

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.

Japan: Arms Exports

(Tokyo, Kyodo, in English, Mar. 5) Japan will never export arms to the United States nor will it engage in joint arms production with that country, Minister of International Trade and Industry Sadanori Yamanaka said Saturday. "This is what the government agrees to among its members," Yamanaka told a subcommittee session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee in reply to an opposition questioner.

Yamanaka, a close aide to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, thus retracted a statement by a high Foreign Ministry official Friday that Japan might export arms to the United States if requested. The statement, by Hiroshi Kitamura, director general of the American Affairs Bureau, was taken to mean that Japan and the United States might eventually start joint arms production.

Yamanaka said Saturday: "I will stake my political life on not allowing exports and joint production of arms which kill and injure people."

He said Japan's policy banning weapons exports will be preserved by all means. The Japanese Government in January decided to transfer sophisticated military technology to the United States prior to Nakasone's visit to Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials.

Japan has been under increasing pressure from the United States to expand its defense capabilities to deal with a rapid Soviet military buildup in the Far East. Kitamura Saturday apologized for making his controversial statement, adding that he had meant to say that arms exports were theoretically possible under provisions of the mutual defense arrangement with the United States.

USSR: U.S. Intelligence

(Moscow, TASS International Service, in Russian, Mar. 1) Washington gives an exceptionally important role to the U.S. "intelligence community," and to the CIA first and foremost, in the anti-Communist "crusade" to which Reagan summoned people in June, 1982, in London, Yuriy Kornilov writes in *Sovetskaya Rossiya*. Although the CIA budget is kept secret, according to the estimate of the main accounting office of the United States, it totaled more than \$16 billion in the mid-seventies.

It is precisely the CIA, along with the White House and the State Department, which formulates and determines the basic directions of the activity of the USIA, the main mouthpiece of the U.S. foreign policy propaganda (for a staff of 8,000 people the annual budget is more than \$640 million).

F. [Taubman], a well-known U.S. journalist, notes that one of the main methods of kindling psychological war is the preparation deep within the CIA and other U.S. special services of all sorts of anti-Soviet "reports," which are immediately used by the White House, the State Department, and of course by the bourgeois press.

Often what is in evidence is not simply interaction but straightforward organized merging of intelligence and propaganda, Kornilov notes. The most well-known example is the brigandly activity of the radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe (staff numbers 1,600 people and the budget exceeds \$100 million per year). Another example is the network of subversive anti-Cuban radio stations set up in 1981 on U.S. territory and in several countries in Central and Latin America (their budget is \$3.5 million), which for 17 or 18 hours a day pour torrents of slander on Cuba.

The author recalls that the CIA has "within its sphere of influence" more than 800 newspapers and other publications, press services and news agencies. This figure continues to grow annually, for the masters of ideological provocations are actively invading the propaganda sphere, striving to get their hands on more and more mass media, both American and foreign. As was noted back in 1977 by the U.S. journal *Rolling Stone*, more than 400 U.S. journalists from the leading organs of the U.S. mass media carried out secret tasks for the CIA over the preceding 25 years.

Bangladesh: Martyrdom

(Dacca, Domestic Service, in English, Feb. 21) Amar Ekushey, the immortal 21st of February, is today. The day commemorates the supreme sacrifices made by the martyrs of the 1952 language movement. On this day 31 years ago, a number of great sons of our soil laid down their lives to establish Bangla as the state language. . . .



Whig-Standard (Kingston Canada)

Yugoslavia: Price of Development

(Belgrade, Tanjug Domestic Service, in Serbo-Croatian, Mar. 4) According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council has decided to increase the price of electricity and coal by 25 per cent.

Bearing in mind the need for more rapid development of priority activities, the council decided that an increase in the cost of electricity will significantly improve the material and economic position of organizations of associated labor in this branch of the economy and will facilitate the realization of planned targets. This price increase will also largely abolish disparity in the costs of different forms of energy.

The price increase will directly affect the family budget

and will affect the living standard of working people, particularly families with low incomes.

The Federal Executive Council also decided to increase prices for processed milk, meat and fish products, including an increase of 22 per cent in the price of butter.

South Korea: Education for Unification

(*Seoul, YONHAP, in English, Feb. 18*) President Chon Tu-hwan Friday called for thorough education for national unification and security in all grades of schools.

Chon directed the National Unification Board to consult the Education Ministry on means of including study on national unification in college entrance exams. Pointing out that many Koreans, even the leading figures of Korean society, lack a full ideological armament on the matter, Chon instructed Unification Minister Son Chae-sik to carry out thorough education of people in all walks of society. The president particularly said college students should be interested in unification and have a proper point of view on the issue.

Mexico: Disarmament Campaign

(*Mexico City, Notimex, in Spanish, Feb. 22*) It was officially announced here today that the Soviet Union expressed support for a call recently issued by the Mexican Senate in favor of disarmament and offered its cooperation in guaranteeing a calm and peaceful future for present and future generations. This statement was made in an official document issued by the USSR Supreme Soviet and delivered to Mexican Senate leader Miguel Gonzalez Avelar by Soviet Ambassador Rostislav A. Sergeyev. The document maintains that the USSR Supreme Soviet shares the concern of Mexican legislators regarding a recent deterioration in the international situation and an escalation in the arms race which seriously threatens world peace. In this regard, the document noted that the efforts of the Soviet state are aimed at stopping the use of nuclear and conventional weapons, preventing nuclear war, strengthening peace throughout the world, and developing greater cooperation among nations. Similarly, Senator Gonzalez Avelar said that the topic of disarmament should never be relegated to second place because it should be a constant and active concern of all governments interested in peace, security, and international cooperation. He stressed that the international campaign for disarmament that Alfonso Garcia Robles, the Mexican representative, is promoting at the United Nations is intended to overcome the deadlock in arms limitation talks.

Ivory Coast: One China

(*Abidjan, Domestic Service, in French, March 2; joint communiqué issued in Beijing, Mar. 1*) The governments of the Republic of Ivory Coast and the PRC, in their desire to promote and develop friendly and cooperative relations between their two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of today. These relations are based on the principles of equality, nonaggression, reciprocal advantages, peaceful solution to conflicts, noninterference in the internal affairs of either country, and mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political and economic options.

The government of the PRC supports the efforts made by the Ivorian Government to preserve the nation's in-

dependence, to guarantee the respect of its sovereignty, and to develop the economy of the Republic of Ivory Coast.

The Ivorian Government recognizes the government of the PRC as the only legal government representing all the Chinese people.

The Chinese Government states that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the PRC. The Ivorian Government takes cognizance of this. . . .

China: Environmental Protection

(*Beijing, Domestic Service, in Mandarin, Feb. 18*) The State Council recently formulated regulations on preventing industrial pollution through technical transformation.

The regulations say: Currently, industrial pollution is very serious in China. It is the main cause of environmental pollution. All localities should regard prevention of industrial pollution as an important task while carrying out technical transformation in existing industrial enterprises. They should eliminate pollution in the process of production by adopting advanced technology and equipment and by making better use of resources and energy. All industrial enterprises and supervisory departments must incorporate requirements and technical steps for preventing pollution into their technical transformation plans. They should also make arrangements in their annual work plans to meet the requirements and implement steps for preventing pollution.

The State Council's regulations add: Technical transformation plans should be concerned not only with benefits to the respective enterprises, trades, and departments but also with the overall benefit to the national economy, as well as the state's policy of rewarding plants, mines, and enterprises carrying out comprehensive utilization and preventing and controlling pollution. . . .

Ecuador: Canal Tolls

(*Quito, Voz de los Andes, in Spanish, Feb. 27*) Yesterday in Cartagena, Colombia, the Ecuadorean Government proposed to 32 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean that they should jointly denounce the United States for the announced 9.8 per cent increase in Panama Canal tolls. Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez criticized all kinds of protectionism and restrictions that burden the economies of the region and said that they work against Latin American solidarity.

Valencia made the proposal in the framework of the Latin American ministerial meeting to coordinate the sixth UNCTAD meeting to be held in Belgrade in June.

Because of its geographical location, Ecuador is perhaps the country most directly affected by the continuous increases in Panama Canal tolls, Foreign Minister Valencia Rodriguez said. He noted that beginning next month there will be an increase of approximately 9.8 per cent in the Panama Canal tolls, despite repeated efforts by the countries of the southwestern Pacific and Bolivia and the pronouncements by international organizations in opposition to those increases. He said that this decision will have a direct and indirect influence on Ecuador's import and export activities and consequently on its economic growth rate and the realization of its development programs.

Foreign Minister Valencia charged that the United States has not provided complete information about the operating costs of the Panama Canal.

—E. H.