

LISTENING IN

Below, some international eavesdropping—transcripts of radio broadcasts, news agency handouts, and newspaper and periodical items culled from daily reports of the U.S. Government's Foreign Broadcast Information Service.

Argentina: Still Missing

(Buenos Aires Herald, in English, May 11) The Interior Ministry failed to meet its own May 10 deadline to provide information on missing persons to their relatives and turned away over 300 people who had been invited to briefings yesterday. Instead of the case by case meetings with top officials promised by the government, the relatives were received by a ministry spokesman at Government House who promised them information "sometime in the future."...

Most [of the relatives] walked together to Government House and demanded an urgent meeting with Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean, who originally announced the briefings in mid-March. At that time he said the ministry would need "several months of preparation to analyze over 6,000 complaints," and later scheduled the meetings for between April 10 and May 10. Relatives received letters telling them when and where to go for their briefings.

Meanwhile, federal court judges yesterday threw out three habeas corpus petitions on behalf of three persons, two detained and one missing. Judges Raul Rodriguez Araya, Fernando Mataras, and Ramon Montoya cited in their decisions Article 23 of the Argentine Constitution which suspends constitutional guarantees during a state of siege. The writs were presented on behalf of Luis Maria Alfei and Ana Maria Donaliso, both arrested in 1976 and sentenced to four years imprisonment for alleged links with terrorist organizations.

Although their sentences were up in 1980, they remained in custody at the disposition of the executive branch....A habeas corpus presented on behalf of Jorge Ruben Frias, who has been reported as a missing person, was rejected "because there is no proof that government organizations were responsible for his disappearance," the court said. The judges's ruling stated that a writ of habeas corpus is only applicable to resolve illegal arrests, not to investigate the whereabouts of missing persons.

Israel: Polling West Bank Residents

(Tel Aviv, 'Al Hamishmar, in Hebrew, April 30. Report by Amnon Kapeliuk) I have in front of me a special document: the first public opinion poll conducted in the West Bank on the attitudes of the inhabitants toward the solution of the Palestinian problem....

The poll was conducted by the Nablus An-Najah University's Political Science Department and it incorporates the responses of 3,000 interviewees from towns, villages, and refugee camps in the districts of Nablus, Ramallah, Tulkarm, Bethlehem, Hebron, Janin, Jericho, and east Jerusalem. The questionnaires were given to a representative cross section of the adult population—in terms of age, education, and income—according to the pollster....

To the question of how you regard the PLO, 65.98 per cent answered that it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Another 22.05 per cent replied the PLO is the legitimate representative and skipped over the word "sole." They probably represent the pro-Jordanian circles, which grant Jordan a parallel status as the representative of the Palestinians. Another 3.74 per cent answered the PLO does not represent the Palestinians....[And] 8.23 per cent did not answer the question at all.

In reply to the question about what King Hussein represents, 3.27 per cent answered he is the sole representative of the Palestinian people; 16.9 per cent regard him as a corepresentative of the Palestinian people (together with the PLO), and the vast majority of 72.32 per cent said he does not represent the Palestinians at all....

To the question of what you would prefer if the solution to the Middle East conflict involved an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 75.63 per cent of those polled answered they would prefer a Palestinian state controlled by the PLO; 8.14 per cent prefer a Palestinian state in which a neutral body like the United Nations could supervise elections; 3.89 per cent would prefer to see the situation return to its previous state, namely, that the West Bank be reannexed to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt; 1.29 per cent preferred autonomy; and the others did not express an opinion.

As for the borders of the Palestinian state and its character, 24.64 per cent prefer to have a separate country established in which Muslims, Christians, and Jews could live together....Some 32.1 per cent support a return to the 1948 situation and the creation of equality between the two faiths on the basis of that state of affairs; a small percentage, 3.78 per cent of the respondents, supports the 1947 partition plan; and 4.79 per cent prefer not to mention the boundaries of the Palestinian state....

When asked, "Is the previous situation of the Palestinian problem worse or better compared to the situation in 1948?" 52.43 per cent said it was worse, 30.45 per cent believe it is better, and 10.48 per cent think it is the same. The others did not say what they thought.

Pessimists are also predominant with regard to the support of the Arab world for the Palestinians. A negligible minority, .367 per cent, thinks the Arab countries really help the Palestinian people; 19.96 per cent say that only some Arab countries help it while the others show indifference; 29.54 per cent go even further in stating that some Arab countries really help the Palestinians but others act against them. The largest percentage, 42.19 per cent, thinks the Arab countries are ignoring the Palestinian people and are even operating against them.

...In questions about the regional U.S. policy it was evident that the largest percentage was obtained of any specific question: 88.79 per cent think the United States is pro-Israeli and cannot be relied upon. A tiny percentage, 4.09 per cent, think the United States would pressure Israel until it withdraws from the territories, and 2.23 per cent are satisfied in stating the

United States is sincere and serious in its efforts to find a just, peaceful solution to the Mideast crisis.

North Korea: Fatherly Affection

(*[Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, in Korean to South Korea, May 11*) This is an episode which took place one early autumn day in 1971. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was taking a walk..., studied the sky and, predicting frost, asked the dear comrade Leader Kim Chong-il to send coats to members of the Sea of Blood Art Troupe, who were performing abroad.

The dear comrade leader instantly summoned a cadre concerned and said to him that coats should be sent to them in a hurry. The cadre was puzzled because it was not the season for coats. To the puzzled cadre the dear comrade leader said that he must act promptly, expressing concern that the actors could catch a cold if the weather in the country where they were performing dropped suddenly. The dear comrade leader instructed him what he should do to make coats that day.

Accordingly, laundry cars rushed to the actors' houses and with their coats as samples, new coats were made. The next day a special plane provided by the dear comrade leader left for the actors. Receiving the coats, the actors embraced each other weeping, for they were so moved by the love the great leader and the dear comrade leader accorded them.

This is an episode which occurred in late December, 1974. Parents care more about their sons away than about ones around them. Likewise, the dear comrade Leader Kim Chong-il showed his love to students studying abroad. The dear comrade leader had gifts sent to those who had nothing to worry about, since all the expenses are paid by the state. He ensured that fur boots were sent to those studying in East Europe and [word indistinct] to those studying in Africa. To help them always lead a spirited and optimistic life, he also saw to it that accordions of top quality and newly edited song books were sent to them. Amid such warm care of the dear comrade leader, cartons full of items such as high-quality wrist watches, recorders, suits and coats, raincoats, swimming suits, shoes, socks, stationery, and other items were provided. With the cartons ready, the dear comrade leader instructed responsible cadres concerned to leave for their destinations by plane or ship.

People's Republic of China: Religious Belief

(*Beijing, Xinhua, in English, May 10*) Provisions on religion contained in article 35 of the draft of the revised constitution are in accord with the wishes of public figures from religious circles and other religious believers, said Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China, and Bishop Fu Tieshan of the Beijing Catholic Diocese in separate interviews with Xinhua recently....

Zhao Puchu quoted article 46 of China's 1978 constitution, saying: "Citizens enjoy freedom to believe in religion and freedom not to believe religion and to propagate atheism." This provision, he said, does not

reflect in an accurate and all-round way China's policy on freedom in religious belief, because it gives people the impression that the emphasis is given to freedom not to believe religion and to propagate atheism. "This would prevent the policies on religion from being correctly implemented," he said....

Bishop Fu Tieshan of the Beijing Catholic Diocese said that, in addition to the protection of citizens' freedom of religious belief, the revised constitution also provided clearly that no public organizations or individuals shall compel citizens to believe in religion or disbelieve in religion, nor shall they discriminate against citizens who believe, or do not believe, in religion. "As a law, it is comprehensive and fair"....

He said, "Although there are only a small number of people in China [that] believe in religion, the constitution has special articles stipulating that the government protects normal religious activities and that citizens who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of their religious belief, have the right to vote and stand for election."...

Referring to the article which states that "no one may use religion to carry out counterrevolutionary activities or activities that disrupt public order, harm the health of citizens or obstruct the educational system of the state," the bishop said all religious people should fulfill the obligations mentioned and added that he believed that the article would ensure a healthy development of all religions.

"Now some foreign churches are undermining our efforts in running our churches independently in an attempt to control them. The provision in the revised constitution stipulating that no religious affairs may be dominated by any foreign country is supportive of the desire of Chinese Catholics to run their churches independently," he concluded.

Japan: Party Quarrel

(*Tokyo Kyodo, in English, April 30*) The Communist parties of Japan and China may patch up their relations this year after a 16-year estrangement over a major political dispute, JCP sources here said Friday....

...The two Communist parties broke off their ties in 1966, when the late Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong and JCP leader Kenji Miyamoto held talks but failed to narrow the differences in their policies toward the Soviet Union, strategies for a socialist revolution in Japan, and other key policy lines. Since then China's official media had called the JCP a group of revisionists, led by Miyamoto. The JCP, in return, had accused the [CCP] of engaging in "interventionism."...

The sources said the signs of possible rapprochement between the two Communist parties came amid growing indications that the JCP was moving away from the Soviet Communist party. The JCP is critical of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and handling of the Polish crisis. Their estrangement may have been reflected in the JCP's boycott of the convention of the Vietnam Communist party, held in March. Vietnam, a Soviet ally, has had frequent clashes with China along their common border. The JCP sent a high-powered delegation to the previous Vietnam Communist party convention in 1976.

—S.W.