

actions had already occurred. Far from being a desire for a preemptive strike against China, says Zorza, the Soviet proposal was in the context of SALT negotiations and stemmed from genuine Soviet fears of reckless Chinese actions in the wake of the Cultural Revolution, and the Chinese-provoked battles on the Ussuri River.

At the same time, says Zorza, the Soviets used several means to give the public appearance of threatening to attack China. This was designed to force China to negotiate the border dispute short of war, and it worked to this end, forcing Chou En-lai to invite Kosygin to Peking for brief but productive talks that resolved the second series of border confrontations in Sinkiang province.

However, Henry Kissinger succeeded in turning the Soviet good faith offer to his own aims, by publicly signaling the rejection of the nonexistent Soviet "offer" to bomb China. This undoubtedly infuriated the Soviets, but more importantly, as Zorza suggests, endeared Kissinger to the Chinese, paving the way for his later mission opening up relations in 1971. Another Kissinger "calling card" at the time was the widely known provision by Kissinger to the Chinese of U.S. intelligence on Soviet deployments, including reconnaissance photos of Soviet border forces.

Zorza suggests that the Haldeman revelations at this time are designed to undermine, again, what Zorza believes to be considerable factional impetus within China for reaching an understanding with the Soviet Union. That something of this sort may be true is further suggested by the vehemence and speed of Soviet rejection of the type of charge they usually prefer to ignore. The evidence that a pro-Soviet faction was undermined between 1969 and 1971 by the Kissinger moves is suggestive. It is known that Lin Piao, Mao's designated successor, opposed the U.S. turn.

The Problem of Soviet Policy Toward Peking

The Soviet Union's continued susceptibility to games of this sort is defined by Soviet policy-makers' inability to penetrate the deception operation and take the bold steps on their own part which would outflank both Chinese maneuvers and U.S. manipulations. Instead, the Soviets

see every development, such as the Japan-China trade deal, as a Western effort mediated through Japan to build up Chinese military capability against the Soviet Union. The Soviets, according to certain U.S. intelligence community sources, reacted with extreme displeasure to news of the Japanese deal, despite Soviet knowledge that the deal was not directed against them and that the leading Japanese forces behind it are strongly for close economic cooperation with Moscow as well.

This recrudescence of a profiled "hardline" stance undermines the Soviet leadership's ability to outflank actual Western efforts at encirclement.

For example, Japanese assistance to Chinese industry represents critical business for the economically strapped Japanese industrial sector. It also furthers Chinese industrialization, the only long-term antidote to the source of ingrained irrationality in China, its peasant masses.

A very effective strategy for the Soviets would be to encourage large-scale development and trade pacts throughout the region, centered on joint Japanese-Indian-Soviet (and American, under appropriate circumstances) industrialization of the Indian subcontinent and the nations of the ASEAN bloc. China would find itself encircled by a belt of sanity, and its attempted diplomatic deployments in the region would come to nought unless it scrapped its current war and deindustrialization orientation.

Until that Soviet awakening occurs, the U.S. and British cold warriors will have a field day. Soviet-hater Scoop Jackson has just returned from a warm visit to Peking with the proposal that Schlesinger's Energy Department immediately move to begin supplying China large amounts of energy extraction technology. This is calculated to excite every Soviet paranoid fear. The recent statements of U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown on the maintenance of a U.S. military posture in the Pacific, with increased Japanese effort, will likewise increase Soviet worries on that question.

— Peter Rush and Dan Sneider

New Wave Hits At British Hornets Nest

INDIA

India's national newsweekly New Wave followed up its earlier exposé on the British intelligence networks in India with an article entitled "UK spy network hots up African Horn" in its Feb. 12 issue. The following are excerpts from that article.

The British government, with its world-wide intelligence and agents-of-influence network, has launched a global black propaganda to resurrect cold war atmosphere, foment trouble among developing countries

and obstruct detente in Europe and elsewhere.

The *New Wave* exposure of how MI 5 and MI 6 sought to destroy the renewed efforts to put state to state India-US relations on an even keel has rattled British agents operating in this country....

The British-linked Anand Marg, whose terroristic activities were not without encouragement from CIA has responded to *New Wave* exposure by blaming the Indian intelligence and KGB for sabotage on the railways and some strategic power installations. To cover up its own involvement in Anand Marg terrorism, the Scotland Yard made a phony search of the Anand Marg hostel in Birmingham.

Faced with repeated exposure of its secret activities in

Europe, North America, Africa and Asia, the British government leaked out the news that the British Foreign office based secret organization called Information and Research Department (IRD) was dissolved last May because of its close links with conservative politicians and right wing newspapers....

The IRD was but a small unit of the Imperial Secret Services called MI 5 and MI 6 which have planted agents in the political administrative, financial and policy making outfits of a number of European, North American, African and Asian countries. The most influential British agents of influence are in the United States, West Germany and some of the erstwhile, African and Asian British colonies and semi-colonies including China....

The major policy objective of the British government is to create a confrontation between the Soviet Union and USA. A section of the CIA which operates in collaboration with the British secret services is equally active in this nefarious game. Former US Secretary of State Kissinger and his protege Brzezinski, head of the US National Security Council, are actively conniving with the British in creating confrontation-like situations.

The British press, notorious for intelligence guided black propaganda, is spewing out cock and bull stories about the so-called "red menace" in the Horn of Africa while the Brzezinski-Kissinger gang is spreading stories about the "reds on the threshold" of power in Western Europe. The stepping up of terror campaign in Italy and Portugal and Carter's intervention in France and Italy are part of the Kissinger-British scenario for the world in the closing years of the present decade.

TV Scare Mongering

The outlines of this deliberately provoked global destabilization strategy were discussed by Kissinger in a highly publicised 90-minute special NBC television show in the middle of January.

Faced with the collapse of the strategy to destroy Ethiopia by furiously arming Somalia, efforts are being made to goad President Carter to take action in the African Horn.

Following Kissinger's cold war outcry, James Reston in *New York Times* issued a call for US military intervention....

New Wave also published in its Feb. 12 issue an article on the roots of British anti-Soviet propaganda, which is excerpted below. The article, entitled "Britain's Propaganda Mill" was written in London by V. Ovchinnikov, a Soviet journalist.

When you live in London, read local newspapers and watch telecasts daily, you are amazed, at how massive is the torrent of anti-Sovietism brought down upon the British man in the street through the channels of mass media and, secondly, at how thoroughly this continuous flow of anti-Soviet campaign is coordinated, at how accurately each of them is arranged for a certain moment....

Exposure

It is but rarely that a drive for sensations sheds light at the top of the iceberg whose larger part is hidden, as before, from the eyes of outsiders.

This was the case nowadays, when *The Guardian* and *The Observer* lifted the veil off the secret a little.

It transpired that throughout the thirty post-war years not only had anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda in the British Isles been planned and coordinated from a single centre, but also that its considerable proportion had been subsidised from the secret funds of the exchequer.

Even in the early post-war years, *The Guardian* said, the Attlee government decided to launch a propaganda offensive against the USSR....

As proposed by the then Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Christopher Mayhew, a secret section of the British Foreign Office referred to as the Information research department (IRD) was established in January 1948 for guiding the propaganda offensive against the Soviet Union.

Secret Funds

The department, *The Guardian* says, did everything to conceal its actual role in the dissemination of propaganda even from its own clientele; its entire activities over the thirty post-war years were financed from the secret funds and remained unknown to Parliament and the government....

Apart from the publication of anti-Soviet and anti-communist literature, the IRD provided many leading journalists who write on international affairs, particularly so-called Sovietologists, with special material for propaganda use. As the official function of the IRD was to compile reference material for the British embassies and missions abroad, the department forwarded its literature to a select group of British journalists. This was done on a personal, confidential basis, so to speak, by sending the materials to the journalists' home addresses. The latter were not permitted to disclose the source of information obtained in this way.

According to *The Observer*, the department's material presented, as a rule, "grey", rather than "black", propaganda, for, instead of obvious slander, they contained carefully selected partial facts which were taken out of the context and grossly exaggerated so as to distort the general situation.

According to *The Observer*, over recent years the Labour government has more than once found itself in an awkward situation because of the fact that all the activity of the information research department was based on the survival of the cold war former Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, who felt uneasy by the department's connection with the right-wing British press, considerably reduced its staff, while last May the present Foreign Secretary, David Owen, abolished the department altogether. A smaller, but no less secret, new body of the Foreign Office was set up in place of the information research department, says *The Guardian*....