

# Text of the Reagan Message to Congress on Foreign Policy

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, March 14 — Following is the text of President Reagan's message, titled "Freedom, Regional Security and Global Peace," which was sent to Congress today.

## I. America's Stake in Regional Security

For more than two generations the United States has pursued a global foreign policy. Both the causes and consequences of World War II made clear to all Americans that our participation in world affairs, for the rest of the century and beyond, would have to go beyond just the protection of our national territory against direct invasion.

We had learned the painful lessons of the 1930's, that there could be no safety in isolation from the rest of the world. Our nation has responsibilities and security interests beyond our borders — in the rest of this hemisphere, the Middle East, and in other regions — that require strong, confident and consistent American leadership.

In the past several weeks, we have met these responsibilities — in difficult circumstances in Haiti and in the Philippines. We have made important proposals for peace in Central America and southern Africa.

There are no frontiers which have acted in the belief that our peaceful and prosperous future can best be assured by a world in which our policies too can determine their own destiny, free of coercion or tyranny from either at home or abroad.

The prospects for such a future — to which America has contributed in innumerable ways — seem brighter than they have been in many years. Yet we cannot ignore the obstacles that stand in its path. We cannot meet our responsibilities and protect our interests without an active diplomacy backed by American economic and military power.

We should not expect to solve problems that are insoluble, but we must not be halfhearted when there is a prospect of success. Wishful thinking and stop-and-go commitments will not protect America's interests. Our foreign policy in the postwar era has sought to enhance our national security by pursuit of four fundamental goals:

"We have sought to defend and advance the cause of democracy, freedom, and human rights throughout the world.

Our efforts to promote freedom, prosperity and security are taken account of the diversity of regional conflicts and of the conditions in each region. Major global causes, and not every regional conflict should be addressed as part of the East-West conflict. And we should be alert to historic changes in the international environment, for these create both new problems and new opportunities.

Three such realities must define American policies in the 80's:

## II. Regional Security in the 80's

For the United States, these conflicts — regarded as peripheral to other issues — have become the focus of our fundamental agenda and are a fundamental part of the overall American relationship. Their resolution would represent a crucial step toward the kind of world that the American people have been seeking for over 40 years.

### Joining Others' Strength to Ours

The second reality that shapes America's approach to regional security is the need to join our own strength to the efforts of others in working toward our common goals. Throughout the history of our country has played an enormous role in helping other nations, in many guises, to the world, to protect their freedom.

Through NATO we committed ourselves to the defense of Europe against Soviet attack. Through the Marshall Plan we helped Western Europe to rebuild its economy and defend its democracy against the Communist invasion. We sent American troops to Korea to repel a Communist invasion. We sent American troops to Vietnam to defend its democracy and to help its people liberate themselves from the grip of a government that sought to free themselves from dependence on the Soviet Union. We extended such efforts — whether by Yugoslavia, Egypt, China or others — has contributed significantly to international security.

Despite our economic and military strength and our leading political role in the world, we have always required cooperation with like-minded partners. The problems we face today require that our cooperation with others even more important.

This is in part a result of the limits on our own resources, of the steady growth in the power of our adversaries, and of the American people's understandable reluctance to shoulder alone burdens that are properly shared with others. But most important, we want to cooperate with others because of the nature of our goals. Stable regional solutions depend on the long-term involvement of those directly affected can contribute. If interference by outsiders can be prevented, then the best prospects for the free and independent countries of that region.

### The Democratic Revolution

If American policy can succeed only in cooperation with others, then the third critical development of the past decade offers special hope: It is the democratic revolution, a trend that we must believe is sweeping the ranks of those around the world who share America's commitment to national freedom and peace. The democracies that survived or emerged from the ruins of the Second World War — the United States and a handful of others — have now been joined by many others across the globe. In the Western Hemisphere, the 1980's have been a decade of transition to democracy. Today, over 90 percent of the population of the Americas can be counted on under governments that are democratic — in contrast to only one-third a decade ago — whether in Afghanistan or in southern Africa.

In Afghanistan, Moscow's invasion to press the puppet government it installed has met stiff and growing resistance by Afghans who are fighting and dying for their own independence. Democratic forces in Cambodia, once all but annihilated by the Khmer Rouge, are now winning a similar battle against occupation by a puppet regime imposed by Communist Vietnam.

Similarly, since the fall of Vietnam, the non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia have rallied together; with prosperous economies, and effective democratic national governments, they play an increasingly important role on the world scene.

These trends are far from accidental. Ours is a time of enormous social and technological change everywhere, and one country after another is discovering that only free people can make the most of this change. Countries that reject progress and pluralism, without freedom, are finding that it cannot be done.

There are good reasons for this. The fact is, the free world can no longer have a doubt where America stands. The people of America believe in human rights and support them in whatever form, whether of the left or the right. We use our influence to encourage democratic change, in careful ways that respect each country's traditions and political realities, as well as the security threats that many of them face from external or internal forces of totalitarianism.

The people of the Philippines are now reviving their democratic traditions. The people of Haiti have their first chance in three decades to elect a peaceful political change in South Africa is seeking an alternative to violence as well as apartheid. All these efforts evoke the deepest American sympathy. American support will be ready, in these countries and elsewhere, to help democracy succeed.

But the democratic revolution does not stop there. There is a new phenomenon as well. In recent years, Soviet ambitions in the developing world have run head-on into a new form of resistance. Peace-loving people on this continent are insisting on their right to national independence and their right to choose their government free of coercion.

The Soviets overreached in the 1970's, a time when they tried to extend itself by its internal divisions. In the 1980's the Soviets and their clients are finding it difficult to consolidate these gains — in part because of the revival of American and Western self-confidence, but mainly because of the courageous forces of indigenous resistance.

Growing resistance movements now challenge the Communist regimes installed or maintained by the military power of the Soviet Union and its agents in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Nicaragua.

We did not create this historical phenomenon, but we must not fail to respond to it.

## III. The Tools of American Policy

These three realities of the 80's — the new thrust of Soviet interventionism, the need for free nations to join together, the democratic revolution — are a challenge to our policy. Soviet power and policy cannot be checked without the active commitment of the United States. We cannot achieve lasting results without giving support to — and receiving support from — those whose goals coincide with ours.

These realities call for new ways of thinking about how to cope with the challenges the Soviet Union poses. Harry Truman's day, through administrations of both parties, American policy toward the Soviet Union has consistently set itself the goal of containing Soviet expansionism. Today that goal is more relevant and more important than ever. But how do we achieve it today's new conditions?

First of all, we must face up to the Soviet Union's present course — the Brezhnev Doctrine: the claim that Soviet gains are irreversible; the Soviet chief being to oppress its people and threaten its neighbors it must be allowed to expand and threaten them forever. This is not a moral or political principle, but a strategy that cannot live in peace with either their own people or their neighbors. Forcible their legitimacy in world affairs.

Second, we must take full account of the striking trend that I have mentioned: the growing ranks of those who share our interests and values.

In 1945 so much of the burden of defending freedom rested on our shoulders alone. In the 1970's some Americans were pessimistic about whether the values of democracy and freedom were relevant to the new developing nations.

Now we know the answer. The growing appeal of democracy, the desire of all nations for true independence, are the hopeful basis for a new world of peace and security into the next century. A world of diversity, a world in which other nations choose their own course freely, is fully consistent with our values — because we know free peoples never choose tyranny.

### Security Assistance

When Soviet policy succeeds in establishing a regional foothold — whether through the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Cambodia, or sponsored local Leninists as in Nicaragua — the security of friends must be directly threatened.

This has been the reason for increasing our security assistance for Pakistan, Thailand and the friendly democratic states of Central America. U.S. policy to Pakistan has been indispensable in demonstrating that we will not permit the Soviet Union to gain hegemony over all within reach of its growing power. By raising and sustaining aid to El Salvador after the Communist guerrillas failed "final offensive" of 1981, we showed that controversy here at home could not stop us from backing a friendly and democratic government under threat.

Similarly, providing needed economic or security assistance for East — whether to democratic Israel, or to longstanding friends in the Arab world who face clear and present danger to their stability and peace in a vital region of the world.

In carrying out the efforts of others to strengthen their own defense, we frequently do so much for our own security through our own defense.

Security assistance to others is a prudent and realistic, but we should not forget that it is more than a mere tool. It is a strategy consistently applied. Diplomacy unsupported by power is mere talk. Power that is not guided by moral and political purposes can create nothing of permanent value.

The two tools of U.S. policy without which few American interests will be secure are our own military strength and our own economic power. The defense forces of the United States are crucial to maintaining the environment in which diplomacy can be effective, in which our friends and allies can be confident of our protection, and in which our own economic dynamism not only provides the resources essential to sustain our policies, but conveys a

### Economic Assistance

In speaking of Central America in 1982, I said that "economic disaster [had] provided a free opening to the

enemies of freedom, national independence, and peaceful development."

We cannot ignore the hope that economic responses alone are enough to prevent this political exploitation, but an effective American policy must address both the short-term and long-term dimensions of economic distress. In the short term our goal is stabilization; in the long term, sustained growth and progress by encouraging market-oriented reform.

In Central America, for example, the economic benefits of peace and aid has consistently been three, four, or five times as much as our country has provided. In 1985 the former totalled \$775 million, the latter only \$247 million.

Over the long term, America's most effective contribution to self-sustaining growth is not through direct aid but through helping these economies in other ways. The vigorous expansion of our own economy has already spurred growth in other parts of the Western Hemisphere, as well as elsewhere.

But this healthy expansion of the global economy — which benefits us as well as the people of the world — on maintaining a fair and open trading system. Protectionism is both self-defeating and unfair. Its costs include not only the waste of resources and higher prices in our own economy, but also the damage to poor nations around the world that are struggling for democracy but vulnerable to antidemocratic subversion.

### Diplomatic Initiatives

Some have argued that the regional wars in which the Soviet Union is embroiled, provide an opportunity to test our foreign policy. We see these wars dangerous to U.S.-Soviet relations and directly involved.

For these reasons, military solutions are not in the best interest of American security. International peace and security require both sides in these struggles to be prepared to lay down their arms, and negotiate political solutions.

The forms of such negotiations may vary, but in all cases the promotion of freedom and national self-determination, and bringing real hope for regional security.

While these goals in mind, in my address to the U.N. General Assembly last fall, I put forward a plan for beginning to resolve a series of regional conflicts in which Leninist regimes have made war against their own people.

My initiative was meant to complement diplomatic efforts already under way. To all of these efforts the United States has given the strongest possible support. We have done so despite the fact that the Soviet Union's clients have usually resisted negotiations, or have approached the table primarily for tactical purposes.

We must begin to redouble our effort, through a series of bilateral discussions with the Soviets.

In Afghanistan, we strongly support the diplomatic efforts being carried out under U.N. auspices. We see no clear sign that the Soviet Union has faced up to the reality of ending its longstanding troops, which remains the central issue of the negotiations. But we will continue to support these efforts.

In southern Africa, the recent announcement by the South African Government of a date for the creation of an independent Namibia provides the best test of its own and of the Angolan regime's interest in a settlement that begins to reduce the threats to security in this region.

In Central America, President Duarte of El Salvador has led a bold initiative that would produce three sets of simultaneous peace talks — between the Government and Communist guerrillas; U.S.-Nicaragua bilateral discussions, and an internal dialogue between the Communist regime in Nicaragua and the democratic opposition — if the Sandinistas will agree to the latter. My new envoy for Central America, Ambassador Philip Habib, will pursue the Duarte initiative as his first responsibility.

In Cambodia, we support

## IV. Regional Security and U.S.-Soviet Relations

My Administration has insisted that the issue of regional security must have a prominent place on the agenda of U.S.-Soviet relations.

We have heard it said, however, that while talking about these issues is a good idea, the United States should not be involved in other ways. Some people see risks of confrontation with the Soviet Union; others, no chance that the Soviets would ever reverse their commitment to their clients.

I challenge both of these views. A policy whose only goal was to pour fuel on existing fires would be just as irresponsible, but America's outlook is completely different.

Smarter than in a succession period, especially when a succession period has been accumulating for some time. General Secretary Gorbachev himself made this point last year when he asked American interviewers whether it wasn't clear that the Soviet Union required intervention to deal with its internal problems.

Our answer to this question can be very simple — yes, a desire calm too, and — even more to the point — why do nations now embroiled in conflict with a regime enjoying massive Soviet support find the intervention begin to contribute to the peaceful resolution of these conflicts?

## V. Conclusion

I have often said that the tide of the future is a freedom tide. If so, it is a tide that can only be sustained unless we have peace in national relationships with clients. N

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# The U.S. and Despots: Reagan's Aim

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dent's statement, in fact, dealt largely with the dangers of Soviet expansionism.

Nonetheless, the message was a breakthrough in expressing the Administration's commitment to "democratic revolution" against dictators so candidly.

Mr. Reagan seemed to be saying that the United States will promote ballots for dealing with right-wing regimes, such as Mr. Marcos's in the Philippines, but ballots for left-wing dictatorships like that in Nicaragua.

### Timed to Vote on Aid

White House officials conceded that the message was timed to the vote on aid for the Nicaraguan rebels and was also an attempt to define United States policy in regional conflicts. The statement itself was shaped by Admiral Poindexter and the National Security Council.

"The purpose of this statement is twofold," Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, said in an interview. "First of all, it's to explain more completely our overall strategy for resisting destabilizing forces on a regional basis."

"The second purpose of the statement is to show the importance of Nicaragua to our regional strategy and security. Nicaragua is a destabilizing force to our neighbors and could be a destabilizing force to the hemisphere. Accordingly, we feel we must help

those who oppose them. "It's being issued at this time because many in Congress and the general public have asked what we have in mind for the overall strategy, do we have an overall policy? The answer is yes we do, and here it is," Mr. Regan said.

### A Propitious Moment

Mr. Regan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz — as well as President Reagan — plainly believe that the moment is propitious, after Haiti and the Philippines, to tell liberal critics that one dictatorship is as bad as another.

They consider it is nothing short of hypocrisy to applaud the Administration one day for helping to depose President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines — a longtime American friend, while upbraiding it the next day for seeking to neutralize, if not depose, a Nicaraguan leadership that seems intent on destabilizing the region.

Administration officials cite the liberal outcry over United States policy in El Salvador several years ago as an example of criticism that fed into the Philippines — a longtime American friend, while upbraiding it the next day for seeking to neutralize, if not depose, a Nicaraguan leadership that seems intent on destabilizing the region.

To the Administration, the Govern-

ment of President José Napoleón Duarte offers a truly democratic alternative in El Salvador.

In blurring, if not reversing, a longstanding Administration policy of restraint toward right-wing dictatorships, White House officials agree that Mr. Reagan may have created a problem that could prove difficult to resolve.

While the United States could reverse its policy toward the military Government in Chile, as it did this week, expressing concern over the human rights situation there, Administration officials wonder how Mr. Reagan would react to a sharpening of the internal conflict in South Korea — a close ally of the United States with a flawed human rights record.

A senior Administration official said that the United States had "talked to South Korea about their human rights problems."

### 'Deepest American Sympathy'

In his statement, Mr. Reagan said one of the critical developments of the last decade was "democratic revolution, a trend that has significantly increased the ranks of those around the world who share America's commitment to national independence and popular rule."

"The people of the Philippines are now revitalizing their democratic traditions," he said. "The people in Haiti have their first chance in three decades to direct their own affairs. Advocates of peaceful political change in South Africa are seeking an alternative to violence as well as to apartheid."

"All these efforts evoke the deepest American sympathy. American support will be ready, in these countries and elsewhere, to help democracy succeed."

Reagan aides pointed out, however, that the Administration was deliberately not calling the message a "Reagan doctrine" because the word doctrine implies a certain rigidity.

"The whole point of the President's message today, is that different policies have to be used in different cases," Admiral Poindexter said. "We need different policies toward Communist dictatorships that repress their own people and subvert their neighbors, different policies for nondemocratic regimes that are slowly evolving toward democracy and different policies for nondemocratic regimes in which there is no viable democratic center and the only alternative is chaos or a new dictatorship."

### 'Business Day every business day in the New York Times'

March 14, 1986

RONALD REAGAN  
The White House



Chilean women marching yesterday in Santiago as they demonstrated against detentions and disappearances of family members.

## Files Waldheim Cited Are Reported Missing

VIENNA, March 14 (AP) — Personal documents that Kurt Waldheim had said would disprove charges that he once was a Nazi Brownshirt are missing from Foreign Ministry archives, a spokesman said today.

Mr. Waldheim served as United Nations Secretary General from 1972 to 1982 and is now running for the Austrian presidency. He had said the documents would show he did not belong to the Nazi SA, or Brownshirts, in 1938.

Gerold Christian, a Waldheim spokesman, said last week that the documents showed that Mr. Waldheim was investigated by the state police in 1946, when he applied for a job in the Foreign Ministry, and was found to have no Nazi connections.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Omar Koler, said today, "The fact is that the personnel file has disappeared." He said documents on Mr. Waldheim since August 1970, when he left his post as Foreign Minister, were still on file.

"I can't give any explanation for it," Mr. Koler said. Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, whose Socialist Party backs Mr. Waldheim's opponent, Kurt Steyer, for President, confirmed later at a news conference that the Waldheim files before August 1970 could not be found.

The World Jewish Congress, The New York Times and the Vienna magazine Profil this month cited documents they said indicated Mr. Waldheim was enrolled in the SA and in a Nazi-affiliated

# U.N. Panel Urges Chile To Halt Rights Abuses

By THOMAS W. NETTER

Special to The New York Times

GENEVA, March 14 — The United Nations Human Rights Commission, in a resolution, urged the military Government in Chile today to halt torture and other human rights abuses by the police and security forces and to reestablish "democratic institutions."

The resolution, adopted by consensus at the 43-member committee at the conclusion of its annual session, was very similar to a draft version submitted last week by the United States.

The Reagan Administration, in a reversal of policy, this week openly criticized human rights abuses in Chile and called on other Governments to support a resolution condemning Chilean human rights record.

Richard Schifter, the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights Affairs, who is chief of the American delegation, hailed the final draft as "a significant step forward" in Washington's efforts to ease human rights abuses in Chile. He said the draft underlined Washington's interest in a peaceful transition to democracy.

The United States has been quietly urging Chile's President, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, to improve his Government's record on human rights and to negotiate with the opposition. Officials said the move by the United States to gain wide support for a resolution sharply criticizing Chile reflected growing frustration and anger in Washington over the pace of change in Chile.

The American-backed resolution marked the first time the United States had taken the lead in criticizing Chile before the Human Rights Commission. American officials had previously either voted against or abstained from anti-Chilean resolutions as "unbalanced and strident."

The resolution said Chile should restore democratic practices to elimi-

nate rights abuses, and it criticized the Government for suppressing human rights during emergency rule.

## Chile Is Unfazed by U.S.

By LYDIA CHAVEZ

Special to The New York Times

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 14 — The Chilean Foreign Minister said today that the country's "enemies" wanted to see the Government act "desperate and precipitously" in the face of the United States-sponsored resolution criticizing its human rights record.

"We are not going to do this," the Foreign Minister, Jaime del Valle, told reporters this morning, before hearing that the resolution had been adopted.

A Western diplomat said he was encouraged by the Government's muted reaction to the resolution and would wait to see what specific actions Chilean officials would take before the United Nations General Assembly debates the resolution later this year.

The diplomat said the Government was likely to protest some of the recommendations while leaving the door open to negotiations on others, such as permitting exiles to return.

Opposition leaders here, meanwhile, were exuberant about the turnaround in the United States Government's official attitude toward the 12-year-old Government of General Pinochet. But they cautioned that it would not bring about any immediate changes in the Chilean political situation.

The international solidarity and the actions that condemn the Government for human rights abuses gives us strength, and weakens and isolates the Government," said Andrés Zaldívar, a leader of the moderate Christian Democrats.

## President's Policy Statement

Continued From Preceding Page

freedom and democratic government.

In the long struggle to reach these goals, we are at a crossroads. A great deal hangs on America's staying power and steadfast commitment.

If America stays committed, we are more likely to have diplomatic solutions than military ones.

If America stays committed, we are more likely to have democratic outcomes than totalitarian ones.

If America stays committed, we will find that those who share our goals can do their part, and ease burdens that we might otherwise bear alone.

If America stays committed, we can solve problems while they are still manageable and avoid harder choices later.

If America stays committed, we are more likely to convince the Soviet Union that its competition with us must be peaceful.

The American people remain com-

mitted to a world of peace and freedom. They want an effective foreign policy, which shapes events in accordance with our ideals and does not just react, passively and timidly, to the actions of others that bring us to this challenge will not bring peace. It will only mean that others who are hostile to everything we believe in will have a freer hand to work their will in the world.

Important choices now rest with the Congress: whether to undercut the President at a moment when regional negotiations are under way and U.S.-Soviet diplomacy is entering a new phase; to betray those struggling against tyranny in different regions of the world, including our own neighborhood; or to join in a bipartisan national endeavor to strengthen both freedom and peace.

I have no doubt which course the American people want.

RONALD REAGAN  
The White House

March 14, 1986

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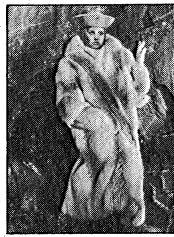
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**NORTHERN LIGHTS**

# Reagan's Speech Gets Scathing Review in Soviet

By PHILIP TAUBMAN  
Special to the New York Times

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 — The official Soviet press agency condemned President Reagan's State of the Union address today and warned that proposed increases in American defense spending would intensify the arms race. In a series of dispatches from Washington and commentaries from Moscow-based analysts, the agency, Tass, said the Administration was ignoring Soviet proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the century and accused Mr. Reagan of embarking on a program to achieve military superiority.

An unsigned dispatch from Washington about Mr. Reagan's address to Congress on Tuesday said, "President Reagan advocated a buildup of United States military might and an intensification of the arms race, including its spread to space.

"For lack of other arguments in favor of spending huge funds for non-productive and dangerous military purposes, Reagan again turned to the myth about a 'Soviet threat.'"

Mr. Reagan warned in his speech that the Soviet Union's "drive for domi-

nation remains great," but he asserted that the Administration was committed to an arms control accord "if the Soviet Union wants an agreement that truly reduces nuclear arms."

Tass said the Soviet Union was disappointed that "Reagan not only failed to give a reply" but "did not say a word about" the Soviet proposal last month to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

It said Mr. Reagan's assurance that the development of a space-based missile defense would reduce the threat of nuclear war was divorced from reality. "How distant such kind of promises are from actuality is evidenced by the fact that the Pentagon envisages a sharp increase, not a reduction, in appropriations for the production of the newest types of offensive strategic weapons," the agency said.

It pointed to comments by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger about the importance of the missile defense program, officially called the Strategic Defense Initiative, as further evidence that Washington seeks "to break the existing strategic balance for the purpose of gaining military superiority."

Arms Stage Is Noted

A Tass commentary from Moscow concluded that the proposed Pentagon budget for 1987 showed the Administration had "opted for an unrestricted acceleration of the arms race in its final two years in office to make the process irreversible."

The Tass dispatch from Washington also criticized Mr. Reagan's comments about regional tensions, saying that he "promised all-round aid and support to the counterrevolutionary forces around the world, threatening those countries and governments whose foreign and domestic policies do not suit the White House."

On American domestic issues, Tass said Mr. Reagan's programs would ag-

gravate problems such as crime, drug addiction, unemployment, poverty and the break up of families.

Mr. Reagan singled out support of the American family as a major theme of the remainder of his second term. He said the family was the "moral core" of a restoration of the nation's confidence in the future.

Tass reported that the "grim reality of capitalism" was made clear not far from the Capitol by Mitch Snyder, a Washington activist, who said during the Reagan speech that millions of Americans lack sufficient food and housing and that unemployment was rampant.

Tass said that Mr. Reagan "took a clear-cut, class-motivated stand" on tax reform. "He declared in favor of reform that would result in new benefits and boons for big capitalists and the rich," it said.

The news agency also mocked Mr. Reagan's words about working for free trade and attempting to open closed foreign markets.

"It is well known that it is precisely the United States Administration that has made every kind of ban, boycott and embargo almost a routine instrument of state policy," Tass said.

Mr. Scranton is not expected to be challenged in the Republican primary. Democrats in the race are Edward Rendell, a former Philadelphia District Attorney, and Buck Scott, a Montgomery County businessman.

In San Francisco, Eldridge Cleaver, former leader of the Black Panther Party, announced he would seek the Republican nomination for the Senate, with the winner to oppose Alan Cranston, a Democrat.

Mr. Cleaver, who is now a conservative, has sought several offices in recent years, most recently losing a race for the Berkeley City Council.

ATLANTA, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Representative Wyche Fowler Jr. formally announced his candidacy for the Senate Monday.

Mr. Fowler becomes the fourth Democrat to announce he would seek the office held by Senator Mack Mattingly, a Republican, who defeated Senator Herman E. Talmadge, a Democrat, in 1980.

## WITNESS ORDERED TO TRIAL OF ALIENS

### Judge Directs Church Elder to Testify in an Arizona Case

A leader of a group that seeks to provide sanctuary to people from El Salvador and other countries in Central America must testify at the Arizona trial of 11 people charged with harboring and transporting illegal aliens, a Federal district judge ruled yesterday in New York City.

The judge, Robert L. Carter, rejected a bid by Mary Ann Lundy to quash a subpoena ordering her to appear as a prosecution witness at the trial, which is in progress in Tucson. Mrs. Lundy is a 55-year-old coordinator of the New York-based National Student Y.W.C.A., an ordained elder of the Presbyterian Church and co-chairman of the Sanctuary Committee of Riverside Church in Upper Manhattan.

She is married to the Rev. Richard Lundy, senior pastor of St. Luke's Presbyterian Church in Wayzata, Minn., which is also a sanctuary church.

Aid to Illegal Immigrants

The sanctuary movement is a coalition of churches and synagogues that seeks to aid Salvadorans and others who sanctuary members would face persecution if they were forced to return to their homes in Central America.

Mrs. Lundy's attorney argued unsuccessfully that the subpoena violated her right to religious freedom under the First Amendment and that the Government could obtain the same information without compelling her to testify.

"You have no case," Judge Carter said yesterday, addressing Mrs. Lundy's attorney, Marcia Levy.

Mrs. Lundy was most recently scheduled to testify on Monday, but her appearance was delayed when Judge Carter stayed the subpoena pending his decision.

Avraham Moskowitz, an assistant United States Attorney, said no new date had been set for Mrs. Lundy's testimony.

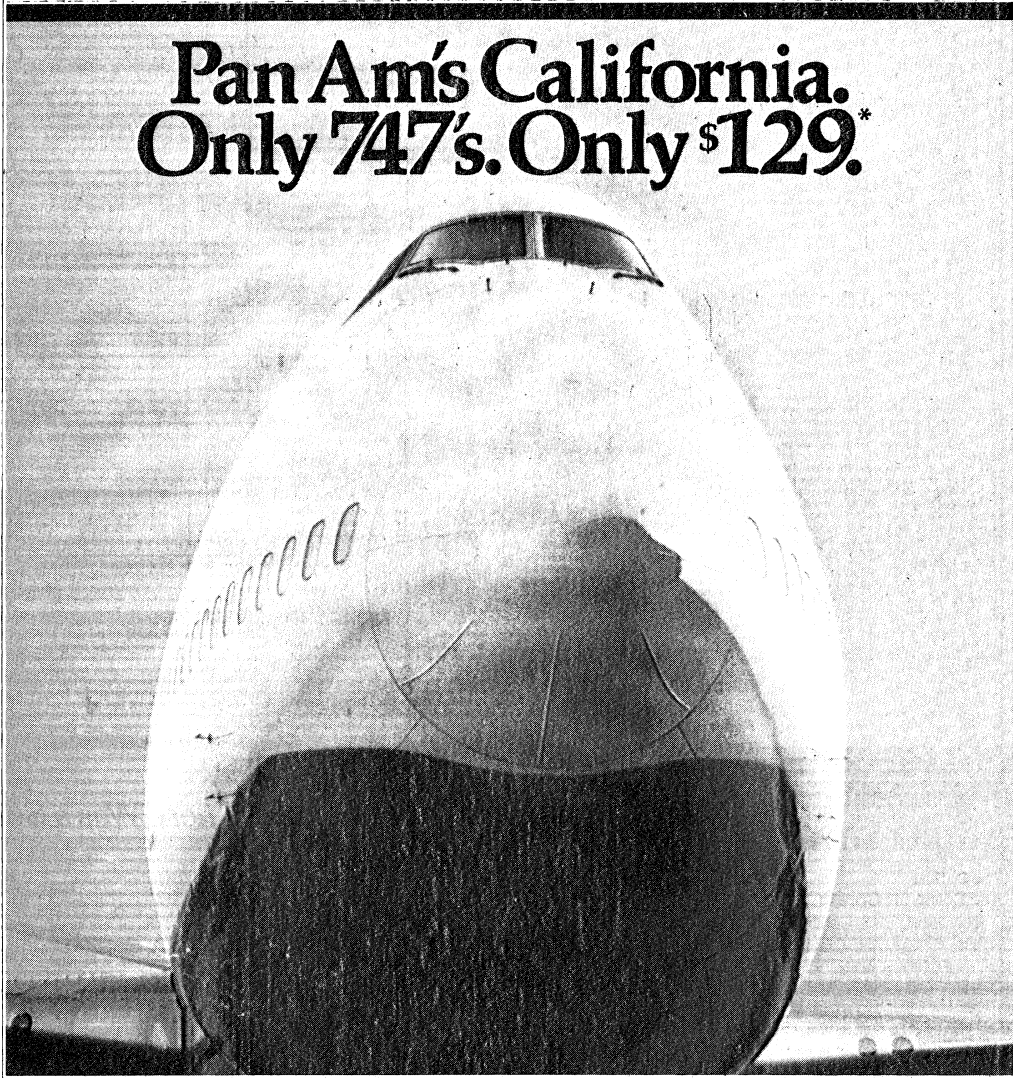
## Sale of His Land Near, Farmer Kills Himself

WAYNESBORO, Ga. (AP) — L. D. Hill 3d, a farmer, killed himself minutes before his property was to be auctioned off for unpaid debt.

"He just couldn't stand to see his whole life go on the steps of the courthouse," Deborah Jennings said after her father shot himself Tuesday at his home. "He was trying his best to pay his bills."

The death of Mr. Hill, who was 87 years old, came 20 minutes before his 700-acre farm was scheduled to have been sold at the Burke County Courthouse, Sheriff Greg Coursey said Wednesday. "He wanted to stop the sale, which in fact he did," Mr. Coursey said, adding that Mr. Hill's death had been ruled a suicide.

Mrs. Jennings said her father owed \$2,000 on the land and that the family was proud that he had tried to pay the debt until shortly before the auction. "It showed his principles — it's given us new pride in our daddy," she said.



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