

## SOVIET SECTOR

# Warsaw Pact Warns Schlesinger, Nitze Against Delusions On Confrontation

Oct. 28 (NSIPS) — Soviet Communist Party head Leonid Brezhnev was the foremost of a number of Warsaw Pact officials and journalists to state this week that they will not permit western confrontationist factions to lay hold of a world strategic advantage of any sort. Brezhnev, addressing a Central Committee plenum Oct. 25, made clear that the Soviet Union is girded to prevent this militarily if necessary. At the same time, he presented a broad package of diplomatic and economic initiatives for a new world order, including an affirmation of Soviet support for the Non-Aligned Movement's programs and new overtures towards the People's Republic of China. The total impact of Brezhnev's speech has already provoked the West German daily *Die Welt* to accuse him of hubris.

Brezhnev's strategic point was seconded by Gen. Heinz Hoffmann, Defense Minister of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) who stressed the importance of constantly perfecting military technology and science, in order to prevent an imbalance in the constellation of forces in favor of imperialist factions. The accompanying article from the GDR army weekly *Volksarmee* pinpoints these warnings as directed against the "utopian" faction which directly backs Jimmy Carter for U.S. president: James Schlesinger, Paul Nitze, et al. The Warsaw Pact is making clear that if these forces gain full hegemony, their delusions of a "final victory" against the socialist sector will send the world careening across the political "trip wire" which marks the limit of adverse developments tolerable to the Warsaw Pact and make World War III only a matter of time.

During this same week, the Soviet press has carried daily attacks on Schlesinger and Henry Kissinger for the frenetic "fabrications" these two continue to spout over the alleged "threat from the North" to China. That huge country is slipping out of Wall Street's clutches, and burying Schlesinger's dreams of a "two front" strategy against the USSR.

### Brezhnev's Speech to Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee

*Oct. 28 — The following is an abridgement of the second half of a speech delivered by Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev to a Central Committee plenum of the party on Oct. 25. Preceding this section, Brezhnev gave a report on the Soviet economy and relations within the Eastern European socialist sector.*

... And now, comrades, permit me to dwell on some questions of the party's international activities. . . .

Of very great significance is the fact that the reunification of Vietnam has been completed and it has been proclaimed a socialist republic. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam now has a population in excess of 50 million. . . . Vietnam, with its great experience of heroic struggle against imperialist aggression, for freedom and independence, with its exalted revolutionary prestige, has become today an important factor of peace and progress in South-East Asia, indeed in all Asia. We ardently welcome the historic victory of our Vietnamese friends and wish them new great successes!

The victory of the patriotic forces of Laos, and the leadership of that country passing to the Marxist-Leninist people's revolutionary party, was another important event. Having taken power into their hands, the working people of that country started the building of a new life. . . . I think, comrades, that we have every ground to say that in Laos the family of socialist states has another new member.

The road of independent development has opened up to Democratic Kampuchea too.

As before, the question of our relations with China stands apart. Complicated political processes are taking place there. It is still difficult to say what will be the future political course of the PRC. However, it is clear already today that the foreign policy line Peking pursued for one-and-a-half decades has been greatly discredited throughout the world.

As to the Soviet Union, its striving to improve relations with China is our consistent course. As it was stressed at the 25th Congress of the CPSU, in our relations with China, as with other countries, we adhere firmly to the principles of equality, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and non-use of force. In short, we are prepared to normalize relations with China in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence. More than that. It was clearly indicated at our Congress that we stand for the restoration of good relations between the USSR and the PRC in line with the principles of socialist internationalism. I want to emphasize that, in our opinion, there are no issues in relations between the USSR and the PRC that could not be resolved in the spirit of good neighborliness. We will act in this direction further. The matter will depend on what stand will be taken by the other side.

As to our relations with Albania, we, as it is known, are prepared to restore them and do not consider that any objective factors divide us with that country.

Many events of major political significance have taken place in countries that have freed themselves from colonial dependence. Mention should be made first of all of the victory scored by the patriots of Angola over foreign imperialist interventionists and forces of internal reaction.

The heroic struggle of the Angolan people met with the sympathy and support of a number of progressive African countries as well as of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, and as it is known, also of Cuba. We gave disinterested support to the just struggle of Angola's patriots, responded to the request of Angola's lawful government, and we are proud of this!

Angola's victory became an inspiring incentive for the forces of progress on the African continent. There has been an intensification of the struggle of the peoples against such bastions of racism and reaction, such stooges of world imperialism as South Africa and Rhodesia. . . .

As to the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the President of People's Angola comrade Neto, it laid a firm groundwork for a further development and strengthening of friendship between our countries. The conclusion of the Treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Angola is a new step to

strengthening the great friendship between the world of socialism and the young emergent states, a considerable step at that, a convincing step! Our ties with the young African Republic of Mozambique are fruitfully developing; a new evidence of this was the visit to the USSR this summer by the President of the Republic, Frelimo Chairman Samora Machel.

I want also to emphasize particularly the great importance of the latest visit to the USSR this year by the head of government of friendly India, Madame Indira Gandhi. Our talks with her confirmed again that our friendship with that great and peace-loving Asian power is strengthening and deepening, that our cooperation is expanding to the great benefit of the peoples of both countries and universal peace.

Active steps are being taken on our part in support of the just demands of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America for the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of equality, for removing all forms of exploitation by capitalist states of weaker partners in the "Third World." The interests of socialist and developing countries coincide in this field as well as in many other fields.

Of course, in the "Third World," just as in our planet in general, a stubborn struggle continues between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction. This is also testified by the Fifth Conference of Heads of States and Governments of Non-Aligned Countries, which was held in Colombo in August. The non-aligned movement has become a noticeable factor of international life, an important link of the world-wide front of struggle by the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and aggression. The documents on political and economic problems adopted in Colombo as a result of lengthy and, as it has become known, sometimes difficult discussions confirmed that on the whole the non-aligned movement retains a progressive character.

Comrades, the 25th Congress set the task of concentrating the efforts of peace-loving states on the liquidation of the remaining hotbeds of war and first of all on the attainment of a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. This task acquired lately a special, it can be said, burning urgency. The fact is that the situation in that area has again worsened, this being connected with the bloody events in Lebanon.

If we look at the root of the events we will see that this is a new attempt by world imperialism, that is the United States and other NATO powers, to deal a blow at the forces of anti-imperialist revolution in the Middle East, to preserve and strengthen their positions there. Imperialism has now taken to the road of provoking internecine conflicts of Arabs against Arabs. The possibilities for this lie in the increased class stratification inside Arab countries, in the growth of socio-political differences between them.

In Lebanon the forces of internal reaction, armed and encouraged by the western powers, supported by Israel and Saudi Arabia, have launched an offensive against the local national-patriotic forces. But above all their blow is directed against the detachments of the Palestine Resistance Movement, that is against an anti-imperialist detachment of the Arab world. Unfortunately, Syria has found itself drawn into the orbit of military actions.

From the very outset, the Soviet Union came out for the ending of the fratricidal war in Lebanon, for the protection of that country's progressive forces and Palestinian patriots from rout, for the preservation of the state unity of Lebanon and for frustrating the reactionary plan of splitting that country.

At the same time we hold the view that it is very important to settle in a spirit of mutual good will the relations between Palestinian and Lebanese patriots, on the one hand, and neighboring Syria, on the other. This is necessary for restoring the unity of anti-imperialist forces in the Arab East.

As is known, a Conference of Heads of State of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Kuwait and Lebanon and of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Arafat was held recently (in Riyadh—ed.). An agreement on ceasefire, on creating inter-Arab security forces and on normalizing the situation in Lebanon was achieved.

Judging by everything, this agreement, at least the ceasefire, is being observed on the whole. We will see how matters develop further.

Our attitude to the very fact of agreement on ending the war in Lebanon is, of course, positive. We would like to hope that the process of normalizing the situation there will proceed on a healthy basis, without detriment to the Lebanese patriotic forces and the Palestine Resistance Movement. It seems that much time will yet be needed for a full normalization of the situation in that area. As to the USSR, we will further do everything for the success of the peace settlement in Lebanon.

Comrades, we clearly see that the unsettled situation in the Middle East in general is the real basis of the events in Lebanon. Recently, the Soviet Union came out with a new initiative aimed at the resumption of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including also the Palestine Resistance Movement. We proposed a concrete agenda for that conference. It encompasses all problems whose solution would really bring about the establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East. Thereby we consistently keep to our course in regard to the conflict in the Middle East. Our policy is a principled, class, Marxist-Leninist one, and it is only such a policy that our country can pursue.

Comrades, the international policy of our party implies first of all struggle for lasting peace. We see one of the most important tasks in making full use, and not only in Europe, of the favorable possibilities created by the holding of the European Conference (in Helsinki—ed.). . . to develop equal and mutually advantageous relations with capitalist states.

It must be admitted, however, that the development of our relations with a number of states has slowed down lately, and through no fault of ours. This was caused to a considerable extent by the complex political situation in some countries, in particular by the election campaigns in the United States and in the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany—ed.).

Suffice it to say that matters are actually at a stand-still in such an important question of Soviet-American relations as the drafting of a new long-term agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons, although the main content of this document was agreed at the summit level already late in 1974. Having received our latest proposals on the remaining questions as early as March of this year, the American side has not yet given an answer to them. It has intimated to us that the reason for this lies in the complexities of the election situation. We can only regret such an approach to an issue on which the strengthening of the peace and security of two great nations depends, as well as the general improvement of the situation in the world for years to come.

But on the whole, the development of our relations with the United States retains so far its positive direction. The Treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes was signed recently. Mutually advantageous cooperation is underway in many fields of science and technology. Cultural exchanges have acquired a rather extensive scale. Economic ties, too, are expanding little by little, even with the existence of the obstacles created by discriminatory trade legislation in the United States. . . .

In the course of the election campaign the rival candidates—President Ford and Mr. Carter—have repeatedly made statements on matters of foreign policy, on relations with the Soviet Union. These statements, however, are for the greater

part of a general and, not infrequently, of a contradictory nature. On the whole, both contenders appear to be in favor of a further normalization of the international situation and of developing good relations with the USSR. But one often hears from them also statements of a different sort: calls for a further arms race, for the pursuance of a "position of strength policy," for the so-called "tough line" in respect of the Soviet Union, etc.

Nevertheless, whoever comes to power in Washington after the elections, it appears that the United States will have to take into consideration the actual alignment of forces in the world that had prompted the American ruling circles, on making a sober analysis of the situation, to commence in recent years a search for accords with the world of socialism. In any case, one thing must be absolutely clear: our policy of extensively developing relations with the United States, of lessening the danger of a new world war, remains invariable.

Now about relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. Regular elections to the Bundestag were held there recently. In the course of the election campaign there was a noticeable increase in the activity of the forces that attacked the government's "Ostpolitik" from anti-Soviet, scarcely concealed revanchist positions. In that situation we found it necessary to come out with a statement on our policy towards the FRG, so that the Soviet Union's position would be clear to all. . . . As we see it, the majority of the FRG's population is for peace and the relaxation of tension, for the further improvement of relations with the socialist states. This apparently creates conditions for the normal development of mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and the FRG. Our position is clear: we stand for this.

Our relations with France, I would say multifaceted relations, including also questions of foreign policy, continue to develop with success, although, of course, it is by no means in all international matters that we have common positions with the leadership of that country. . . .

We have attached and continue to attach serious importance to relations with Japan, our neighbor and one of the major Asian states. We have always considered as possible and desirable the development of broad and firm relations with Japan. . . . I had an opportunity to voice some considerations about the concrete prospects of long-term economic cooperation between our two countries . . . when I conversed in the Crimea with a prestigious delegation of Japanese business circles, led by the Chairman of the Federation of Japan's Economic Organizations Mr. Doko. The reaction of the Japanese participants in the talk and subsequent comments in Japan itself were positive. . . . However, we entertain no illusion and know that a complicated struggle for truly good Soviet-Japanese relations still lies ahead. A fresh reminder of this were the actions by the Japanese authorities during the recent incident with the Soviet plane which made a landing in Japan. . . . Here I only want to stress that the behavior of the Japanese authorities seriously beclouded the general atmosphere of Soviet-Japanese relations. . . .

Comrades! We want the peaceful coexistence of states to be not only bilateral, but to assume an even wider, multilateral character, forming, as it were, a connecting fabric of lasting peace. It is precisely towards this, in particular, that the Soviet Union's proposals to hold All-European Congresses on the problems of transport, energy, environmental protection are directed. . . .

We consistently observe also those propositions of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki which concern the expansion of cultural and other ties and contacts among peoples, the expansion of exchange of information. We proceed from the fact that in the conditions of relaxation of tension the development of such ties and contacts is quite natural — of course given the strict observance of the principles of mutual respect for the sovereignty

and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. But to violate these principles in relations with the Soviet Union, to act counter to the interests of the Soviet people and our socialist system we — you will have to excuse us, Gentlemen — will not allow anyone. . . .

Comrades! There is not greater importance in the struggle for lasting peace today than ending the arms race, unleashed by imperialist powers, and transition to disarmament. The fact is that the aggressive circles of the capitalist world respond to their defeats in social battles, to the loss of colonial possessions, to ever newer countries abandoning capitalism, to the successes of world socialism and the growing influence of communist parties in bourgeois states, by feverishly unfolding military preparations. Military budgets are swelling, new types of armaments are being created, bases are being built, military demonstrations are undertaken. Leaning on this "position of strength," imperialism hopes to retain the possibility, rapidly slipping away, of ordering other countries and peoples about. . . .

The imperialist inspirers of the arms race stoop to any means, and do not particularly care for elementary logic. When they need new credits for armaments, they scare parliamentarians and the public by the "superior Soviet power," but when they need to show the electorate their concern for defense, they assure them of the "absolute military superiority of the West."

So far as our defense is concerned, we spend on it exactly as much as is necessary for assuring the Soviet Union's security, for the defense, jointly with the fraternal countries, of the gains of socialism, for the potential aggressors not to be tempted to try and solve in their favor the historical controversy between the two opposite social systems by force. To maintain the country's armed forces at a high level also in the future so that Soviet soldiers always have the most up-to-date weaponry, which the imperialists could not ignore — such is our duty to the people, that we shall sacredly fulfill!

At the same time we have no greater desire than to switch the assets, of necessity diverted today from the national economy, towards raising the people's living standards, towards creative purposes. We are prepared even tomorrow to start disarmament measures — either big and radical, or, for a start only partial — on a truly fair, reciprocal basis. As far as we are concerned we shall not be found wanting! . . .

Advance towards solving this task, cardinal to all mankind, even though gradually and in individual sectors, is entering the realm of the possible. Moreover, there is a gradually growing realization among the ruling quarters of capitalist states that in this nuclear age to stake on unleashing a new world holocaust is as futile as it is perilous and criminal. . . . But what has been achieved needs consolidation and further development in order to effectively put an end to the new arms race. You remember, Comrades, how sharply and as a matter of principle the question of disarmament was posed at our party's 25th Congress. . . . The Soviet Union proposed to conclude a World Treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. A substantial description of the document was given at the session of the U.N. General Assembly. Here I only wish to stress that the non-use of force in our draft covers inter-state relations without infringing the peoples' inalienable right to struggle for their social and national emancipation. We strictly distinguish between these two spheres.

The USSR also submitted for the deliberation of the U.N. an extensive complex document — a Memorandum containing a broad, all-around program of disarmament measures, most topical at this time. . . .

I want to specially emphasize that the Soviet Union continues to hold that the attainment of success at the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe is

one of the most important tasks. We propose there concrete solutions that would lead to a reduction of the military forces confronting each other in Europe without damage to any of the sides. We are prepared to discuss counter-proposals based on the same principles. We are prepared for further joint constructive search (but precisely constructive, honest, not aimed at unilateral advantage), for negotiations with our partners at any level, including the very highest. . . .

In conclusion allow me to briefly dwell on some questions of the world communist movement. . . . Acting today in three out of the six major capitalist powers, France, Italy and Japan, are mass communist parties, for which more than 20 million electors vote during elections. As a result of the latest elections the Communist Party of Italy has won such positions that in fact not a single question in the life of that state can be decided without its participation. . . . Thus, as the positions of socialism and the forces of national liberation strengthen in the world, the communist movement is scoring outstanding successes. Naturally, we welcome this from the bottom of our hearts.

But the imperialists react differently, the increasing influence of communist parties in Western Europe caused their alarm. The leaders of the USA and the FRG resorted to such gross pressure and threats against Italy in connection with the Communist Party's electoral success, that it caused indignation in many countries, even among Italian bourgeois politicians. As is known, we in the USSR did not conceal our opinion on that either.

The Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe, held last summer, was a significant event of recent times. . . . The views of 29 parties on a number of important problems had to be compared in order to reach agreement on the draft of the concluding document. . . . The speeches of the participants in the Berlin Conference were permeated with the spirit of active struggle for peace and socialism. The document it adopted is a concrete Program of further struggle for peace, security and relaxation in Europe. . . .

This, Comrades, is what I wanted to tell you about international affairs. . . .

### **East Germans Remind Haig, BRD: 'Blitzkrieg' Is A Losing Strategy**

*Oct. 28—The following article appeared in last week's issue of Volksarmee, the German Democratic Republic's military journal.*

The more narrow the maneuvering room of imperialism becomes, as a result of the growing strength of real socialism and all other forces of peace, the more furiously do the aggressive politicians and military officials respond with open attacks on the detente process. A slander campaign about the "Soviet threat," begun early this year and continued to this day, has been followed this fall by NATO maneuvers which are unprecedented even in the aggressive history of this war pact. A major West German (FRG) newspaper recently described the goal of these maneuvers in an unabashed fashion: it "cannot fail to be seen that the fully mechanized army display provides ever new impulses for arming."

The enemies of detente are pursuing broadranging goals with their activities. This is revealed by the fact that certain military circles in the FRG have begun a systematic "consensus" of people towards military aggression against socialism. The major target of this ideological maneuver is to convince the citizens of the FRG, and above all, troops in the Bundeswehr, that it is possible to defeat the superior military power of the Warsaw Pact, if only they proceed "correctly."

#### **"Renaissance"**

For generations, German imperialism, misunderstanding the balance of forces, has strived to attack its enemies by surprise

— thereby violating civil law — and to defeat them before the attacked are able to fully mobilize their forces. The determining concept for this is the 'Blitzkrieg' concept, according to which German imperialism unleashed the Second World War — and lost it. The present-day apologists for this appear never to have been or not now to be impressed by this outcome. Characteristically, after the successful conclusion of the European Security Conference, Colonel of the Reserves Weinstein (correspondent of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung — ed.), — the military policy mouthpiece of the anti-detente circles in the FRG, and of NATO Supreme Commander Haig — demanded a 'Renaissance of strategic thinking,' conjuring up, in particular, the spirit of the 'Blitzkrieg' strategy of von Schlieffen.

Weinstein praised Schlieffen in the highest terms: "He sought the greatest decisions in the shortest time. For that, the opponent was supposed to first march forward and then be outflanked, finally obliterated." Weinstein considers this perfectly all right. He only criticizes those who did not implement the Schlieffen plan brutally enough. Therefore, the Bundeswehr (Weinstein, exaggerating, calls it the "strongest and best troops in Europe") "deserves to be led by generals who have learned from Schlieffen's debacle."

In sum: "Blitzkrieg" as before, only perfected. For that, the appropriate weapons technology is presumed. This also has historical parallels. For with the fairy tales of the alleged war-winning German "Miracle Weapons," the propagandists of fascism during the Second World War manipulated Germans to such an extent that they sacrificed their lives — believing in a German "Final Victory" — for these deadly enemies of the German people, even after the outcome of the war had been long decided.

#### **"Flexibility"**

West German Defense Minister Leber is playing up the fairy tale of the "Miracle Weapons," in propagandistic preparation of a new war adventure. He impudently announced that the Bundeswehr will soon "be able to deploy weapons which are comparable in their destructive power to atomic bombs."

Leber is referring to the PGM weapons (precision guided munitions). Weinstein voiced Leber's intention to arm the Bundeswehr and the other NATO armed forces so that "the numerical superiority of the East can be overcome by a new quality of destructive power of the western alliance." "And," the Defense Minister said, letting the cat out of the bag, "a neutralization of the military force of the enemy gives us once again complete political flexibility."

The Supreme Commander of the Bundeswehr states it: the enemies of detente want to correct that relation of forces which was forced on the imperialists at the negotiating tables in Helsinki and Vienna. Parallel with this, they want once again, with a revival of "Miracle Weapons" propaganda, to manipulate the superstition that it is possible to defeat socialism. But while doing this, Weinstein and Leber know perfectly well that the socialist defense coalition, in the interest of their security and world peace, is able and determined not to permit a military technological advantage by the NATO Armed Forces.

As many Germans perceived the attack of the Nazi Wehrmacht against the first socialist state as the beginning of a hopeless endeavor, fascist propagandists attempted to dissolve this sense of reality with the lie of a "colossus with clay feet." Not without success, as we know.

#### **"Advance"**

From the euphoria of "Blitzkrieg" and "Miracle Weapons," Weinstein today distills a new version of this trick, wherein he compares the tank armies of the Soviet Union with... "Hannibal's Elephants," and predicts "Hannibal's elephants were no longer frightening when the Romans discovered that it was possible with one well-aimed hit to pierce its hide." With this,

military speculation spills over into war hysteria.

At the center of his present contributions, outdoing all others in number and aggressive content, Weinstein speaks of the "advance" of German troops into the Soviet Union, which "the Russians" — as he calls them — would not have time to stop.

Has he forgotten that the "Blitzkrieg" conception ran aground at the end of 1941 in the battle of Moscow, in the course of which the invaders were thrown back hundreds of kilometers and forced to go over to a strategic defense of the entire German-Soviet front?

No, Schlieffen does not embody the "secret of victory," as militarists in West Germany, ignoring all historical teachings, would like to suppose. He is identical with the imperialistic system which is attempting to drag out its historical demise through war adventures. A damned and hateful order!

### **New Times:**

#### **"Pentagon Weapons , Power And Policy"**

*Oct. 29— The following is excerpted from the Soviet weekly New Times:*

In blatant collaboration with the military, a few seedy arm-chair politicians who want to enter the (U.S.) Congress are spreading news of the alleged 'threat from the East' in a search for sensationalist popularity.... All of this noise is aimed at leading the simple American away from the actual crisis-ridden problems of the economic and social order, simultaneously from the military program of the Pentagon, right before the November elections.... Recently, I received permission to visit the non-secret sections of the Pentagon with a guide, a captain of the U.S. Marines, Joseph Pratte....

(Pratte stated) "... Understand, for the first time in my entire military career, and in my service in the Pentagon, I am speaking with a Russian. What do we know of Soviet plans? Only that which they have told us. However, in any case, I am not alone in the viewpoint that your people have no more desire to throw rockets around than the majority of Americans."

... Just about one year ago, the White House had to fire the predecessor of (Secretary of Defense) Rumsfeld, James Schlesinger with the greatest haste. Schlesinger, along with a portion of the Pentagon clique, was intriguing against the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons (SALT) being held in Geneva. The Washington Post reported at that time that Schlesinger has 'gone to the point of open conflict with President Ford.'

Before the replacement of Schlesinger, his cohort Nitze, a member of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva negotiations, demonstratively handed in his resignation. Secretly, quietly and

lightly, Generals in the military counter-intelligence division and the CIA leadership conspired against the negotiations. Schlesinger, however, beamed: 'The President cannot fire me.' And, although he was indeed taken out of the Pentagon, people have remained there in commanding positions who share the views of the hated minister.

Two boroughs away from the main building of the U.S. Congress, there is a hill atop of which is a Villa, the Central Bureau for Defense Information... Chief is Admiral I.R. Gene Robert Larocque. Out of his 58 years, he has devoted 31 of them to naval warfare.... In the Pentagon, one can hear extremely unfriendly opinions of him, because this sea lion from the Cold War period will absolutely never return there.

"I have become convinced," Larocque told me, "that a nation which extravagantly squanders its resources on the means of war is thereby undermining the basis of democratic society, the educational system and health care. Up until now, many of my countrymen have held back from reevaluating the problem of national security for the simple reason that their access to objective information has been blocked."

### **TASS:**

#### **PCF 'Captive Nations' Rally 'A Blow Against Int'l Detente'**

*Oct. 23— The following are excerpts from a statement issued by the Soviet press agency, TASS, in response to official French Communist Party participation in an "anti-repression" rally in Paris with known anti-Soviet agents including Noam Chomsky and Arthur London. At the rally, victims of fascist repression in Latin America and so-called Soviet "dissidents" were described as equally "oppressed."*

"Soviet public opinion does not understand how representatives of the French Communist Party could have participated in a dirty enterprise of this sort. No matter what their motives and considerations, their speeches made at the Mutualité (site of the gathering — ed.) only lent support to the forces absolutely hostile to the ideals of liberty, democracy and socialism, which the PCF always used to defend."

The rally was described as "a provocative attempt to confuse the real fighters for freedom and social progress, detained in fascist prisons, with the heinous anti-Soviets who fight against the socialist system." The organizers of the meeting, said TASS, "are known for their anti-Soviet and anti-Communist opinions," and are part "of a new maneuver of the forces hostile to socialism. . . . It is an attempt to stir up a new wave of propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to inflict a blow against international detente."