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Soviet Is Resisting U.S. Conditions for Mideast Conference

By Jim Hoagland Washington Post Service MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is certain to reject conditions the United States has laid down for an international conference on the Middle East but is prepared to seek accommodation with Washington on Arab-Israeli questions, a leading Soviet expert said Thursday. In the first Soviet response to U.S. demands last week that Moscow revise a number of its policies to clear the way for an international conference, Yevgeny M. Primakov predicted that the Soviet Union would not accept "one side setting preconditions for the other to meet, in order to hold the conference."



George P. Shultz, right, the U.S. secretary of state, talked Thursday with NATO's secretary-general, Lord Carrington, at a two-day meeting of NATO officials in Portugal.

NATO Envoys Urge U.S. To Adhere to SALT-2

ESTORIL, Portugal — The European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization urged Washington on Thursday to abide by the restraints of the SALT-2 arms limitation treaty, British and West German officials said. They said the consensus surfaced after the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, discussed the issue at a session of NATO foreign ministers and asked for their views. "Everyone spoke and the consensus on SALT-2 was to keep the restraints," a British official said.

Jordanian Outlines 4-Step Proposal Toward Direct Arab-Israeli Talks

By David B. Ottaway Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Jordan's foreign minister has detailed for the first time the proposal King Hussein made last week to Reagan administration officials for a direct meeting between American officials and Palestine Liberation Organization representatives who would be part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The king envisions a four-stage process leading to direct Arab-Israeli peace talks, the Jordanian minister, Taher al-Masri, said Wednesday. The first step would be a preliminary session between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with no PLO representatives.



Taher al-Masri

that it supports "self-determination" for the Palestinians within the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation that the king and Mr. Arafat agreed upon Feb. 11 in a joint statement. Details of such an exchange of statements would be the main topic of a first meeting being arranged between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of

state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. The United States would then hold a second meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would include PLO officials. Participants would discuss the details for an international conference at which direct Arab-Israeli negotiations would take place, according to Mr. Masri. The conference and then the direct negotiations, which Mr. Masri suggested would get under way almost immediately, would constitute the third and fourth steps of the Jordanian plan. But he said Jordan had not yet received an answer from Washington on its idea of two preliminary meetings. In explaining Hussein's current view of the peace process, Mr. Masri was highly optimistic about the prospects for starting a new round of Arab-Israeli talks. "I feel the atmosphere is the same as before Sadat's trip to Jerusalem," he said, referring to the 1977 visit by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt that opened the way for the Camp David accords on Middle East peace. "Something is going to happen," Mr. Masri added, "a breakthrough is approaching." But the foreign minister said he

IRS Alerts Taxpayers To Cutoff

Income Exclusion For '82 and '83 Is Due July 23

By Robert C. Sinter International Herald Tribune WASHINGTON — Americans abroad who have not filed U.S. income tax returns for 1982 and 1983 must do so by July 23 to claim the foreign earned-income exclusion for those years, the Internal Revenue Service has warned. Those who fail to do so may face back taxes and penalties, it said. "We want this to be understood as a fair warning," said Robert J. Kobel, an IRS spokesman. "The loss of benefits could be substantial." After July 23, most taxpayers who seek to reduce their tax liability in the United States for those years could still apply for the foreign tax credit. But this is a much more complicated formula than income exclusion, and cannot be taken if no taxes were paid to a foreign country. The IRS deadline also is aimed at increasing the penalty for Americans abroad who evade taxes. Anyone who is caught having failed to file by then may also have to pay taxes, interest, and penalties on full income. Richard Van Ham, a tax accountant in Paris, said that in effect, the IRS "is giving taxpayers an amnesty" until July 23. He said that until the IRS published regulations governing the income exclusion in December, questions remained about the measure's interpretation. Those eligible for the exclusion can exclude up to \$75,000 in foreign earned income for 1982, such as wages, salaries, and self-employment income, and up to \$80,000 for 1983. The exclusion does not apply to the salaries of U.S. government employees, diplomats and military personnel stationed overseas. However, any income that they or their families earn from work not connected with their U.S. government employment may qualify. Returns for 1984 and thereafter must be filed within one year of the due date to qualify for the income exclusion. The filing date for 1984 returns was April 15. Overseas taxpayers receive an automatic 60-day extension because



Liverpool police collate data in a computer room about the riot in Brussels. A team of 50 officers are involved in an investigation and search for those who started the violence.

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England's Soccer Teams Are Banned Worldwide

ZURICH — The Federation of International Football Associations banned English soccer teams indefinitely Thursday from all international competition. The ban was imposed because of the riot May 29 at the European Cup Final in Brussels between Liverpool and Juventus of Turin in which 38 persons were killed and more than 450 injured. It does not apply to the English national team, which is competing with Mexico, West Germany and Italy in a tournament in Mexico City. The ruling meant that English teams were barred even from friendly games against teams whose national associations are among the international federation's 150 affiliates, and were banned from international club competitions and tournaments. Friendly soccer games are the highest level of international exhibition soccer. Joseph Blatter, general secretary of the federation, said that its emergency committee had thus made worldwide a ban imposed Sunday on English competitions in Europe. Mr. Blatter said that the federation ban would be of the same duration as that imposed Sunday by the Union of European Football Associations. It said that English teams would be excluded indefinitely. The ban does not affect teams from Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales. The international federation did not specifically mention Liverpool, whose fans have been blamed for inciting the riot. The English Football Association has voluntarily withdrawn its

U.S. Tells EC of Plan For Grain

Block Forecasts Further Sales With Subsidies

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune MAASTRICHT, The Netherlands — John R. Block, the U.S. agriculture secretary, warned the European Community on Thursday that the Reagan administration would continue its new export subsidy program aimed at what it terms unfair trade practices by community members and some developing countries. Mr. Block urged the European Community to start negotiations to liberalize world agricultural trade. Defending the community's agricultural policy, Frans Andriessen, commissioner for agriculture, said at a conference in Maastricht that he did not believe in "megaphone diplomacy." He was alluding to Mr. Block's announcement in Washington on Tuesday that the administration would release government stocks of surplus wheat for sale to Algeria in an effort to compete with subsidized European Community exports. "I prefer to discuss matters in a calm and rational way," Mr. Andriessen said, adding that "adjustment of policy in the community, the U.S. or elsewhere is painful and politically hazardous." He said the commission was still evaluating what action to take that could include retaliation as part of a list of options. Both Mr. Block and Mr. Andriessen said that they planned talks in various community cities during the next several days to find some basis for discussing what officials have warned could develop into a trans-Atlantic trade war. The two-way trade, with each representing the largest partner for the other, totals \$100 billion. Failure to solve the dispute over farm exports could result in direct European Community retaliation against the U.S. move in Algeria, possibly by action against U.S. exports in other markets, commission sources said. However, Mr. Andriessen ruled out the creation of an emergency fund, as was reportedly suggested by one commissioner. In what U.S. officials called a

Berri Warns Israel of Attacks if Pullout Is Delayed

By Nora Boustany Washington Post Service BEIRUT — Nabih Berri, the chief of Lebanon's dominant Shiite Moslem militia, has warned Israel that guerrilla attacks would be launched across its border if Israel maintains a security strip in southern Lebanon. The threat coincided with reports that Israel was delaying the final phase of its withdrawal from Lebanon and keeping several hundred troops to support the Israeli-equipped South Lebanon Army in a strip along the border. Thursday was the third anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. [Israel withdrew its last troops from Lebanon on Thursday, according to Major General Ori Orr, the commander of Israeli troops in Lebanon. But he said some soldiers would continue to pass in and out of the southern part of the country, The Associated Press reported from Achziv, Israel.] In an interview published Thursday in the newspaper Al-Haqiqah, Mr. Berri warned: "If Israel's intransigence for staying is increased, Amal will have to revise its equation. As long as Israel is violating Lebanon's sacred land, there is absolutely nothing sacred in the usurped land," by which he meant Israel. Amal is the Shiite militia controlled by Mr. Berri. "If one inch of Lebanon remains occupied, this means that the entire country is under occupation," said Mr. Berri, who is justice minister. "This will impose new alliances on us with the forces desirous of fighting Israel," he added.



An Israeli ordnance unit celebrated its withdrawal Thursday from Lebanon at the Israeli border town of Metulla.

U.S. May Have to Revise Sea Detection

Experts Fear Spies Exposed Submarine Surveillance By Bill Keller New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Submarine experts say that as a result of the Walker family spy case, the U.S. Navy may have to rebuild portions of the undersea network of sound detectors that are a crucial early warning system against a Soviet nuclear attack. Some experts, including former navy officers, said Wednesday that replacing the Sound Surveillance System, called Sossus, was potentially one of the difficult and costly measures that might be needed to restore confidence in the U.S. submarine fleet's command of the seas, if the allegations of a 20-year spy network prove true. The navy itself has not completed its appraisal of what steps might be needed to compensate for security breaches that may have resulted from the purported spy ring. Experts interviewed Wednesday emphasized that it was too early to be sure what countermeasures would be required. Navy spokesmen, citing the confidential nature of investigations by the Justice Department and a navy intelligence team, declined to comment on the case. In interviews Wednesday, experts in naval affairs said they believed reports of possible military damage from the alleged spy ring might have been exaggerated. Several experts said the worst danger would be that the Soviet Union had gained information that would help them track American submarines carrying ballistic missiles. The submarines are considered the least vulnerable portion of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. Four former and current navy personnel have been charged with espionage in the case. The experts said they believed none of the suspects arrested so far had access to recent information involving the submarines, which operate under a command independent of nonnuclear navy forces and with a separate communications network. So far, the experts said, the only suspect with experience aboard submarines carrying nuclear missiles was John A. Walker Jr. His experience in the 1960s as a radio-man aboard two submarines carrying Polaris missiles, experts said, probably would have given him access only to a limited amount of information useful to the Russians. The Polaris class of vessel was succeeded by Poseidon submarines, which are now being replaced by Trident submarines. A number of Polaris submarines are still in service, but they have been modernized extensively. Stansfield Turner, a retired admiral and former director of central intelligence, said Wednesday: "My alarm focuses on John Walker and his experience in the ballistic-missile submarine force." But Admiral Turner said Walker would probably have had access to little information that would threaten more modern submarines. "It isn't going to make our subs

Agca Details His Training In Syria

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service ROME — Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist who wounded Pope John Paul II in 1981, said Thursday that he had been trained in the arts of terror, including the use of guns and bombs, at a camp in Syria run by Bulgarian and Czechoslovakian experts under the direction of the Syrian secret service. He also said that Turkish organized crime figures, working with the Bulgarian authorities, had helped to finance terrorist activities aimed at destabilizing Turkey's government in the late 1970s. Of his experience in Syria he declared: "I learned that the political and financial center of international terrorism was the Soviet Union." Mr. Agca's remarks were in accord with previous assertions that Soviet-bloc governments were involved in his terrorist career. But much of his testimony differed widely from accounts of his previous activities, recorded in hours of earlier testimony to Italian, Turkish and Bulgarian investigators over the last three years. Mr. Agca, 27, is on trial with four other Turks and three Bulgarians accused of conspiring in an international plot to murder the pope. Mr. Agca has contended that the men were commissioned and financed by the Bulgarian state security service, which was prompted by the Soviet Union to try to eliminate the Polish-born pontiff to help restore social peace in Poland. Both the Soviet and Bulgarian governments have denied involvement in plans to murder the pope. In several hours of questioning by Judge Severino Santapietro, Mr. Agca, speaking slowly and distinctly, partly in Italian and partly in Turkish through an interpreter, described how he joined a group of extreme rightist Turkish youths while he was a university student in Ankara in 1977. After switching to a university in Istanbul the following year, Mr. Agca said, he helped set up a kind of terrorist club, with a nucleus of seven or eight persons and as many

# Aquino Slaying Witness Says She Was in a Mental Hospital

The Associated Press

MANILA — The only witness to testify that she had seen a soldier shoot Benigno S. Aquino Jr. acknowledged in court Thursday that she had been charged with crimes and had twice attempted suicide while in a Hong Kong jail.

"I may be the most wicked person in the world, but it does not change the fact I saw a soldier kill Senator Aquino," Rebecca Quijano said in Tagalog in the crowded courtroom.

Miss Quijano, questioned by attorneys of 25 military defendants, including General Fabian C. Ver, the armed forces chief, and one civilian, confirmed that she was confined in 1982 in a Hong Kong mental hospital after she had twice attempted suicide in jail.

"I will never forget my experience in the airplane as long as I live," she said when asked by the presiding judge, Manuel Pamaran, if she had any recollection of what she had witnessed.

On Aug. 21, 1983, she was aboard the airliner that brought Mr. Aquino on the last leg of a flight to Manila from the United

States, where the critic of the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos had lived in voluntary exile.

She waited 20 months before publicly testifying to what she had seen.

Asked by Judge Pamaran if she could state with certainty that a shot had been fired by the soldier escort she saw holding a gun to Mr. Aquino's head as they went down the ramp from the plane, Miss Quijano replied only, "I heard a shot."

The witness said she did not observe what happened after the shot because "I got rattled," and left the window seat from where she had been watching as Mr. Aquino left the plane with soldier escorts.

Miss Quijano's lawyer said during a recess that her testimony made her an even more candid and believable witness.

She has been dubbed the "crying lady" because she was seen weeping in videotape scenes taken at the Manila airport at the time of the shooting.

Miss Quijano has testified that a presidential security officer, one of the accused, warned her not to re-

veal what she had observed. Under questioning by the defense attorney, Rodolfo Jimenez, Miss Quijano said she was arrested and jailed for six months by Hong Kong authorities in 1982 on charges of forged checks and possession of stolen goods.

Asked if she had been convicted on the charges, she replied: "I believe I was not convicted because the judge said I was free."

"Didn't you attempt to commit suicide by slashing your wrists?" Mr. Jimenez asked.

Miss Quijano lowered her head and began to cry. "Yes," she said. Asked why, she said, "Because I was desperate. I was innocent and they detained me."

She also confirmed in court that 11 criminal charges had been filed against her, but the prosecution said that all but one charge had been dismissed.

More than 400 people packed into the small courtroom, which has seats for 200. Dozens of people who could not get into the courtroom sat on the pavement outside and applauded the witness as she entered.



Rebecca Quijano crying on the witness stand Thursday.

# McNamara Charges U.S. Lacks a Plan To Cut Arms

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Robert S. McNamara, the former U.S. defense secretary, has charged that the Reagan administration "does not have a plan" for arms control, and "has not thought out" its attempt to reduce offensive weapons while permitting the development of defensive systems.

"No one knows how to write a treaty that both limits offensive arms and permits defensive arms," he said.

Mr. McNamara called on the administration to drop its Strategic Defense Initiative of space-based missile defenses in exchange for a "large reduction" by the Soviet Union in the number of its intercontinental ballistic missile warheads.

Mr. McNamara, who was defense secretary under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, made his remarks in discussing an article he wrote with Hans A. Bethe, a nuclear physicist at Cornell University. The article is to appear in the July issue of Atlantic magazine.

Mr. McNamara, who returned recently from the Soviet Union, said, "The Soviets will never sign another agreement limiting offensive nuclear arms" as long as the United States pursues the Strategic Defense Initiative.

That view was reflected in an article in Tuesday's edition of Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, by the Soviet chief of staff, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, who said pursuit of strategic defense by the United States would endanger "the arms control process."

In their article, Mr. McNamara and Mr. Bethe said the Reagan administration should continue missile defense research but at the same time strengthen the 1972 antiballistic missile treaty to prohibit tests associated with development of such systems.

They wrote that if the United States was unwilling to refrain from such tests, "the Soviets will, with good reason, assume that we are preparing to deploy defenses." The Russians, the authors added, "will assiduously develop their response, and the prospect for offensive arms agreements at Geneva will evaporate."

The authors say that "each side must recognize that neither will permit the other to achieve a meaningful superiority."

# Jordanian Details Hussein's Plan for Talks

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was perturbed by the resolution introduced Tuesday in the U.S. Senate that calls on the administration not to sell Jordan arms until it enters direct talks with Israel.

"It's not fair what they are doing, especially at this time when we are showing by all possible ways that we want peace," he said.

## U.S.-Israeli Differences

Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Remarks by senior Israeli officials indicate that sharp differences are developing between Israel and the United States over the merits of Hussein's peace initiative.

"To say that we were enthusiastic here would be a vast exaggeration," said an adviser to Prime Minister Shimon Peres, when asked how the Israeli government viewed Hussein's proposals.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Reuters Abandons Effort to Buy UPI

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Reuters, the British-based news agency, announced Thursday that it would not pursue a bid to buy United Press International because UPI had not supplied "requested information."

Luis Nogales, chairman of UPI, said that Reuters was one of "numerous parties" expressing an interest in UPI, which is operating under federal bankruptcy protection, but that "UPI did not solicit interest from Reuters."

Sources close to a committee of UPI's unsecured creditors, who are owed more than \$30 million, have said that a first offer by Reuters amounted to about \$5 million in initial payments, which the creditors found inadequate.

## Gandhi Arrives in Paris for Talks

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India arrived here from Egypt on Thursday for a five-day visit aimed at improving French-Indian relations, which were recently clouded by the alleged involvement of French diplomats in a spy ring operating in India.

After an arrival ceremony Mr. Gandhi was scheduled to hold the first of five meetings with President Francois Mitterrand. Mr. Gandhi has said in recent interviews that he admires France's independent foreign policy and its sympathetic stance toward developing countries on economic issues. France has recently played an increasingly large role in India's development and is interested in providing technology that India needs to modernize, French officials said.

## Reagan Aide Withdraws as Nominee

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Donald J. Devine, a strong conservative supporter of President Ronald Reagan, abruptly withdrew his name Thursday for renomination as director of the Office of Personnel Management.

Mr. Devine appeared before the Senate Government Affairs Committee, gave a prepared statement denying he had done anything wrong by keeping control of his job after his four-year term ended this spring, and then announced his decision. "I can count the votes and I don't believe that I can be confirmed by this committee, and therefore I withdraw my request for reconfirmation," he said.

Mr. Devine, 48, has been a staunch ideological supporter of Mr. Reagan but has been criticized for his tight-fisted policies in handling civil servants and for campaigning for Republican candidates. He came under fire from the committee for continuing to exercise the powers of director after his term ended and for not telling his successor, Loretta Cornelius, of his actions.

## Delors to Propose Curb on EC Vetoes

PARIS (Reuters) — Jacques Delors, the president of European Commission, said Thursday that he wanted to cut back the vetoes that members of the European Community can use to block policy changes.

He told a business symposium that he would put forward a proposal at the EC summit meeting in Milan later this month to change the community's 20-year-old tradition of unanimous decision making.

At present, ministers of the EC's 10 member governments can veto almost any policy under the so-called "Luxembourg compromise," which was worked out in 1965 to solve a dispute involving President de Gaulle of France. But Mr. Delors predicted that majority voting would sometimes be indispensable when the EC is enlarged to 12 members with the entrance of Portugal and Spain next year.

## For the Record

The U.S. State Department has ordered the expulsion of Farhat Tibar, a diplomat attached to the Libyan mission to the United Nations in New York, following a report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was linked to a plot to assassinate Libyan dissidents in the United States.

A leading Iranian politician, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is speaker of parliament, is to head a delegation to Beijing next month to buy arms and to boost trade, the Far Eastern Economic Review said Thursday. (AFP)

General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, Guatemala's head of state, scheduled national elections Wednesday for Nov. 3 that will end 31 years of military dominated government. (UPI)

# U.S. Warns EC It Intends To Sell More Subsidized Grain

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"hard-line" reaction, a senior commission official said.

"If the Reagan administration thinks that we will somehow change our basic policy of subsidizing our farm exports, it is wrong, because import levies and export refunds are the backbone of the Common Agricultural Policy, and that is not negotiable."

The administration's action in Algeria and steps planned elsewhere could threaten new world trade negotiations to be discussed at a three-day meeting of about 20 trade ministers in Stockholm, beginning Saturday.

The U.S. grain decision "is certainly not going to help matters," said Willy de Clercq, commissioner for external relations, who will represent the community at the Stockholm meeting.

Mr. Block and other administration officials emphasized that additional export sales would take place where unfair trading practices were damaging U.S. farm exports.

Referring to the \$2 billion in surplus commodities authorized for the program, which some members of the U.S. Congress have called a "war chest," Mr. Block said:

"I prefer to call it a hope chest,

because I hope it will help our farmers, I hope it will bring some international agreement on trading rules, and I hope it will hold back growing protectionist sentiment in the United States."

Mr. Block declined to say where, when, or how the next sales transaction may occur.

"We are not going to use a shotgun approach with our plan by spreading bonus commodities across the board in the world market," he said. "Instead, we will take careful aim, targeting areas over the next three years where the program can do the most good for our farmers."

Aides of Mr. Block said that the administration would focus its retaliation against exports to third markets, particularly in the Middle East and Asia.

"The immediate goal is to increase our farm exports while working for fairer trading rules which should involve movement to phase out EC subsidies," said Joseph O'Mara, a senior trade policy adviser.

Some commodities not currently stocked, such as eggs, could also benefit from the program if the administration decides that community subsidies have harmed U.S. producers. "We used to be the largest exporter of eggs in the world; now it is the EC, mainly in the Middle East and the Far East," Mr. O'Mara said.

Mr. Block said that he was hopeful of obtaining agreement to start farm trade liberalization talks both within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based trade agency, and in bilateral accords with the community.

"The United States is still prepared to talk, but talk is not enough," Mr. Block said.

# Soviet Gives Position on Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

Challenging Mr. Arafat's authority, has also sharply condemned the Feb. 11 agreement.

Mr. Primakov emphasized that the Soviet Union would participate in an international conference that would seek "a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East" and was ready to establish "working contacts with the United States to prepare" for such a conference.

"It is not true that we propose that all of the problems have to be resolved in a package deal simultaneously, like that," he said, snapping his fingers. "We believe there can be interim solutions along the way as long as they are not separate deals. The conference could go on for a considerable time, and certain specific questions dealt with specifically, but within the framework of a general solution."

Mr. Primakov said it was premature to ask the Soviet Union to recognize Israel as a condition for the holding of the conference.

"In my opinion, the work of the conference would give some possibility to advance in this direction, but there is much precedent on the American side of working with countries in the Middle East in such a situation without having diplomatic relations," he said.

He specifically mentioned U.S. contacts with Egypt, Syria, and Iraq before diplomatic relations were established.

He also cited the resumption of U.S.-Iraqi relations this spring as an example of the possibility of Washington and Moscow finding accommodation in the region.

## Blast at London Tour Agency

Agence France-Press

LONDON — An Israeli-owned travel agency in northwest London was heavily damaged by the explosion of a bomb thrown through the letter box at dawn Thursday, police said. No one was hurt.

# Spy Case Said to Jeopardize U.S. Tracking of Soviet Subs

(Continued from Page 1)

totally vulnerable tomorrow," he said.

A former submarine commander with wide experience in the Pentagon and the shipbuilding industry, who spoke on the condition that he not be named, said in an interview: "I can't picture any serious loss of strategic submarine security. That's a totally isolated command, and I think rightfully so."

Dr. Harlan K. Ullman, a former navy officer and Pentagon consultant, said it was his "understanding" that the ballistic-missile submarine force "remains silent on patrol."

Nonetheless, several experts said they assumed that, because of the Walker case, the navy had changed the travel patterns of the submarines and had altered codes and radio frequencies.

Several submarine experts with experience in the U.S. Navy and in the shipbuilding industry said they

believed the gravest possibility posed by the Walker case was that the Soviet Union learned details about the navy's ability to detect Soviet submarines, including sonar systems on American ships and the Sesus listening devices.

## Need to Rebuild Denied

The Defense Department said Thursday that the spy case had damaged U.S. security more than originally believed, but the navy does not plan to change its devices for detecting Soviet submarines, Reuters reported.

The assessment of damages "has gone up. If you want to say even more serious, that's fair enough," said Michael I. Burch, a department spokesman.

But Mr. Burch termed "flawed" The New York Times report that the navy may have to rebuild some of its detectors.

"There is no consideration being given to that," he said, adding, "We don't know what the total loss is."

# Agca Describes His Training

(Continued from Page 1)

As 50 supporters, with the aim of destabilizing Turkey's government, system, and shaking its ties to the West.

The ideas and organization of these groups, he said, were linked to the Gray Wolves, the youth arm of the rightist Nationalist Movement Party of Colonel Alpaslan Turkes, which was banned following the coup in September 1980 when pro-Western military leaders seized power in Turkey.

Questioned by Judge Santiapichi about the activities of these groups, Mr. Agca said, "Their job was to spread the nationalist idea, to help the MHP," a reference to the Nationalist Movement Party.

But he described the group as a "criminal organization, that used criminals," and said its activities also included "attacking violently with bombs and guns" and "making collections of money by robbing banks and post offices."

Asked by Mr. Santiapichi for

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