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**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



MAR 25 1987

MAR 18 1987

Dear Frank:

Enclosed for your information are copies of the transcript and an article on your March 5 Worldnet interview on U.S. policy toward Latin America, as carried on our Wireless File the same day.

These items were transmitted to 210 posts in 128 countries. They will be translated where appropriate and released to the media in each country. Thank you for this contribution to our public affairs efforts overseas.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick
Director

The Honorable
Frank Carlucci
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

U S I A W I R E L E S S F I L E

THIS IS THE "HOUSEWIRE," THE CENTRAL EDITION OF THE USIA WIRELESS FILE. IT IS PREPARED DAILY BY THE AGENCY'S PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICE. ARTICLES FROM THE HOUSEWIRE ARE COMBINED WITH OTHERS OF SPECIAL REGIONAL INTEREST TO FORM THE FIVE REGIONAL EDITIONS -- AFRICA, EAST ASIA/PACIFIC, EUROPE, LATIN AMERICA, NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA -- THAT ARE TRANSMITTED OVERSEAS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1987

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*POL411 03/05/87

CARLUCCI: U.S.-USSR TALKS COULD HELP IN CENAM CRISIS
(Article on Worldnet interview) (750)

By Norma Romano-Benner
USIA Staff Writer

Washington -- National Security Advisor Frank Carlucci says successful disarmament talks with the Soviet Union would help resolve the Central American conflict.

"We certainly hope that we can reach an agreement in the area of intermediate nuclear missiles as well as in the other areas under negotiation in Geneva," Carlucci told a group of Latin American journalists March 5.

"I would hope that such an agreement would certainly contribute to a relaxation of (East-West) tension," he added. "And I would hope it would have some effect on the situation in Central America, because it is clear that there is Soviet and Cuban assistance to Nicaragua."

Speaking via the U.S. Information Agency's satellite television program, Worldnet, with journalists in Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Guatemala City, and Caracas, Carlucci said the United States is "prepared to work as hard as we can to bring an early resolution to this issue."

Why is it that the United States persists in supporting the Nicaraguan rebels when they have not had one single victory, a reporter wanted to know.

"This is not the kind of struggle where you have quick victories....This is a struggle of a peasant army returning to their homeland where -- over a period of time -- they have to win the support of the total population.

As this popular support expands, Carlucci said, the Reagan administration hopes for "a political transformation in Nicaragua as a result of the unification of the democratic Nicaraguan political forces and as a result of political activities, either of the Contadora Group or of the Central American democracies -- hopefully both working together."

Carlucci reiterated the Reagan administration's support of the Contadora process, explaining that for the peace initiative to succeed in Nicaragua, it has to work simultaneously at the diplomatic, political and military levels."

"You can't keep people who want to return to their homeland from taking up arms and returning to their homeland," he said. "And we will support forces who want to return to their homeland whether that be in Afghanistan or in Nicaragua."

The people of the United States, Carlucci said, support the plight of the Nicaraguan rebels. "The people (of the United States) through their representatives voted in favor of the rebels. That's the majority of the people in this country. And I certainly hope that such support continues."

The U.S. policy toward Latin America, Carlucci said is simple: to encourage "as many democracies as possible in this continent and to stop the introduction of foreign doctrines."

"The introduction of foreign doctrines like Marxism is troubling for us and for Latin American democracies. We need to work in harmony to protect our security," he said.

A journalist from Caracas told Carlucci that local newspapers quoted him as saying that the United States is ready to blockade Nicaragua.

"I have never made such a remark. It is inaccurate," Carlucci responded. "A blockade of Nicaragua is not under consideration."

"We are not interested in making unilateral decisions; we continuously consult with the Organization of American States, and are in permanent bilateral consultations," he said.

Other topics covered during the hour-long inter-American dialogue were:

-- Narcotics: "Wherever drug trade exists, we all need to work together to stamp it out. We all have a common interest in ridding the world of the scourge of drugs."

-- External debt: "We recognize the political, and socio-economic threat posed by the Latin American external debt and although this is a matter for the commercial banks, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, we work closely with them to assist debtor countries. It is a problem under continuous review."

-- Mexico: "We regard Mexico as a friend... This doesn't mean we may not have differences that need to be resolved. Mexico is of enormous importance."

-- Paraguay and Chile: "We favor democracy throughout the continent, without exceptions."

-- Development assistance: "We have serious budget problems. Our foreign assistance budget was cut by 21 percent by the Congress, but the president and Secretary (of State) Shultz actively seek to have Congress increase levels of assistance."

NNNN

*TXT408 03/05/87

CARLUCCI OUTLINES U.S. POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA (4860)

(Transcript: Carlucci Worldnet interview)

Washington -- National Security Advisor Frank Carlucci says U.S. policy toward Latin America is based on the U.S. commitment to democracy in the hemisphere.

"Our goal is to have as many democracies as possible in this hemisphere and to stop the introduction of foreign doctrines like Marxism into the continent," Carlucci told journalists from Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Guatemala City and Caracas during a USIA-sponsored television interview March 5.

Following is a transcript of the program:
(begin transcript)

MODERATOR: Good afternoon, and welcome to Worldnet. Today we are pleased to have with us Mr. Frank Carlucci, assistant to the president for National Security Affairs. Mr. Carlucci, welcome to Worldnet.

Mr. Carlucci, you recently visited Central America and met with the leadership, presidents, of four Central American democracies. Based on the dialogue you had, what is your assessment of the current situation in Nicaragua, particularly on whether the...contras are making any headway in their struggle against the government of Nicaragua?

CARLUCCI: Thank you. First, let me say how delighted I am to join you and to be with our friends from Central and South America. The thing that strikes a visitor to Central America these days is the enthusiasm for democracy. You have four functioning democracies in Central America, and all of them say there ought to be a fifth functioning democracy. On that point they are absolutely united; that is to say, on the need for democracy in Nicaragua.

Their assessment of the situation on the ground is that the contras are moving back into their homeland in increasing numbers. They are a much more effective military force than they had been. It is equally important that there be a political process that accompanies the military operation; that is to say that the democratic Nicaraguan forces have to have a cooperative political spirit. They have to work together politically as they move forward militarily.

There is also increasing enthusiasm on the part of the Central American democracy to participate in the diplomatic dialogue that is going on with regard to Nicaragua. They recognize, of course, that they are the countries most

directly affected. While they are appreciative of the Contadora process, they also believe that they ought to move forward to implement their goals for a democratic Nicaragua. We, of course, not only recognize that, but we are supportive of it.

QUESTION: Mr. Carlucci, to what extent is it possible to quantify that the case of Nicaragua affects -- how that affects the strategic interest of the United States?

ANSWER: Well, I don't know that you can quantify how Nicaragua affects the strategic interest of the United States. We, of course, are simply one country of the hemisphere; although, we are, of course, the largest. It is our goal that they have as much democracy as possible in this hemisphere.

The introduction of foreign philosophies, particularly Marxist-Leninism, into the continent, this hemispheric continent, is, of course, troubling for us just as it is troubling for the Central American democracy. We need to be able to work together in harmony with the countries of Central and South America if we are to protect the strategic interest of us all in this hemisphere.

I don't need to remind our listeners of the importance strategically of the Gulf of Mexico -- some 60 percent of U.S. shipping goes out through the Gulf of Mexico -- so the area is obviously of considerable importance to us as it is to the countries of Central America and of North and South America.

Q: There is great hope in our country -- interest in this broadcast. We have our ambassador here from the higher educational centers and very much interested in policies regarding the United States.

My question refers to your statement recently in the sense of the possibility of a blockade of Nicaragua.

A: I have made no statements on the possibility of a blockade in Nicaragua. There were some inaccurate quotes in a newspaper column which were attributed to me. In response to those inaccurate quotes, I indicated that a blockade was not under consideration.

Q: At the level of the national council, this is an essential element in the question of stability of the countries. We ask how can we insure the solidarity of the friends and allies when there is a controversial problem which threatens the democracy in the entire area? Now we need a strong hemispheric security.

A: Well, we, of course, as a matter of ongoing policy, consult with our friends in the area before we take any steps

that would affect them. I, myself, had the opportunity to consult with the presidents of all four democracies in Central America. We used the OAS mechanism for consultation. We have direct bilateral consultation. We try to have as many meetings with our friends in the area as we possibly can because we know what happens when there are surprises, so to speak. People don't like to be caught off guard. So as an ongoing matter, we do intend to consult with our friends and our allies. That doesn't mean that just like you we won't make decisions that we consider to be in our sovereign interest. We will do that in recognition that we, as a participating member of this hemisphere, have common interest with the other countries, particularly the democracies.

Q: The speech of President Reagan last night caused great interest in our country. It appears that changes are taking place, to a certain extent, in regard to the policy of the United States towards Central America.

From the president's speech last night, I noted his insistence on working legally in the National Security Council. He spoke that covert operations would be eliminated, and I drew the conclusion that there might be a change in this regard. What can you say to add to this on this matter?

A: Well, let me clarify. The president did not say that covert operations would be eliminated. What he did say is that under his direction, a review of covert operations was taking place. My staff is currently conducting such a review. The purpose of that review is to make sure that all covert activities are consistent with policy, that they are closely monitored, and that all the requirements of law, including notification to the Congress, are fully met.

The president indicated that he intends to abide rigorously by the statutes and that he intends to work closely with the Congress as they conduct their oversight responsibilities.

Q: Do you think or does the government of the United States believe that the facility -- position of neutrality which Guatemala has taken -- is good or bad for the U.S. policy towards Central America?

A: We, of course, do not dispute the right of any sovereign government to take any policy position that it so desires. Guatemala is a functioning democracy with which we collaborate closely.

My understanding, after meeting with Guatemala's president, is that Guatemala is certainly not neutral on the

issue of democracy in Central America. That is a goal that we share.

We also are very interested in and supportive of Guatemala's participation in the diplomatic effort that is currently going on in Central America. We have a warm feeling of friendship towards Guatemala, and we wish to work closely with them.

Q: Excuse me for insisting but, really, you did not answer the question whether Guatemala's position is an obstacle regarding the U.S. policy towards Central America -- that is, our policy of neutrality.

A: Well, that position would have to be defined in greater detail, quite frankly, for me to tell you whether it is an obstacle because I do not know quite what is meant by "neutrality." Neutrality between whom?

The important fact is that all the countries of Central America work together to promote democracy in Nicaragua. There currently is not a democratic government in Nicaragua. I did not find that any country in Central America was neutral on that issue.

Q: I would like to know if the discovery of the sale of arms to Iran and economic assistance to the contras -- does this increase or decrease the possibilities of an invasion of Nicaragua?

A: The recent revelations on Iran and the report of the Tower Commission really do not bear directly on U.S. policy in Central America, U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, or the situation on the ground. It may have some impact on the Congress, but I would hope that the Congress would realize that the people who were struggling to get back in their country and to promote democracy in Nicaragua had nothing to do with any of the activities regarding Iran.

There has been no discussion of an invasion of Nicaragua. I indicated earlier there has been no consideration of a blockade. Our policy is to give support to those democratic Nicaraguans who want to get back into their country and to work with the free Nicaraguan political forces and to work actively with the countries of Central American and the countries participating in the Contadora process to bring about democracy in the entire region.

Q: Democratizing Nicaragua -- is this the same as was done for Paraguay, for example?

A: I do not know -- I think you will have to explain your question a little more. If the intent of the question is: do you favor democracy in one country and not in

another, the answer is no, we do not. We favor democracy throughout the continent.

Q: There is a somewhat complex view and sometimes contradiction regarding who are the contras in Nicaragua. Just a few days ago, Senator Dodd of Connecticut stated, at the entrance to the capitol, that he finds a basic difference between the guerrillas of Afghanistan and the contras.

"The former," said Dodd, "are people who are in the mountainous regions of Afghanistan with very little arms or money, but they are ready to sacrifice their lives to the last man in their struggle against the Soviet Union."

"In contrast, the contras," Mr. Dodd said, "they are a group of guerrillas supported by the United States." The assistance of the United States determines or establishes the contras. If we do not misunderstand Mr. Dodd, he is trying to say, simply, that the contras are a group of mercenaries - that is, professional soldiers who work for whoever pays them.

I do not know what your view might be on this point.

A: Well, he must not have been talking to the same contras that I talked to.

First of all, let me say that the contras that I saw were, by and large, quite young in age. I think I was told the average age is about 19. I stopped and talked to a number of them and asked them what their motives were. Their motives were to get back into their homeland.

"Why do you want to go back into your homeland?"

"Because my father is in jail," or "my family is being kept from making a living." There were highly personal reasons.

I visited a hospital and saw contras who would have limbs blown off from mines, anxious to get back in their struggle for freedom. This is not a mercenary force. This is a genuine peasant army. And simply because an army is getting support from abroad does not transform it into a mercenary force.

There are all kinds of freedom fighters around the world who are getting support from other countries, not just the United States. So I would find Senator Dodd's characterization inaccurate and, quite frankly, were I a contra, I might find it somewhat offensive.

Q: At this time there are four leaders of the 100 leaders of various churches who made a demonstration on the steps of the capitol requesting a change in the policy because they think that this is against the inheritance of the revolution which gave an exemplary freedom to your

country -- who are now in jail because of this peaceful manifestation on the steps to the Congress.

What is your comment regarding this?

A: Well, in our country which is, of course, a democratic country, there are all kinds of groups that express their opposition to U.S. policies. Those people have a right to demonstrate providing they don't break the law. If they break the law, then the judicial processes take hold. But the important thing is that the Congress as a whole has voted support for the contras. That is the U.S. people speaking. That is the majority of the U.S. population. The president wishes that policy to continue. We are currently working with the Congress so that we may continue to support those who want to return to their homeland.

Q: Mr. Carlucci, now the role which Israel has played in regarding the Central American question caught us by surprise. Now, permanent prison has been given to Mr. Pollard, accused of spying for Israel. The officer, the Israeli officer who was his contact, has been promoted. Now, Aba Ebban has stated that this is the worst moment in the relations between Israel and the United States. Would you comment on this situation?

A: Well, my comment on it is -- I take it the question is not related in any way to Central America. I, obviously, would not comment on intelligence matters. Judicial process has run its course. A sentence has been meted out. Let me only say that the prime minister of Israel recently visited the United States.

While, obviously, we don't agree on every issue, we had a most cordial visit, a most fruitful exchange between the prime minister and the president. The prime minister himself on leaving said that he felt that the relationship, the warm and friendly relationship between the United States and Israel had been further strengthened by the visit. Israel is an important country to us. We have a strategic relationship with her. She is an important ally. We will continue to support the people of Israel.

Q: Mr. Carlucci, the fact that the prior question referred to debt was not properly transmitted. From the point of view of security and defense, and the specific area of your responsibility, the foreign debt which affects the political conditions in Latin America is an element to be taken into account.

In other words, the political cost of the debt represents a factor of security and defense. Therefore, the

allies of the hemisphere are affected by this basic aspect. What is being done in this area?

A: We recognize the security implications of the heavy debt service burden of our friends in Latin America. It is indeed a serious problem. It is very hard for countries to grow their economy when they have debts on the order of 100,000 million dollars and heavy debt service ratios. It is equally hard for them to import products, including products from the United States.

By and large, this is a matter for the commercial banks, for the IMF, for the World Bank, but we, as a government, work closely with the banks and with these institutions to try and assist our friends in the region in any way that we can. As you are all aware, we have been successful recently in working with some of the banks to help Mexico face some of her economic difficulties.

I can assure you it is a problem that is under continuing review at the highest levels just a week or so ago at a breakfast between Secretary Baker, Secretary Shultz, which I attended. We had a considerable discussion on the debt situation in Latin America, the same kind of situation, although in smaller absolute terms exists in Africa. We continue to look at ways in which we can be helpful.

As you know, Senator Baker proposed a plan which has come to be known as the Baker Plan. That plan is under continuing review to see if there are additional ways in which we can be helpful.

Q: Mr. Carlucci, in Mexico there is an economic crisis. We have a war on our southern border and we have problems with the United States because of drugs and the -- above all, we have the impression that the United States views the government of Mexico as an enemy.

Now, the statement by General Gorman, among other things, indicates there is a considerable irritation regarding Mexico. My question, Mr. Carlucci, is: What is the place which Mexico holds in the promoting of the national security of the United States at the economic, political, and military levels?

A: Let me hasten to add that we certainly do not regard Mexico as an enemy. We regard Mexico as a friend and a country that is of enormous importance to us. There is no relationship more central to the well being of both countries than the relationship between Mexico and the United States. This does not mean, of course, that we don't have differences.

We do have issues such as the narcotics issue, such as the immigration issue, such as the debt burden issue that we have to resolve. In trying to resolve these issues, we won't always agree. But the important thing is that we continue the dialogue and that that dialogue be conducted in the atmosphere of harmony and frankness. So the answer to your question is: strategically, Mexico is of enormous importance. We wish to continue a very active dialogue with Mexico.

Q: I was saying that we think that we are viewed as enemies because, for example, in the case of drugs, the border was blocked and very harsh statements were made regarding Mexican officials. But the report of Senator Gary which spoke about -- involved the activity in Nicaragua connected with drugs. There was great silence. So, we in Mexico, felt that what you in the United States call a double standard regarding us in terms of the counterrevolution of Nicaragua and the drug question. I could continue this, but I think this is an example which illustrates my question.

A: Well, we don't want to engage, of course, in polemics about the drug issue. I think we share a common interest with Mexico in solving that problem. In some cases, we don't feel that the governor of Mexico has done as much as we would like to see done.

In such cases, we intend to pursue the dialogue with them to try and get as active a policy as we possibly can because the United States, the American people feel very strongly about the importation of drugs, whether they come from Mexico, Pakistan, Thailand, Colombia, or any part of the world.

We all have a common interest in ridding the world of this scourge and then slashing and putting in jail those who would trade on corrupting and destroying the lives of our young people. It doesn't do us any good to make comparisons between Mexico and the contras. Wherever drug trade exists, we need to work cooperatively to stamp it out.

Q: Mr. Carlucci, last night I received a cable from an international news agency which indicates that you believe the increasing amount of petroleum imported by the United States as a threat to the security of your country. You speak of the possibility of having a tax on imports of crude oil. The dispatch indicates that you have not indicated whether you are in favor or not of that idea. What is your position, sir?

A: That press report is a little misleading and we issued a clarification. I did not address the issue of a tax on oil imports.

It is a matter of security concern and there are those who would argue that we are becoming increasingly dependent on foreign sources of energy. That is a legitimate subject for the National Security Council to address. Our Department of Energy is currently completing a study of this subject and I indicated to some congressmen that that study would be the basis for an interagency discussion and, if appropriate, for recommendations at the Cabinet and presidential level.

I was addressing myself to a process and not to the substance of the issue.

Q: My question is the following: If Guatemala is a country which in recent years has had a clean democratic process, exemplary in the area, why has the assistance of the United States been so small, because this is fundamental for the continuation of the democratic experiment of Guatemala.

Now, Guatemala and the group of Tegucigalpa should be involved.

A: We would indeed like to see higher levels of assistance for countries like Guatemala, countries which are democratic countries and countries which are friends in the region.

We have a very serious budget problem in this country and we have a serious problem with the Congress in voting funds for economic assistance. This last year, the Congress cut the president's budget request for economic assistance worldwide by some 21 percent.

The president and the secretary of state are engaged in a very vigorous campaign to try and get the Congress to restore the economic assistance levels to what is necessary around the world to meet our foreign policy goals because, quite frankly, right now the resources that the Congress is willing to vote are not sufficient to achieve these ends. So it really has nothing to do with Guatemala's performance in the democratic area; it has more to do with the interaction between the legislative and congressional branches here in Washington.

Q: Very well, then. There is not in truth any hope for Guatemala in terms of substantial economic assistance from the United States?

A: Oh, I did not say that. What I said is that we need to work with the Congress. The administration needs to work with the Congress in trying to get the worldwide aid levels back up to an adequate amount of money.

When that is done, then hopefully countries like Guatemala, who have had a good performance, can receive more assistance. I cannot promise more assistance, but I can assure you that the president and the secretary of state are working very hard to see that these aid levels are increased.

Q: We all are aware of the moral and economic assistance the government of the United States provides to the contras in Nicaragua.

Would it be not more appropriate and peaceful to assist the internal opposition parties in Nicaragua, strengthening them morally and economically?

A: Well, we of course are working with the democratic opposition groups that are in exile that are living outside the country. It is a little hard for me to figure out how we could provide support. If you mean by that financial support as opposed to moral support, to the opposition groups within the country, we certainly do give them our moral support.

Q: In summary, what changes do you foresee regarding policy of Central America in comparison with your predecessors?

A: Let me emphasize that the policies in Central America are the president's policies. They are not the policies of my predecessors. I am simply a staff adviser to the president. The president has indicated his firm determination to continue to support the democratic Nicaraguan forces while at the same time working with our friends in the region in the diplomatic channel to try and bring about a democratic change in Nicaragua.

So the policies the president has put in place will continue and I will work with him and the secretary of state in helping to implement them.

Q: I would like to refer to an earlier question having to do with the Latin American democracies.

I ask that, clearly, because of the statements and facts the United States wished fervently to democratize or contribute to the democratic process in Nicaragua. Does the United States have this same fervent desire for democratizing Chile and Paraguay?

A: Certainly we would like to see a fully functioning democratic system in all the countries of Latin America, including Chile and Paraguay. The encouraging thing, of course, is the degree to which Latin America has moved on its own to democratize. Indeed, I would say that that is one of the most encouraging developments of the past 10 to 15 years.

The United States cannot dictate policies to a sovereign government. We can only work with the people both inside and

outside to try and promote democratic change. The techniques that one uses obviously have to vary with the situation around the world.

Q: You know by your own experience what shedding blood in a Third World country means. In Central America, a great deal of blood is being shed. The so-called contras have not achieved a single victory in the theater of operations and they have a terrible image on the political level.

Would it not be more economical to assist, help the group of Contadora, which it looks for a regional solving of this problem?

A: Obviously to the degree that Contadora adheres to its 21 principles, we are supportive of the Contadora process. The transformation in Nicaragua has to operate at several levels, as I indicated earlier: at the diplomatic level, at the political level, and at the military level. You cannot keep people who want to return to their homeland from taking up arms and returning to their homeland.

Indeed, the president has indicated that where we have democratic forces who want to return to their homeland, whether it is in Afghanistan or Nicaragua, we will support them.

I cannot speak to the past, but I can only tell you that when I visited the Contadoras in Central America, I found people who were being well trained. There are people who are being trained in human values; there are people who are being trained in the techniques of psychological warfare, how to win the support of the local population.

You mentioned the lack of victories. This is not the kind of struggle where you have quick victories. You do not see quick victories in Afghanistan either. It is not a set piece battle. This is a struggle, as I said, of a peasant army returning to their homeland where over a period of time they have to win the support of the total population.

As this develops, we would hope that there would be a political transformation as a result of the unification of the democratic Nicaraguan political forces and, as a result, of the diplomatic activities either of the Contadora group or the Central American group, hopefully both working together.

Q: I should like to ask you a question of an international security nature which is related, of course, to the security of Latin America.

Recently we have seen certain lights in the long and difficult questions of disarmament. I refer specifically to the closer approximation of the positions of the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the medium range

missiles. The government of the United States submitted yesterday in Geneva its counterproposal with certain new elements.

Would it be possible to reach an agreement in this regard in the coming months, and to what extent do you believe that the lowering of tension between the two super powers can assist in the decreasing of tension in Central America?

A: We would certainly hope that we can reach an agreement in the area of intermediate nuclear missiles, as well as in the other areas that are under negotiation in Geneva. That certainly would contribute to a relaxation of tensions and I would hope would have some effect on the situation in Central America, because it is clear that there is substantial Soviet and Cuban assistance to Nicaragua.

Let me just correct a point that you made. You said that we had responded to the Soviet proposal. The Soviets have not introduced a treaty at Geneva. We have introduced a treaty. The Soviets agreed to the so-called zero option back at Geneva, at the summit meeting in Geneva last year. I believe it was November.

They subsequently backed off of the zero option. We negotiated with them, and at Reykjavik we got an agreement to go to the zero level in Europe with 100 missiles in Soviet Asia and 100 missiles in the United States.

At that time, the Soviets linked the INF proposal to the discussions on S.T.A.R.T. and the discussions in space. So they took a step backward. What they have recently done is moved back to where they were in Geneva and say, okay, we will delink them.

We have said that is a welcome development. We welcome you returning to where you were. Now we are tabling a treaty which we would like to discuss with you. We hope for as favorable a response from the Soviet Union and we are prepared to work just as hard as we can to bring an early resolution to this issue.

(end transcript)

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