

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.

Malaysia: Joint Precautions

(Kuala Lumpur International Service, in English, Dec. 13, 1982) Malaysia and Indonesia have begun their first ever combined joint military exercises involving the army, navy, and air force. The chief of staff of operations in the Ministry of Defense...says the exercise is important in helping the armed forces of both countries in formulating new guidelines and procedures in the event of imminent danger. The exercise is also a precautionary step taken to handle any spillover of conflict between the superpowers in the region. He was speaking at the launching of the exercise code-named Malindo in Kuala Lumpur today.

The five-day exercise does not involve any ground troop movement but lays its emphasis on command post training.

Iran: Closed Admissions

(Teheran Domestic Service, in Persian, Dec. 3, 1982) ...[U]niversity chancellors, vice chancellors and officials in charge of student admissions met yesterday afternoon with Hashemi-Rafsanji, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. During the meeting, one of the officials reported on the decisions made to reopen the universities and methods to be used for the admission of students next year.

Hashemi-Rafsanji, describing the various effects of learning upon individuals and societies, said: As far as it is possible for us and as long as it does not lead to any corruption, we will propagate learning in the Islamic Republic in those areas where we are not restricted, such as primary schools and general knowledge courses. We will act in such a way that all people, without any exception, can make use of them. However, there are certain areas where we have limitations and where our capabilities are limited.

The Majlis speaker added: Society and people should accept the fact that at present we can only train a special group of people in our institutes of higher learning....Therefore, we should adopt certain policies in this field so that...the vast sums spent on universities will be in accordance with the wishes of the people, the requirements of the revolution and the requirements of the ideology governing our actions....

...At the moment, there are two separate issues....One is about the selection of students. The other issue is about students who have attended universities before and who have not completed their courses. It should be pointed out that these two issues are separate from each other....Right now, and very clearly I announce that our nation and our children should know that higher education imposes great expense upon the people. Therefore, from now on, the educational policies of our country toward new students is such that it will educate those who...will be useful to the people. We should educate those people in the universities who are in keeping with the ideals of this revolution and who can act according to it in the future.

...Therefore, active members of minigroups who, while

not engaged in armed struggle against us but who want to ruin the atmosphere of the universities and to prevent others from studying, are imposing these restrictions upon themselves: We prevent them from attending universities and we will not admit them until we are certain that they will not create disturbances....

North Korea: Rice Communism

(Pyongyang Domestic Service, in Korean, Dec. 1, 1982) ...After constantly attaching great significance to agricultural problems, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has perfectly elucidated all theoretical and practical questions in solving this problem. What is important in this context is his setting forth of the slogan "Rice Is Communism." The great leader has taught: Rice is not only very important in building socialism, but also is important in building communism....

The slogan "Rice Is Communism" is a product of the rich practical experiences in the historic struggle to correctly solve the agricultural problem. In his early days, the respected and beloved leader set forth a famous principle saying that rice is socialism. This principle has already been materialized in developing the rural economy and in agricultural production in our country. Thus, the justness and vitality of this principle has been fully proven.

Under recent circumstances in which the influence of the cold front has continued, grain production in our country has very rapidly developed. We cannot imagine this success without the fact that our people have struggled under the slogan "Rice Is Socialism."...

The slogan "Rice Is Communism"...is a most just one which completely meets the basic requirements of socialist and communist society....

Placing priority on ideological indoctrination in remodelling people into communist-type men by reforming their consciousness is an inviolable principle. At the same time, improving the living standards of the people by solving such problems as the food problem plays an important role in reforming people's consciousness. Just as the respected and beloved leader has taught—just as the rice chest is the barometer of public sentiment, the people's consciousness further improves when they have abundant food. Only when the people are free from all worries in their daily life, including the food problem, can they maintain good relations among themselves and highly display beautiful communist custom....

With the appearance of this slogan, a brighter prospect has been unfolded on the future path of the struggle to achieve the goal of 15 million tons of grain, and our people have been able to vigorously advance with confidence in the future of communism.

Sweden: A New Foreign Policy

(Stockholm, Svenska Dagbladet, in Swedish, Dec. 6, 1982) "There is no so-called Bodstrom doctrine. It is an invention of the rightwing press and certain others," Olof Palme said in an interview with *Tidningarnas Telegrambyra*. Palme also said that Sweden should reestablish contacts with Fidel Castro's Cuba. The nonsocialist government withdrew Swedish aid to Cuba. The term "Bodstrom doctrine" arose after Foreign Minister Bodstrom said in a *Svenska Dagbladet* interview that Sweden will only criticize events and not other countries' political systems. According to reports

in *A-Pressen* [Social Democratic news bureau], Palme and the prime minister's office have issued orders that the Bodstrom doctrine be laid to rest as soon as possible.

"The point of departure for our assessment of social systems is our democratic ideology," Olof Palme said. "Only a very small number of states have the same social system we do. As a state, we cannot constantly be at variance with other states through our rejection of their government systems."...

...If there is forced labor in connection with Swedish aid projects in Vietnam, should Sweden react, or is that an internal Vietnamese affair?

"As far as I know, there is no evidence to support that claim," Palme said. "Forests must be cleared in areas where there were no settlements in the past, so people have to go there to clear the bamboo forests. And we Swedes should be a little careful. I believe it was in 1943 that a whole class of Swedish school children were sent out into the forest by the fuel committee to chop wood. Typical forced clearance."

Direct aid to Cuba ceased when the nonsocialists were in government. It totaled around 30 million kroner per year. Does Olof Palme think that Sweden should resume this aid?

"We intend to resume contacts with Cuba again for many reasons, but there have been no direct proposals for the reintroduction of direct aid. Contacts with Cuba are desirable, partly because Cuba is an important market for Swedish companies," Olof Palme said. "Even though you may be critical of that country's social system, you have to admit that the leadership has done a great deal in the social field"....

Czechoslovakia: What Is Catholic

(Vatican City, in *Czech to Czechoslovakia*, Dec. 16, 1982) "Is *Katolicke Noviny* [Catholic News] Really Catholic?"...[T]he archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Tomasek, after his return from Rome, has recalled Canon of Prague Jan Lebedea from the editorial office of *Katolicke Noviny*. At the same time, he prohibited *Katolicke Noviny* from stating that it is published with the church imprimatur.

On 6 September, Cardinal Tomasek sent a letter of protest to the editor-in-chief of *Katolicke Noviny*, Hochmann, pointing out that he had the ultimate responsibility for the content of the only religious weekly devoted to believers and not to priests. In Czechoslovakia, 30 dailies, 281 weeklies, 173 bi-weeklies and 381 monthlies are published—a total of 865 periodicals. However, Catholics have only one weekly composed of three sheets....

Moreover, this absolutely inadequate press outlet is being consistently limited owing to the publication of reports dealing with the "Pacem in Terris" Association [of Catholic clergy], prohibited by the church. Despite its limited space, *Katolicke Noviny* carries—in a manner offensive to the Catholic laity—never-ending superficial reports from the meetings of the "Pacem in Terris" Association of Catholic clergy.

Cardinal Tomasek writes: "In my own name, and on behalf of other ordinaries, I have repeatedly protested against this activity in the editorial office of *Katolicke Noviny*—but to no avail. However, after the publication of the 8 March 1982 statement on some associations and organizations prohibited to all clergymen, it is absolutely inad-

missible that a paper with the title 'Catholic' carries reports about the activity of an association of clergymen prohibited by the ban issued by the congregation for clergymen."...

In the conclusion of his letter Cardinal Tomasek reminds the editor-in-chief of *Katolicke Noviny*, Hochmann: "Therefore, I must again with the utmost urgency and emphasis draw your attention to the fact that a paper carrying the title 'Catholic' must consistently follow the line of the Roman Catholic Church and its supreme head; otherwise the paper can have neither church imprimatur nor carry the title 'Catholic.' This is a very fundamental case of discipline which must be observed not only in a political party but in every organization. In the religious sphere this is infinitely more valid."...

Hong Kong: Immigration Measures

(Hong Kong, South China Morning Post, in *English*, Dec. 23, 1982) A new policy to remove overstaying mainland visitors in Hong Kong will, in practice, mean a substantial drop in the legal immigrant flow from China.... The government announced yesterday that from today all visitors arriving here would be required to return home on or before the expiration date of their two-day permits.... The arrangements, according to a government Secretariat spokesman, are designed to facilitate genuine visits to Hong Kong. The spokesman said that the number of legal arrivals was expected to remain at its present level—about 145 daily in recent months—"for the time being." But he added that the number of those who settled here was expected to be reduced substantially.

Official statistics show that in the first eleven months of this year, a total of 33,562 mainland Chinese came here for permanent settlement. They are known as one-way permit holders.... It was not known whether officials at the Guangzhou talks had discussed—or come to any agreement—on the percentage distribution of one-way and two-way permit holders. But if the 50-50 ratio continues, it will mean that only about 75 legal immigrants a day will settle here permanently.

The government spokesman also said that steps would be taken to ensure that all such visitors did in fact leave Hong Kong at the end of their authorized visits. They would be escorted to the border if necessary, he explained, refusing to give any further details....

The spokesman told the *SCM Post* that the new policy would not affect two-way permit holders already here, who would be allowed to stay for good. Although the newcomers can still apply for extensions of stay when their permits expire, the spokesman stressed categorically that such applications would be refused. At present, all visitors from China are initially granted up to six months extension of stay in Hong Kong after their permits expire. Any further extension varies from case to case. Under the old policy, they were allowed to settle for good and attain "belonger" status after seven years. Hence they eventually came into legal immigrant category.

Viewing the new measure as a major breakthrough in the control of legal immigration from China, officials however agreed that it was difficult to stop mainland visitors going underground when their permits expired....

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