bring about an economic recovery.

Regarding food, France will increase its bilateral efforts and will rapidly implement its participation in the Community aid program approved by the last European Council meeting.

In view of Poland's large food requirements and France's willingness, the cabinet approved the decision to rapidly export 4 million quintals of wheat to that country.

POLAND DISCONTINUES REPAYMENT ON WESTERN CREDITS

LD031712 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Apr (DPA)—Poland at the beginning of this week discontinued repayments on credits secured with Western banks. As VWD [VEREINIGTER WIRTSCHAFTSDEINST, a press service] was reliably informed on Friday by French banking circles and foreign banking circles in Paris, this applies to installments which fall due between April and the beginning of June. The Polish leadership in this connection wants a 6-month postponement, it is said.

Debt servicing is being maintained for the majority of syndicate credits, but not for all of them. At present, it is not known which part of the total Polish foreign debt (to the West) which amounts to DM24 billion, is affected by discontinuing the repayments.

STERN HOSTS FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD031021 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Stern gave a lunch 30 March in honor of a Finnish parliamentary delegation headed by parliamentary speaker and former Prime Minister Virolainen. The delegation, invited by the Foreign Affairs, Industry and Foreign Trade Ministries, comprises 14 members from the various Finnish parties and during its visit showed particular interest in French achievements in high technology industries, notably the nuclear and aeronautics industries.
POLICE ARREST PRESUMED RED BRIGADES LEADER

NCO41940 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Milan 4 Apr (AFP)—Mario Moretti, a presumed leader of Italy's feared Red Brigades terrorist group and one of the country's most wanted men, was arrested in the Milan area during a police operation, police sources said today. Three other people were arrested with Mr. Moretti, sources at the Milan police headquarters said. The identities of the three were not released by officials.

Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni was at the headquarters to observe the police operation, the sources added. Mr. Moretti [words indistinct] of having planned or participated in all Red Brigades attacks in Rome since 1978, including the kidnapping and subsequent assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro.

PERTINI CURTAILS TRIP BECAUSE OF FAMILY DEATH

AUD41512 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Rome, 4 Apr (ANSA)—Italian President Sandro Pertini will be home later today after cutting short an official visit to Portugal because of the death of his sister, Maria Pertini Tonna. The 83 year old Mrs. Tonna died this morning in a Genoa hospital after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage Friday.

Pertini cancelled his visit to Lisbon yesterday when he learned of his sister's stroke while winding up an official visit to Colombia in Cartagena, the former Spanish stronghold in the new world on South America's Caribbean coast.

The Italian chief of state managed to complete his Latin American tour, which took him to Mexico, Costa Rica and Colombia, before his sister's sudden collapse.

The original itinerary called for a state visit to Portugal on the president's way back to Italy; a visit scheduled for the weekend with Pertini's return to Rome set for Monday, April 7. The presidential flight stops off today in Lisbon, where Pertini will give a formal account of the reasons for cancelling the visit to Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes before reboarding an air force plane for Genoa.

BERLINGUER DEMANDS DC PARTY CONFERENCE ON MAFIA

AUD60911 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Marsala, Sicily, 6 Apr (ANSA)—The secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, has thrown out a challenge to the Christian Democrat (DC) party to fulfill a promise made in August to hold a Christian Democrat Party conference on the Mafia.

Speaking in this Sicilian city Sunday, Berlinguer recalled that, "In August last year, the mayor of Castelvetrano, Vito Lipari, a Christian Democrat, was slain by the Mafia. That crime was committed a short while after a series of other brutal killings.

"On the day of Lipari's funeral," the Communist leader continued, "there was a statement by the Christian Democrat secretary, Flaminio Piccoli, in which he said that the Christian Democrat Party was sharply alarmed by the terrible onslaught of Mafia crimes which required a response, an initiative against the Mafia, and announced that for this purpose, the DC would hold a conference in the autumn, within a few weeks."
Berlinguer went on to note that the ruling party replied to queries from the Communists on why the national conference was not scheduled with a note attributing the delay to "organizational difficulties."

The leader of the opposition party then said, "so we came to January 9, this year, the date for the Silician Regional Council commemoration for the first anniversary of the slaying of Piersanti Mattarella," the DC Regional Council president.

Berlinguer reported that Piccoli was then questioned again by newsmen on the projected DC national conference on the Mafia and replied by "reaffirming the DC commitment to convene its conference before the Sicilian regional election.

"Three more months have passed, we have reached April 5, and this highly-touted conference is still not organized," the Communist Party secretary said with an eye on the June date for the regional election here.

Berlinguer went on to mention his party's activities on the anti-Mafia front and those on the program, including a gathering next week in Sicily on the matter of Mafia and the drug traffic.

After declaring that the problem of the Mafia has assumed "such serious and dangerous proportions" and the commitment and mobilization of all the nation's democratic forces are required to combat it, Berlinguer asked, "why are the other parties keeping their silence? Why have the Christian Democrats not yet scheduled their conference?"

"Is it perhaps because someone in the DC does not want this conference, should find it uncomfortable" he continued. He went on to question the thinking of the Christian Democrats at the regional level and wound up with the statement: "We challenge Piccoli to stand by that commitment he repeatedly made in the name of his party, before the people of Sicily and the civil conscience of the nation. Let us see if he can maintain it."

PCI'S BIRARDI SPEAKS AT BULGARIAN CP CONGRESS

For the Sofia radio version of the speech given by PCI Central Committee Secretary Mario Birardi on 3 April, see page C 12 of the 6 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

VATICAN REPORTS PAPAL STATEMENT ON POLAND

LD051536 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpt] At his angelus address in St Peter's Square today, the pope spoke about the right to life. He also spoke about peace in Lebanon and in Poland:

Once again I have to speak about the problems of my fatherland. The events of the last week have shown once again that the Poles are trying in a peaceful way to solve their difficult internal problems, being guided by a sense of responsibility for the common good.

It is right then that the opinion of the whole world, of all countries which truly love peace, underlines, in conformity with the principles of international coexistence, that the right of the Polish nation and the state to be able to continue to solve their important internal problems must be fully respected.

Important problems are involved, problems which concern the very dignity of man's work, which can be solved in a human way only through peaceful means.

Once again, I entrust the problems of my fatherland to the prayers of the church and all people of good will.
DIARIO DE NOTICIAS INTERVIEWS PSD LEADER CAPUCHO

[Jose Nunes Pereira interview with Social Democratic Party [PSD] Secretary General Antonio Capucho--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Your recent remarks in Oporto concerning the 1982 local elections have prompted some turmoil in political circles. To what do you attribute the reactions that we have witnessed?

Antonio Capucho: My remarks caused some controversy and arguments because they were exaggerated by some of the media. They were even reported inaccurately. The context in which I made those remarks needs to be clarified again. I made them at a meeting of municipal councillors. It was therefore natural for the journalists present to raise the question of possible alliances for the 1982 local elections. On that occasion I merely mentioned the possibility of an alliance extended to the Socialist Party in individual cases. These remarks were, let us say, transformed to imply that I had proposed a general alliance with the Socialist Party without defining the relative context for it. This possibility is envisaged in the conclusions of the PSD national bodies and in no way affects the unity of the Democratic Alliance, as was made clear at the meeting of the alliance's coordinating committee on Tuesday. So there was a hasty exploitation and misinterpretation of my remarks.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does this mean that when you mentioned this possibility you believed that any such agreement would invariably be discussed within the Democratic Alliance?

Antonio Capucho: It could not be otherwise. The Democratic Alliance has its coordination bodies. Back in 1979, when in the PSD National Council's conclusions accepted this kind of agreement in PCP-dominated local authorities, the idea presupposed prior discussion and approval within the Democratic Alliance.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So what caused the Social Democratic Center Party's [CDS] reaction? Do you consider the matter entirely clarified?

Antonio Capucho: I am not much interested in saying anything more in this regard. The important thing is that the Democratic Alliance's Coordinating Committee has held a cordial meeting and confirmed in a brief discussion that there was no cause for alarm. The local authorities will not affect the Democratic Alliance's cohesion. The communiqué issued following that meeting is clear on this point.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you now interpret the reactions of other parties, particularly the Socialist Party?

Antonio Capucho: It is not very difficult to interpret. It has to do with the Socialist Party's internal situation, which is the concern of the Socialist alone. I have listened carefully to the statements made by their principal leaders. I have noted them. I insist, however, that after a fortnight the media, instead of providing a true version of my remarks and instead of portraying them as mere working hypotheses in line with the decisions of my own party bodies and within the spirit of the Democratic Alliance, are still insinuating that I made a special proposal, which is untrue.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: That is not how we see it. But even in the context which you mentioned, were your remarks entirely innocent? Did they not have some objective in mind?
Antonio Capucho: They had no objective in mind, specifically to try to interfere in the Socialist Party's internal affairs to benefit this or that motion to be discussed at coming Socialist congress. They stemmed from the problems of my own party, of the local authorities and of the country.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But some people believe that your remarks were aimed at aiding Dr Mario Soares' position....

Antonio Capucho: I had no intention of either helping or hindering Dr Mario Soares. He is the Socialist Party's leader and knows better than anyone else what his party wants. What we want above all—and what will no doubt happen—is for the Socialist Party to remain within the genuinely democratic camp.

No crisis in Democratic Alliance

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Why did the PSD not agree to the bringing forward of the Democratic Alliance Coordinating Committee meeting, as requested by the CDS?

Antonio Capucho: At first an ordinary meeting of the Coordinating Committee was planned for 26 March. The CDS asked us whether it could be brought forward to last Friday. We believe that this was not justified once the Assembly of the Republic had begun to debate the draft general state budget, on which the attention of the PSD's principal leaders was centered. Nevertheless, we agreed to bring it forward from the originally planned date, in view of the fact that the CDS' national congress is due to meet this weekend and its leaders will also need some latitude. The meeting took place in a very cordial atmosphere.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Were the reasons you mentioned accepted by the CDS?

Antonio Capucho: Nobody raised the issue at the Democratic Alliance Coordinating Committee meeting. I assume that our reasons were accepted.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What was the main topic of discussion at the Democratic Alliance Coordinating Committee meeting?

Antonio Capucho: It was a brief meeting—the budget debate was taking place at the same time—but an important one. We analyzed the present stage reached in the work of the Constitutional Revision Committee, discussed the political situation within the context of this discussion and broached the matter of the 1982 local elections.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Let us discuss the last point. What was decided concerning local elections?

Antonio Capucho: Basically we decided to maintain the extremely positive working method that has always prevailed among the Democratic Alliance partners. At my suggestion we also agreed to form an electoral commission, specially elected for the purpose. Through dialogue and consensus by 1982 we will plan the most suitable ways for the Democratic Alliance and its member parties to approach the local elections. The electoral commission will also be expected to concern itself with by-elections as they occur.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Was your viewpoint regarding possible individual agreements with the Socialist Party accepted?

Antonio Capucho: No hypothetical agreements with other parties were discussed. The principal of the specific nature of each local authority was asserted. It was acknowledged that the PCP does in fact dominate certain major municipalities and that to combat it and strengthen the position of the Democratic Alliance and its parties plans must be drawn up within the Democratic Alliance, without prejudice to each party's affirmation of its own potential and identity.
DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Some sectors of the media have said that your remarks jeopardized the Democratic Alliance itself. Is there a crisis within the Democratic Alliance, or not?

Antonio Capucho: I believe that there is no crisis. Such a conclusion stems naturally from the way in which the government is working and from the harmony that prevailed at the Democratic Alliance Coordinating Committee meeting. There are not the slightest grounds for any speculation in this regard.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does that mean that the situation is calm within the Democratic Alliance?

Antonio Capucho: I stress that the situation within the Democratic Alliance is perfectly normal. Obviously the solutions put forward by the Democratic Alliance’s various parties for the very grave problems assailing Portuguese society are not exactly the same. But the Democratic Alliance has a very specific common denominator in its agreements, in the program that it presented to the Portuguese people and in its government program. I see no crisis.

Discussion of Constitutional Revision Premature

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You said that the coordinating committee discussed the constitutional revision. Is the work being done in this connection still based on Professor Freitas do Amaral’s plan?

Antonio Capucho: Yes indeed. Professor Freitas do Amaral’s plan has formed the basic document in the Democratic Alliance’s work. Its three member parties have made suggestions and alterations to introduce agreed improvements to the document. This task is going on and has reached a very advanced stage; it is being carried out by a committee headed by Professor Freitas do Amaral. We might be in a position to present our own proposed constitutional revision in April.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Your colleague Angelo Correia has told us that only after the socialist party congress will it be possible to decide whether or not it will be possible to secure the necessary two-thirds vote for a constitutional revision. Hitherto, the Democratic Alliance and the Republican and Socialist Front have announced substantially different stances. Do you believe in the viability of a rapprochement between the two alliances in this connection?

Antonio Capucho: Taking into account the Democratic Alliance’s agreements, there is a great willingness on our part to carry out a constitutional revision in agreement with the Socialist Party. We will make efforts in this direction. However, I cannot enter the realm of political futurology with regard to what kind of plan will emerge from the Socialist area after the Socialist Party congress. I believe it is premature to speculate on this now.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So all the Democratic Alliance has to do is calmly await the development of events.

Antonio Capucho: The Democratic Alliance has to present its own proposal for a constitutional revision. Then it will have to wait the appearance of other proposals and then try to secure the necessary two-thirds majority in the appropriate forum, the Assembly of the Republic.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You have declined to discuss other parties’ affairs. Be that as it may, we believe that the Socialist Party’s internal situation is relevant to the country’s life and therefore to the PSD. Is your party indifferent to the outcome of the Socialist Party congress?

Antonio Capucho: As a democrat, I believe that the opposition must itself constitute a government alternative. As has been seen in the draft budget debate there is at present no alternative to the Democratic Alliance. Therefore, I can only hope that all the democratic parties will emerge strengthened from their struggles in defense of their underlying ideology.
DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: I will ask you again: Will the Democratic Alliance, and above all the PSD, be merely an indifferent spectator?

Antonio Capucho: Not indifferent. A very attentive spectator, yes, but without interfering. It is up to the members of the Socialist Party to resolve the issue.

Return of Members to PSD

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You recently mentioned your own party's problems. What problems?

Antonio Capucho: When I mentioned my party's problems, I was thinking specifically of the form in which we must jointly lend specific form to, or implement, the measures which emerged from the conclusions of our congress. I was thinking of the strengthening of internal organization—in the labor, municipalities and political training sectors, for instance. It is only in these contexts that my party has any problems. There is also at present a great mobilization with a view to finding the best methods for achieving the objectives set by the congress.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Is this mobilization being carried out also by the defeated list of candidates for one of the PSD’s principal bodies?

ANTONIO CAPUCHO: Though there were two lists, there was a single strategy motion which was approved unanimously. Therefore everyone has the same reference point. We all have the objectives to attain. I do not believe that anyone intends to stop cooperating at all levels.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What is your opinion of the return to the PSD of prominent figures who left the party in the past?

Antonio Capucho: I am very pleased to see them rejoining the party, on the decision of the grassroots and, as always in such cases, of those who were with us in the struggle for social democracy. Provided, however, that they have not harmed the party or its social democratic character. We are fighting for the enrichment of the PSD's political cadres.

Government for 4 Years

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does the Democratic Alliance government of which you are a member correspond to the Portuguese people's aspirations and needs? Does it meet the conditions to last 4 years?

Antonio Capucho: In accordance with its plans, the government is deeply committed to satisfying the Portuguese people's aspirations and needs. I believe that it is a united and efficient government with abundant skills in the various fields. It has very clear aims. In some fields it has already shown that it knows how to tackle and resolve problems. Time will soon show that we have a stable government to govern the country for the next 4 years.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you believe so?

Antonio Capucho: I am thoroughly convinced of it. I see nothing on the horizon to make me in the least pessimistic.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Dr Antonio Capucho, you achieved a rapid and discreet rise within your party. You have suddenly become the center of a lively polemic. Why?

Antonio Capucho: I do not understand why I am the target for attacks both from the left (which labels me as a narrow-minded anticommunist on the basis of the remarks we discussed and from the right (which dubs me a dangerous Red and a Eanesist). Though the reasons for this escape me, it seems to me that it was necessary to find a scapegoat for certain situations. That does not worry me.
PRIME MINISTER, PSOE LEADER DISCUSS AUTONOMY

LD040056 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo met this evening with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE]. During the meeting, the two men stressed the need to make a determined effort to set up the overall pattern of a state of autonomies within the framework of the constitution, as well as respecting the autonomy processes already underway, the official note says. They also agreed on the need to clearly outline the administrative structure resulting from the autonomy process and also to define the pending regulations concerning state powers. Of course, this definition of principles does not clarify the possible level of agreement which might have been reached at this high-level meeting. Our colleagues on "Open Night" [title of this program] spoke a few moments ago with Felipe Gonzalez who spoke in more detail about the subject of agreements in the short term and long term.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] I think so. I think that the first stone, at least, has been laid for a possible policy of agreement on matters of fundamental interest for the state, although this doesn't mean these stones have not been laid before. There have been some ideas formed by the public opinion which do not correspond with reality. This is the first step taken in this new phase to tackle a subject of such importance as the construction of a state of autonomies. [end recording]

The official note issued by the Secretariat of State for Information also says both men agreed on the need for a collaboration committee of independent experts, appointed by both sides, to be chaired by Professor (Eduardo Gracia de Enteria) to bring about an efficient handling of the autonomy problem.

MOROCCO'S BOULCETTA COMMENTS ON BILATERAL TALKS

LD021720 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] On leaving Madrid, the Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, M'hamed Boucetta, told newsmen that he did deliver a message from Hassan II to King Juan Carlos, although, he said, naturally he cannot reveal its content because this should be done by its recipient. He did say that it does carry with it all kinds of considerations on points regarding political relations between the two countries. Boucetta said that the two countries have a desire to promote the bilateral relations which the two monarchs share and that those relations should be taken to the highest level.

Regarding the visit by Hassan to Spain, he said that is possibly would take place soon, perhaps in the coming months. On the negotiations between the two countries, the Moroccan minister said that the possibility exists that the signing of the cooperation agreements will mark a positive step in the political relations between Spain and Morocco. Boucetta did not hide the fact that it has not meant a radical change unilaterally on the Spanish side, which wanted to point negotiations in the direction of fishery matters and not toward the specifically Moroccan objective. He said that there are other matters which concern Rabat such as the security of its territory and the Polisario Front, whose members undergo training in Libya.

On reviewing the recent relations between Spain and Morocco, Boucetta did not hide the fact that relations have experienced difficult times. For this reason, he said, we have come to Madrid to look for the necessary balance so that situations of this kind are not repeated. In his opinion, this balance should be centered upon the expansion of cooperation in the agricultural, economic, industrial and cultural fields, in collaboration in the professional training of Moroccan workers and the facilitation of fisheries exploitation in Moroccan waters in common agreement with Spain and its interests.
The secretary of state and the chief of the defence staff have been in the Gulf region for over ten days. They have visited every principality in the area and put in a great deal of hard work in the fields both of diplomacy and arms sales. No team of such high rank has had so long or so fruitful a sojourn in the region for a quarter of a century, since the old pre-Suez days of imperial ascendancy. At the same time Lord Carrington has been further east, visiting the Afghan refugees in Pakistan, while the prime minister has confirmed our commitment to an intervention capability, which she made to President Reagan at their meeting in Washington when the idea of British participation in the United States Rapid Deployment Force was first put about.

All these factors are portents of a major, and long overdue, shift in the emphasis of British defence planning—one made more rather than less urgent by the desperate inadequacy of resources which afflict it. The likelihood is that there will be a defence review, deeper and more comprehensive than the anodyne assumptions of the coming white paper, to appear sometime in the autumn. Political and diplomatic protocol may inhibit the directness with which its conclusions are stated, but it is these conclusions—although some of them remain contentious, particularly among the soldiers—that can now be regarded as having general acceptance at senior level in the services and among civilian experts. They rest on three basic truths which I shall first state baldly, and then elaborate.

1. The resources of the United Kingdom are inadequate to sustain its existing defence commitments.

2. The threat of a direct Soviet attack in central Europe is minimal.

3. A high level of vulnerability exists in Third World areas whose resources are of fundamental importance to Western industry.

Reverting to the first, the use of the word "inadequate" is not strictly true. The resources are adequate in themselves but the national or political will is absent. An increase of 3 percent (itself unlikely to be sustained) is insufficient to maintain force levels in fields where inflation of weapons costs runs worldwide at between 12 per cent and 18 per cent. At present we are committed to the Trident strategic deterrent system, the air defence of the United Kingdom, the protection of the North Atlantic sea lanes and oil fields, the maintenance of the highly efficient expeditionary force and its complete infrastructure on a permanent basis in north Germany, and putatively, the capacity to intervene by land, sea and air outside the NATO area.

Before drawing inferences as to which of these capabilities is overdue for reappraisal let us proceed to the second proposition. This can be more sensationally expressed by saying that Russian power in Europe—as measured at least in geographic and opportunist terms—has been steadily on the wane since the time of the Berlin airlift, and the formation of NATO in 1948.

Austria, formerly with half its territory occupied by the Red Army, is neutral but ideologically aligned to the West. Finland's neutrality has become steadily more positive. Yugoslavia has defected irrevocably. Hungary's level of subjugation has gradually, but significantly altered since the revolution in 1956. Rumania has become so self-assured in her own independence as actually to pass and publish resolutions deploiring the possibility of Soviet intervention in Poland.
And Poland...what on earth is happening there? How diminished in self-confidence, in authoritarian certainty, have the Soviets become not to have moved instantly in August of 1980 to suppress that most dangerous of all heresies, the rejection of communist party supremacy in the affairs of state. Indeed, it could be argued that far from being aggressive, Soviet forces levels in East Europe are intended to deter.

In contrast, the level of Soviet opportunism in areas where Western strength is feeble or absent altogether, proceeds apace. My own view is that the occupation of Afghanistan was primarily defensive and consolidatory and even in this region the Soviets continue to show caution where they judge that the West might consider their vital interests at stake (although how they were to judge that during the hesitant period of the Carter administration is another matter) and this is demonstrated by their cautious "stand off" attitude to events in Iran and their obvious reluctance to take up a position in the Iraq-Iran war. But other operations, notably the reinforcement of Angola in 1975, and the airlift of men and heavy equipment into Ethiopia in 1978 (one of the most outstanding long-range military operations staged by any power since the end of World War II) show that their incisiveness and speed of reaction still offer great danger to the West in sectors which we have demonstrably neither the strength nor the will to protect.

The principal difficulty for the West in defending its interests is the requirement to deploy its own nationals. Western proxies have proved to be unreliable, incompetent or, where militarily effective (as Israel or South Africa), politically unacceptable. Furthermore, the presence of NATO servicemen virtually guarantees that there will be no direct intervention by the Soviets. It should be remembered that no British soldier, sailor or airman has been killed by a Russian for 60 years, nor has a United States serviceman ever fallen casualty to a Russian.

But both the logistics and the political difficulties of maintaining a force adequate to deal instantly with proxy communist units armed to the teeth with front-line Soviet equipment and directed by Cubans and East Germans are formidable. Permanent base facilities are no longer a realistic prospect---indeed the Soviet experience, both in Egypt and Somalia, seems to indicate that even when supported by a repressive "people's" government, such arrangements have only a finite life. The nearest fixed installations from which the West could respond are in Cyprus and Diego Garcia some 2,500 miles apart. It is expected that such a response could only be by invitation.

The great carriers of the American Navy with its immensely complex electronic systems of defence and detection are the best "policemen" for these. But the Americans are reluctant to shoulder the burden alone, rightly foreseeing that they may be exposing their own people to combat and casualties while the European allies, in whose interest such action is taken, remain impassively behind their Maginot positions on the central front. Nor did the abortive hostage rescue operation against Tehran do much for confidence in unilateral American military action in this region. As the European land powers are adamant in their refusal to be diverted into the political and military complexities of the Middle East, being anxious not to offend either Israel or OPEC, they must be persuaded to release, by assuming greater responsibilities on the central front, those of their allies who are prepared to do so.

For Britain this is a special opportunity. Our commitment to a permanent expeditionary force with a fixed and costly infrastructure on the European mainland is now over 30 years old. Such an arrangement was last rejected by the Angevins over 500 years ago, on the grounds of expense, and it has once again out-lived the circumstances which may have made it desirable after the defeat of Nazi Germany created a power vacuum in central Europe. Britain's traditions are maritime and much of her strength and skill is diplomatic. It is a natural evolution in the developing pattern of world power that she should assume a sharing role in decision, policy and action in those sectors where uncertainty and Soviet expansionism offer the greatest threat.
NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES HAIG RESPONSE TO TURKMEN

NC040734 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 4 Apr 81 p 5

[From the Comments column: "Turkish Suggestion and U.S. Silence"]

[Text] Turkmens, the foreign minister of the Ankara Government, and his U.S. counterpart, Haig, met in Washington last Tuesday. During this meeting, Turkmens made a suggestion to Haig which reflects the Turkish intentions toward and policy on the Cyprus problem. The Turkish foreign minister called on the United States to apply greater pressure so that the deadlock in the intercommunal talks, as he termed it, might be overcome. And undoubtedly with this statement Mr Turkmen implies that the United States must pressure the Greek Cypriot side. This shows that Turkish intransigence and insolence knows no limits.

This is the first useful conclusion that must be drawn from the Turkish foreign minister's recent meeting with General Haig. But there is something else as well that should be noted. This is the way in which the U.S. secretary of state received the recommendation of his Turkish counterpart, or rather the way in which Mr Haig avoided referring to the Cyprus problem. We believe that he should have answered Mr Turkmen's recommendation and should have clearly pointed out to him that the side which must move in a more positive way at the intercommunal talks is the Turkish side, that Ankara and Denktas must abandon their intransigence and their various excuses, and must contribute to the promotion of a fair Cyprus solution. However, Mr Haig chose to remain silent. Thus, we have every right to give our own interpretation to his silence.

I ELEVTHEROTIPIA DISPUTES MITSOIKIS SUGGESTIONS

NC031310 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 2 Apr 81 p 1

[Dispatch by Athens correspondent Y. Ioannidhis]

[Excerpt] Athens, 1 April--Speaking to foreign correspondents in Athens, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis stated that Greece "does not believe that it would be expedient now to remove Turkey from the Council of Europe." Mitsotakis expressed the conviction that if something like this happened "the outcome would be negative for domestic developments and democracy in Turkey." He also added that the rest of the EEC foreign ministers agreed to this.

More on Issues

NC031323 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 Apr 81 p 5

[From "I ELEVTHEROTIPIA" column: "Mitsotakis' Statement"]

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' statement has caused at least concern to the foreign correspondents in Athens. Mitsotakis maintained that "Turkey's removal from the Council of Europe would not help" and that the Cypriot issue is "the beginning and the cause of the Greek-Turkish differences." There are opposing views to both subjects mentioned by Mitsotakis; views that are strengthened by historical facts and adherence to democratic procedures and principles of freedom and justice. Mitsotakis maintained that if Turkey were expelled from the Council of Europe, the outcome would be negative to domestic developments and democracy in Turkey. Briefly, the Greek foreign minister suggested to reward the generals, who seized power in Turkey by means of a coup and, according to one point of view, dealt a blow to the vast majority of Turkey's progressive people, who have been struggling against the military regime, and in favor of democracy.
But the purpose of the expulsion of the "Turkey of the generals" from the Council of Europe would be to strengthen the adherence to democratic principles and to deprive dictatorial governments—not countries—of the right to have a say in the affairs of democratic countries in Europe, as was the case with the Greek junta of Papadopoulos and Ioannidis.

Allow us to disagree on what Mitsotakis said about the Cypriot issue being "the cause of the Greek-Turkish differences." The differences existed already a long time ago, even before the Cypriot issue had grown to its present dimension, and when the goals of Turkish policy toward Greece were different. Therefore, we must look for the cause and beginning of Greek-Turkish differences elsewhere, and not link or mix them with the Cypriot issue.

ROLANDHIS HOLDS PRIVATE TALKS ON EEC WITH THORN

NCO31602 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The republic's foreign minister, Rolandhis, today had a private meeting in Brussels with Thorn, chairman of the EEC Executive Committee, during which recent developments in the Cyprus problem were reviewed in detail along with issues that concern Cyprus' relations with the EEC within the framework of the association agreement.

Following the almost half-hour meeting, Thorn, in a statement to our station's correspondent in Brussels, emphatically stressed that the EEC, that is, the Executive Committee and the 10 member states of the EEC, converse exclusively with the Cyprus Government. Thorn added that this assurance had been given to Rolandhis during their meeting today. He also said that an exchange of views had taken place on the future status of relations between Cyprus and the EEC in view of the beginning of the procedure for the agreement's second stage.

In this connection, he said that he will ask the EEC Ministerial Council for instructions to start negotiations with the Cyprus Government concerning the future status of the association agreement for the years 1982 and 1983. Thorn expressed the hope that he will secure these instructions by next June.

For his part, Rolandhis described the meeting with Thorn as exceptionally good and mentioned that Thorn is vitally interested in Cyprus' problems and in the island's relations with the EEC. He also mentioned that contacts with the Executive Committee will continue so that the association agreement can be advanced to its final goals.

For the Cypriot side, today's meeting was also attended by the republic's permanent representative to the EEC, Ambassador Agathokieus, and responsible ministry officials. Rolandhis will return to Cyprus tomorrow.

Returns from Brussels

NCO41748 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] This evening Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned from Brussels, where yesterday he had a meeting with Thorn, chairman of the EEC Executive Committee. During the meeting they discussed the latest developments in the Cyprus problem and issues concerning Cyprus' relations with the EEC within the framework of the association agreement.
SPOKESMAN ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS POSITION

NCO41116 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 4 Apr 81

The position of the government and of the Greek Cypriot side at the inter-Cypriot talks is that concrete proposals on the territorial aspects of a map should be introduced at the negotiations table so that we can conduct a constructive, substantive and effective dialogue in accordance with UN resolutions and in compliance with the opening statement by the UN secretary general at the time of the resumption of the talks. The above statement was made today by the government spokesman following the recent statements by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas and Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan that the Turkish Cypriot side will submit its proposals on the territorial aspect after the conclusion of agreement on the constitutional aspect. The government spokesman added that discussion on the territorial and constitutional aspects, which are dependent on and connected to each other, must be held simultaneously and in correlation to each other. The spokesman said that this position was supported at the negotiations table and that it is expected that the Turkish Cypriot leadership and the Turkish Cypriot side will respond so that normal continuation of the dialogue be secured.

AKEL PARTY LEADER OUTLINES ELECTION PLATFORM

NCO51035 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 5 Apr 81 pp 1

The communist AKEL party is not aiming at the assumption of power and transformation of society to the socialist pattern while the country is still under occupation. This was stated by AKEL leader Mr Papaioannou at a press conference at which he outlined the party's election programme. He repeated the party's stand of readiness to cooperate after the elections with all the "patriotic forces" which agree with the policy line agreed at the National Council during the lifetime of President Makarios. Asked if in the light of the parliamentary elections the AKEL party would reconsider its attitude towards President Kiprianou, from whom it had withdrawn its support, Mr Papaioannou said that so far no consideration has been given to the question of presidential elections. Mr Papaioannou expected that the house will be disbanded on Thursday week, April 16 and that elections would be held by the end of May. The AKEL party is ready to go into elections when things are ready.

Mr Papaioannou reiterated the party's aim and ambition to be the leading party in the new house but avoided saying the number of deputies it expects to return during the elections, the first to be held under the proportional representation system. "The more deputies we have in the house the more certainty there is for its programme to be implemented," he said.

TERCUMAN: AKEL ADMITS TIES IN NORTH, WITH TCP

NCO40705 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 1 Apr 81 p 4

Lefkosa (Nicosia) (AKAJANS)--Papaioannou, secretary general of Greek Cypriot Communist Party AKEL, which is active in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus, has stated that his party was maintaining friendly relations with the illegal Turkish Communist Party (of the mainland) and that the two parties were in close collaboration.

Responding to questions put to him on the Greek Cypriot sector by Aver Delidexa, publications director of the Turkish Cypriot weekly magazine OLY, Papaioannou said: "It is true that we maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Communist Party, but this does not mean that we receive directives from Moscow. We maintain equally friendly relations with the Turkish Communist Party with which we are in close cooperation." After asking the OLY correspondent to turn off his tape recorder, Papaioannou said: "In north Cyprus, too, there are persons with whom we are on friendly terms. This is quite normal."
BREZHNEV OFFERS TO NONAGGRESSION TREATY WITH GREECE

[Text] "Text" of interview with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev by Yiannis Kapsis, editor of Athens evening daily TA NEA—date and place not given

[Text] Question: Mr President, speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, you gave particular emphasis to the efforts for international detente. Among other things, you also stated that the Soviet Union would never use nuclear arms against nonnuclear countries which also refuse to accept the installation of nuclear weapons on their territory.

L. Brezhnev: The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it would never use nuclear weapons against those countries which refuse to manufacture and acquire nuclear weapons or to install them on their territory. This fact constitutes a very firm guarantee.

Question: Could this statement by you acquire the form of concrete guarantees for such countries as Greece, for instance?

L. Brezhnev: We are prepared to proceed even further and at any time conclude a special agreement with any nonnuclear country, including Greece of course, if, in its turn, the other country undertakes the obligation not to install nuclear weapons on its territory.

Question: Would you like to address any special message to the Greek people?

L. Brezhnev: Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like, in the name of the Soviet people, to wish the people of Greece peace and prosperity.

Party Leaders Comment

[Excerpts] All the democratic opposition parties yesterday reacted positively to Brezhnev’s statement (made in an interview with TA NEA) that the Soviet Union is prepared to conclude at any time a special agreement with Greece "if in its turn the latter undertakes the obligation not to install nuclear weapons on its territory."

However, the government yesterday refrained from taking a stand on the Brezhnev proposal, stating that it would like "to study if first."

According to B. Drakopoulos, secretary of the KKE-Interior Central Committee, "President Brezhnev’s proposal must be met with a positive answer from our country because this is dictated by specific national interests, the need to protect our country from thermonuclear destruction and by the cause of peace." B. Drakopoulos added that efforts by every country, a small one in particular, to disassociate itself from nuclear weapons and foreign bases "should be combined and coordinated with the more general struggle of all peace-loving forces for the gradual limitation and abolition of nuclear weapons, disarmament, detente and peace, progressive abolition of military blocs and for a new and more just international order."

For his part, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou has made the following statement:

"PASOK firmly maintains the stance that the existing nuclear warheads should be removed from Greece as soon as possible and, consequently the installation of new nuclear weapons on the Greek territory should definitely be prevented. It is the duty of political leaders to prevent the possibility of our country becoming a holocaust in the event of a nuclear confrontation between the two superpowers."
At the same time, key parliamentary spokesman N. Kalloudhis stated that "there is no doubt that Brezhnev's specific and realistic proposal fully responds to the interests of Greece and the Greek people." Kalloudhis concluded that "the Soviet stance now offers us a positive and constructive way out of the 'vicious circle' and the dangers of a nuclear war. Doubtlessly, Greek public opinion will expect the government to show a positive response to the Soviet leader's proposal."

According to EDA [United Democratic Left], Brezhnev's proposal is of "great national importance" and the government has the obligation to immediately give a positive answer in accordance with the nationwide demand that our country never witness the holocaust of a nuclear disaster.

In the meantime, KODISO [Party of Democratic Socialism] Chairman I. Kassoglou placed the Brezhnev proposal within the more general spirit of Soviet proposals for disarmament, as they had been outlined at the 26th CPSU Congress. He stressed that "the Soviet proposals should be given appropriate consideration."

Finally, Center Front Chairman V. Havros stressed that the problem of nuclear disarmament should be taken up on a worldwide scale in conjunction with a balance of conventional weapons and, therefore, bilateral agreements do not solve the problem. "Nevertheless, President Brezhnev's proposal is worthy of attention in this respect because it is conducive to the creation of the necessary climate that would assist in facing the problem in its true dimensions."

**Government Statement**

"Text of 4 April government statement on Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's interview with the Athens evening daily TA NEA"

The joint statement signed in October 1979 by then-Prime Minister Karamanlis and then-Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin made it clear that it is commonly realized by the two governments that the arms race constitutes a threat to peace and that they would do whatever they could to bring it to an end. It was in this spirit that the Greek Government has studied Mr Brezhnev's interview with TA NEA.

The Greek Government's view is that the problem of international security and stability is a composite one and that it has two aspects. On the one hand, the control not only of nuclear but also of conventional armaments. The securing of a balance of both of these elements, at the lowest possible level, is essential to reduce the anguish the small countries--in particular and justifiably--suffer.

On the other hand, the limitation of armaments, both nuclear and conventional, is not an issue that can be resolved through bilateral agreements. It requires a broader understanding that would secure stability and balance in Europe and, more generally, under conditions of effective control. The Greek Government has always maintained this stance, both at the United Nations and in the European and bilateral framework, and it will continue in the same spirit to work in this direction.

**KKE Rejects Government Stance**

"Text of 4 April statement issued by the KKE Central Committee Press Office"

In its statement today the government is dodging Soviet President L. Brezhnev's serious and constructive proposal to Greece and attempting to mislead the people by avoiding to give an answer to the substance of the proposal.
The problem of reducing the balance of and controlling armaments is certainly an international issue that cannot be fully resolved through bilateral agreements. In the case of President Brezhnev’s recent statements, however, we have a specific proposal to Greece: that our country undertake the obligation not to have nuclear weapons installed on its territory and that the Soviet Union undertake the obligation not to use its nuclear weapons against Greece.

Such a bilateral agreement not only would not run counter to the more general issue of disarmament but, on the contrary, it could help and contribute positively to the more general efforts of promoting the consultations for the reduction of nuclear and other armaments. Against the cause of disarmament and international security stand only the maintenance and expansion in our country of U.S. bases, which the government is negotiating, as well as the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons in Greece.

Such a bilateral agreement may not resolve the question of international or European security, but it could contribute substantively to the cause of safeguarding our country from nuclear disaster. It is inconceivable to every patriot not to utilize such a big opportunity under the pretext that—naturally because of the U.S. and NATO cold war orientation—the international negotiations for the reduction of the arms race are still blessed.

\[\text{GREECE}\]

\[\text{BOMB PLANTED UNDER U.S. AUTO AT ELINIKION}\]

\[\text{GR841294 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 4 Apr 81}\]

\[\text{Text:}\]
\text{Six homemade incendiary devices were planted last night under cars belonging to Americans serving at the Ellinikon U.S. base. Five of these devices went off and caused slight damage to the cars, while the other two were discovered and defused by the police.\; Emergency\; call\; for\; the\; planting\; of\; these\; incendiary\; devices\; has\; been\; assumed\; through\; a\; telephone\; call\; by\; a\; revolutionary\; leftist\; organization.}\]

\[\text{EFE Report}\]

\[\text{PA841458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1446 GMT 4 Apr 81}\]

\[\text{Text:}\]
\text{An attack on a U.S. soldier was destroyed today when several bombs exploded at a U.S. military base near Athens, the Greek police reported. Six homemade bombs were placed in a parking lot at the Ellinikon military base but only two of them exploded, said the police.}\n
\text{A self-styled “leftist revolutionary” group called the newspapers in Athens and took credit for the attack, which only caused damage.}\n
\[\text{LIBYA TO SUPPLY ALL DELAYED OIL DELIVERIES}\]

\[\text{GR841618 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 2 Apr 81}\]

\[\text{Text:}\]
\text{According to press reports, Libya has resumed all oil supplies to Greece. The oil is supplied to Greece on the basis of an interstate agreement and of agreements with private organizations. According to the same reports, the Libyan Government has expressed willingness to supply during April all delayed oil deliveries. These deliveries will be made during the April-May period along with regular oil deliveries.}\n
\[\text{GREECE}\]
MORE REPORTAGE ON TURKMEN'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

TAO31601 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Turkish Radio Television Washington correspondent Berna Kulac report on Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen's visit in Washington--recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is continuing his official visit in Washington, met U.S. Vice President George Bush yesterday. A statement issued by the White House after the meeting in which U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig also participated, said that Bush and Turkmen discussed bilateral and international problems in a friendly atmosphere. The statement added that Bush and Turkmen stressed the necessity for all NATO members to exert efforts to increase their defense capabilities in the face of the existing installations [as heard] in southwest Asia and Europe. According to the White House statement, during the meeting Bush praised Turkey's efforts to develop its relations with Greece and its support of the intercommunal talks continuing in Cyprus. The statement said that Bush also referred to the existing excellent Turkish-U.S. relations and to the significance of 1981 which is the 100th birth anniversary of Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey.

Speaking to reporters after his meeting with Bush at the White House, Turkmen said that during the meeting the U.S. administrators were briefed on Turkey's views on various regional problems and especially the Middle East. Turkmen noted that Turkey's views on the Middle East were listened to with [word indistinct] attention. Noting that Turkey's need for military aid will be reviewed within a perspective of 4 to 5 years, Turkmen added that U.S. administrators will also look into alleviating the conditions of the military and economic aid envisaged for Turkey.

Turkmen yesterday also met with members of the House of Representative Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Turkmen will attend a working breakfast with journalists at the Washington National Press Club today and will make a speech. Turkmen will leave Washington for New York tomorrow.

News Conference

TAO32033 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is on an official visit to the United States, has concluded his contacts in Washington. Turkmen held a news conference in Washington at the end of his 3 days of official contacts.

Turkish Radio and Television Washington correspondent Berna Kulac reports that Turkmen said that during his contacts bilateral relations, Turkey's position within NATO and Turkey's military and economic needs were among the subjects discussed. In reply to a question, Turkmen said that the threat facing southwest Asia can only be prevented through the strengthening of the region's countries. Turkmen added that Turkey is one of these countries.

Turkmen noted that during his contacts it was again confirmed to him that the U.S. administration is determined to continue the support it provides Turkey.

On the armed attack against Cavit Demir, the labor attache at the Turkish Embassy in Copenhagen, Turkmen said that Armenian organizations are distorting historic realities. Turkmen will leave Washington for New York tomorrow.
More on News Conference

TA041601 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1513 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (AA) Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen reiterated in a Washington press conference his conviction that the defence of the Gulf was a matter that concerned the states in that region.

He made the statement in a news conference at the National Press Club Thursday during his current visit to the United States, in response to a question about the security of the Gulf and the possibility of the United States sending units to the area.

Turkmen declined to conjecture about future "scenarios" in the area, but stated Turkey will not in principle take on any responsibility beyond her commitments to NATO.

Asked about Turkey's view of the current Islamic revival in her region as a republic which has rejected "Islamic fundamentalism" at its foundation, Turkmen said in the sense that it aimed at closer cooperation among Islamic countries for a more effective role in world affairs. Islamic revival was a concern of the Islamic Conference and its summit meetings. As for the revival of Islam in domestic administration observed in some Islamic countries, that did not involve Turkey at all.

The investigation currently being conducted in connection with certain ex-deputies in Turkey on charges of violating the constitutional principle of secularism had no bearing on Turkey's relations with other Islamic countries, including Saudi Arabia, Turkmen said. On the contrary, he believed other Islamic countries were aware of Turkey's special situation and functions and that Turkey's relations with them and her role in the Islamic Conference had grown stronger over the past 6 months.

Asked about the modernization needs of the Turkish Armed Forces, Turkmen cited economic difficulties as the major problem. Turkey needed modern tanks, equipment and supplies as specified in a 5-year program. He expected U.S. military aid under the new defence and economic cooperation agreement and Federal German aid under another special agreement to be of help in the solution of the problem, however.

The Turkish foreign minister hoped the intercommunal talks in Cyprus, carried on without interruption since September 1980, would be continued at the same pace after a slowdown mutually agreed upon for elections in both zones.

He believed relations between Greece and Turkey had recorded a significant improvement recently. Contrary to certain claims set forth by Greece when she quit NATO's military wing, anything against the interests of Turkey would also be against the interests of Greece because it would hurt NATO's southeast flank.

Turkmen termed the situation in southwest Asia as critical, with the situation in Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war the major causes of instability in the region. The best way to counteract the current threat was to strengthen the countries of the area individually, he believed (words indistinct) and Pakistan as examples.

Turkmen confirmed that 17 Turkish diplomats have been assassinated abroad so far in attacks by Armenian terrorist organizations. He charged these Armenian organizations with misrepresenting historical facts and collaborating with international terrorist organizations, particularly with Marxist-Leninist groups.
TERCUMAN HINTS AT SOVIET-REAGAN PLOT COMPLICITY

NC040657 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 31 Mar 81 p 3

[Editorial by Cuneri Civaoglu: "Attempt on Reagan's Life"]

[Excerpts] The truth behind the attempt on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's life was still a mystery until 25 minutes after midnight when these lines were being written. Was the 22-year-old youth from Colorado a lunatic or a fanatic or were there other forces pulling his strings? As is seen, figures behind attempts to assassinate U.S. Presidents vary a great deal; fanatics, international politics and even lunatics are involved.

Latest crimes carry traces of international terrorism as well as of international politics. When examined from that angle, the attempt on President Reagan's life is thought-provoking. In reality, those who had considered Reagan a second-class actor and a cowboy remnant, realized even after the first few weeks of his administration that they were grossly mistaken. Reagan had formed a strong, realistic and effective staff and had begun displaying a definite and resolute attitude, creating new vistas in international politics under the U.S. leadership.

Instead of the former U.S. policies, which had been retreating for years before Moscow's expansionist policy, and which resulted in the fall of Free World countries one after another like dominos, Reagan had begun to implement a foreign policy which courageously protected the interests of the Free World. The Reagan administration stood up to Moscow without adopting a 'conceding' attitude.

Undoubtedly, the new U.S. foreign policy, which envisages the formation of a Rapid Deployment Force as well as the warning that a Soviet intervention in Poland will not be permitted, has disturbed the Soviet Union.

Naturally, we cannot definitely argue that this disturbance in Kremlin has led to a dangerous gamble such as an attempt on Reagan's life. This would be a highly speculative argument. But neither can we argue that absolutely no political implications should be sought behind the attempt to assassinate Reagan, who has introduced an extremely strong and dignified foreign policy in the United States as well as in the Free World. Such a thing would be extremely naive.

Supposing Soviet troops storm Poland in the next few days—a U.S. administration under a wounded Reagan would be less 'frightening', wouldn't it?

REATIONS TO COPENHAGEN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Foreign Ministry Statement

TA031333 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The condition of Cavit Demir, the labor attaché at the Turkish Embassy in Copenhagen who was seriously wounded in an attack by Armenian terrorists last night, is still serious. Demir is still being operated on at the (Ritz) hospital where he was taken following the attack.

Meanwhile, the Turkish Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in connection with Demir's condition and the incident. The statement noted that because of operations performed on him, Demir's chances of survival have increased.

The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General said the following: The Danish police have swiftly investigated the incident. According to initial information, there were no witnesses. Persons who heard the gunshots made statements.
The Danish police have announced that border exit points have been informed of the attack and that airplanes have not taken off from the Copenhagen airport since the incident. The necessary work is continuing in order to apprehend the assailants.

Attack Condemned

TA031550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Apr (AA)--Acting Foreign Minister and Minister of State Ilhan Oztrak said, with reference to last night's armed assault on Turkish Labor Counselor Cavit Demir in Copenhagen, it was imperative for all countries to cooperate closely in order to wage an effective campaign against such terrorism. He noted Turkish diplomats and officials abroad had been the target of 51 such attacks since 1973, with 17 losing their lives as a result.

Oztrak invited Danish Ambassador to Ankara Lorenz Petersen to his office to tell him that the Turkish Government expects Danish authorities to apprehend and bring the assailants to justice as soon as possible.

Danish Ambassador Lorenz Petersen described the Armenian terrorist assault against Turkish Labor Counselor Cavit Demir as "terrible." His government condemned the act and would try its best to find the murderers through various means, including cooperation with INTERPOL, he told reporters. The assailants were "professionals" he added, however, and managed to disappear quickly from the scene of attack.

Danish Minister's Remarks

TA031624 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs Kjeld Olesen made a statement after a meeting with Turkish Ambassador to Copenhagen Bemct Turemen today. In his statement, Olesen said: We are again faced with a treacherous assassination attempt. Our government strongly condemns these meaningless acts of terrorism that have extended into Denmark as well. Every effort will be exerted to apprehend the culprits. Olesen also noted that he extended the Danish Government's grief to Turkish Labor Attache Cavit Demir and his family.

The investigation by the Danish police into the assault against the Turkish labor attache in Copenhagen is continuing. A special unit has been established within the Danish security organization to conduct the investigation. Security at border posts and airports was also increased in order to prevent the assailants from fleeing the country.

Foreign Minister's Reply

TA041053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said the struggle against international terrorism can be successful only with the cooperation of the concerned countries. Turkmen replied to a message sent to him by Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen following the attack on Turkish Labor Counselor Cavit Demir in Copenhagen.

In his reply message, Turkmen said: This inhuman attack constitutes a new crime in a long list being perpetrated against innocent Turkish diplomats by terrorists who have not yet been identified. I was pleased to read in your message that the Danish police will not forego any efforts in the investigation of this incident. The struggle against international terrorism can have a chance only if all the concerned countries carry out full cooperation.
PLO AIDE DENIES PRESENCE AT ANTI-TURKISH MEETING

TA031634 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 3 Apr (AA)--Palestine Liberation Organization representative to Ankara Abu Firaz denied in a press release Friday reports that alleged a PLO representative was present at an anti-Turkish meeting held by an Armenian group in the Greek capital of Athens earlier this week.

Abu Firaz claimed such reports were being circulated "in order to disrupt constantly developing relations between Turkey and the PLO."

UNION OFFICIAL CRITICIZES NEW LABOR LEGISLATION

TA051603 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1437 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, April 5 (AA)--Mustafa Ozbek, leader of the metal workers union, "Turk Metal Sendikasi," affiliated with the National Confederation of Labor "Turk-Is," expressed satisfaction with the successful campaign against anarchy and terror by the authorities since September 1980, but added the same could not be said of practices concerning labor.

Addressing the congress of the union's headquarters branch, Ozbek charged "certain bureaucrats and employers used to earning fast profits" with "misleading" the authorities, and called for a "reconsideration by the National Security Council" of all recent labor legislation and practices, including those on severance indemnity, taxation, bonuses and social security payments and benefits.

If the needed "readjustments" which "discriminate" between civil servants and workers and "seem to punish workers as if they were guilty" are not made, there will be needlessly hurt feelings, he predicted, leading to a fall in production and eventually "social unrest."

The metal workers union leader blamed, particularly, Social Security Minister Sadik Side, who is at the same time secretary general of Turk-Is, for the recent "work-labor" amendments to Law No 506, and believed Side should be "brought to account."

As for the Supreme Arbitration Board in charge of redrafting expired labor contracts, Ozbek noted the two representatives of labor on the board could not affect decisions taken by the votes of the seven other board members.

"A process has begun of going back on labor's rights, step by step" he warned, citing the example of the (decision on) severance indemnity, which represented a 40-50 percent loss for some workers.

Turk-Is training secretary Kaya Ozdemir, who represents his confederation on the committee on minimum wage, said Turk-Is might reconsider returning to the committee session scheduled for Tuesday, April 7, if there is an indication of a positive development in the committee's attitude. He was aware that Labor Minister Tufan Esener had contacted government representatives on the committee with regard to Turk-Is objections.

Otherwise, Turk-Is would continue to be absent from the committee sessions, from which its representatives had walked out last week.

The Turk-Is board of directors will hold a special session Monday to hear Social Security Minister Sadik Side "explain" the recent amendments in social security legislation. The board will also review the work of the committee on the minimum wage and the Supreme Arbitration Board.
GOVERNMENT TO HEIGHTEN EFFORTS TO JOIN EEC

TA041639 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1555 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 4 Apr (AA)--Official sources in Ankara have announced that the Nacional Security Council made a decision to accelerate efforts in the social, industrial and economic fields in Turkey in a bid to facilitate Turkey's entrance into the EEC. This decision was made following a meeting in which the Council members were briefed on relations with the EEC. This decision will be transmitted to the EEC, the same sources reported.

However, Turkey will apply formally for membership to the EEC after the restoration of democracy in the country. In fact, it is for the Council of Ministers of the EEC to make the final decision on this subject, these sources indicated.

FORMER SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH SPYING FOR BULGARIA

TA031613 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Istanbul, 3 Apr (AA)--The trial of 8 persons charged with spying on behalf of Bulgaria started at an Istanbul military court Thursday. Defendant Muzaffer Cengil, dismissed from the army after he had been acquitted in a 1973 trial of the so-called "revolutionary officers" group, accepted the charges contained in the military prosecutor's indictment, which said a tip-off had led police and secret service (MIT) agents to 45 pages of classified documents containing military secrets hidden in a warehouse owned by Cengil.

Cengil, a member of the illegal left-wing group "Dev-Sol," (Revolutionary Left) had set up contact with a Mr Rusiberov, cultural attache at the Bulgarian Consulate in Istanbul after his dismissal from the army, and had travelled to Bulgaria under a false passport supplied by the consular officer, the prosecutor charged. He demanded 15 to 20 years in prison for the defendants. The other defendants, an army captain, a second lieutenant, 3 sergeants and 2 retired noncommissioned officers, rejected the charges. The next hearing on spying charges will be held 30 April.

INDUSTRY MINISTER KOCATOPCU RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

TA031607 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1420 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Istanbul, 3 Apr (AA)--Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu returned Friday from an official visit to Romania. At Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Kocatopcu said his talks with Romania's minister of machine-building industry, Ioan Avram had concentrated particularly on possible bilateral cooperation in the construction of an iron and steel complex in the central Anatolian province of Sivas. Kocatopcu added he had communicated in person goodwill messages from Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and Premier Bulent Ulusu to Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Protocol Signed

TA031722 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Turkey and Romania have signed a protocol envisaging the development of economic cooperation. The protocol also envisages cooperation between the two countries in connection with the fourth iron and steel installations to be built in Sivas. Romania has undertaken to finance the purchasing of machines and equipment to be imported for the installation. The protocol was signed by Minister of Industry and Technology Sahap Kocatopcu on behalf of Turkey and by Romanian Minister of Machine Building Industry Ioan Avram on behalf of Romania. Kocatopcu concluded his contacts in Romania and returned to Turkey this afternoon.
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DATE FILMED

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