

Brzezinski is currently facilitating this process because he believes that "boiling the Soviets in Chinese volcanic lava" will soften up the Soviet leadership and force them to back down. The Chinese leadership, of

course, knows otherwise. They know that the Soviets won't back down and their imperial purpose is to provoke a war fought in the West.

Brzezinski: Soviets, Cubans Responsible For Zaire . . . And The Chinese Agree With Me

The following are selected quotations from Zbigniew Brzezinski's remarkable performance on NBC's "Meet the Press" NBC-TV program May 28. Brzezinski made his statements — since denounced by both Cuban officials and Senator George McGovern as lies — in answer to questions from NBC News reporters Bill Monroe and Bob Abernathy, Field Syndicate columnist Carl T. Rowan, and Elizabeth Drew of The New Yorker magazine.

(The invasion of Zaire) could not have taken place without the invading parties having been armed and trained by the Cubans and indeed perhaps also the East Germans, and we have sufficient evidence to be quite confident in our conclusion that Cuba shares the political and moral responsibility for the invasion, indeed, even for the outrages that were associated with it.

If the Senate desires more information, I am certain that we can provide it . . .

The information comes from a variety of sources and we will provide it if it is requested . . . We believe that the evidence we have sustains the proposition — more than that, sustains the conclusion that the Cuban Government and in some measure the Soviet Government bear the responsibility for this transgression . . . the Chinese have been very critical of the Soviet-Cuban intrusion into internal African affairs and in my very comprehensive consultations with the Chinese leaders I did have the opportunity to discuss this issue . . . I really wasn't ridiculing Soviet actions as I stood on the Great Wall of China. I did make some reference to it in the course of a casual conversation with a very charming Deputy Foreign Minister of the Peoples Republic of China.

As far as detente is concerned, I think it is terribly important for all of us to understand what it is and what it is not. There is a tendency to assume that detente is the equivalent of a comprehensive, indeed, total accommodation between the United States and the Soviet Union. That has never been the case.

Detente really is a process of trying to contain some of the competitive aspects in the relationship, competitive aspects which I believe still are predominant . . . I would say that today the competitive aspects have somewhat surfaced and I would say categorically that this is due to the shortsighted Soviet conduct in the course of the last two or so years. . . .

I am troubled by the fact that the Soviet Union has been engaged in a sustained and massive effort to build up its conventional forces, particularly in Europe, to strengthen the concentration of its forces on the frontiers of

China, to maintain a vitreolic worldwide propaganda campaign against the United States, to encircle and penetrate the Middle East, to stir up racial difficulties in Africa and to make more difficult a moderate solution of these difficulties, perhaps now to seek more direct access to the Indian Ocean.

This pattern of behavior I do not believe is compatible with what was once called the code of detente, and my hope is, through patient negotiations with us, but also through demonstrated resolve on our part, we can induce

Pravda: Brzezinski's 'Proof' Does Not Exist

In the May 30 issue of Pravda, commentator Vitalli Kornionov had this to say about National Security Council chief Zbigniew Brzezinski's most recent statements:

The U.S. President's assistant on national security stated that "the Cuban government, and to a certain extent the Soviet Government" bear responsibility for "violation of the territorial integrity" of Zaire. Flying into a rage, Brzezinski also tried to blame the German Democratic Republic. Brzezinski made no attempt to offer any proof of his assertions. And it is clear why — such proof simply does not exist. It is no accident that the word "maybe" figured repeatedly in his statement. . . .

While putting forward tall-tales about the USSR and other socialist countries, Mr. Brzezinski also pretended that he is "alarmed" by the slowing down of detente. True to himself, he tries to blame the USSR for this too. Facts? There are none in this case, either. For facts he substitutes all sorts of fabrications such as that the Soviet Union "is trying to obtain direct access to the Indian Ocean" or that it "is building up its troop concentrations on the Chinese border."

It is no accident that the assistant to the American President brought in the question of China. As is known, he has just returned from Peking, where he was received with open arms. Z. Brzezinski does not hide the reasons for this. He declares that the USA and the Peoples Republic of China have "common important coinciding interests." True, he prefers not to concretize this side of the question. But it is obvious anyway. . . .

Z. Brzezinski stands before the world in essence as a foe of detente, an opponent of international cooperation.

the Soviet leaders to conclude that the benefits of accommodation are greater than the shortsighted attempt to exploit global difficulties. . . .

We have made, it seems to me, very proper, balanced proposals. If they are accepted, we could have agreement within days. If they are not accepted, we will wait until they are accepted. . . .

The Africans are intelligent and mature people. They have international organizations of their own. It seems to me that African problems ought to be solved by the Africans themselves and not by 40,000 Cuban troops armed and delivered by the Soviet Union. . . .

The United States and the Peoples Republic of China do have parallel interests. In the pursuit of these parallel interests, we do undertake certain actions. If we understand each other better, this as of itself is of great significance. . . .

I think the question whether individual African countries are strategically important is not determined by whether the Cubans go into them, but by the nature or location or resources of these countries.

. . . The nature of these strategic concerns can be given an altogether new dimension. If a proxy power acting on behalf of our major rival in the world intrudes itself militarily, this does entail political consequences which one cannot afford to ignore.

The proper response to it is not panic or hysteria, but serious discussion of what this might mean in the longer run and on that basis a proper international response.

I do not believe that sticking one's head into the sand is the best solution to difficult problems in the world.

French and Soviet Press Fall For Brezinski's Africa Gambit

"The Red and the Black" by Andre Fontaine, *Le Monde*, May 31:

The Zaire affair seems to have convinced opinion that the misfortune of Africa results less from its poverty than its richness, that what's at stake in the conflicts tearing Africa apart is not the liberation of its peoples, but control over its raw materials. The spectacular increase in (the price of) cobalt, after the raid on Kolwesi, and that of copper to a lesser but still important

extent, in a depressed world market, seem to confirm this. And also the Soviet attitude: the moods of *Pravda* have usually more to do with geopolitics than bourgeois sentimentality...

Would Giscard continue to support the gangrened regime of General Mobutu, would he show so much esteem for a person like the present President of Gabon, would he commit himself like he did in the Western Sahara affair, if these countries did not spill from their guts, according to each case, so much copper, diamonds, cobalt, uranium, iron, oil or phosphates?

"Africa: Cut the Cuban Pipe-line" by Jacques Guilleme-Brulon, *Le Figaro*, May 31:

I do not know if the African intervention force will ever see the light of day in an efficient form. What is, on the other hand, certain is that the action of France in Shaba — and the merit belongs to Giscard d'Estaing — has knocked over the Soviet chess board. It has played a revealing role which, this time, has serious chances of shaking up the apathy of our friends on the other side of the Atlantic... And what if tomorrow, in order not to let itself get dragged into the 'African beehive' Washington decided — this remains within its reach — to simply cut off the Cuban pipeline from Africa. Wouldn't this be the most effective weapon to 'destabilize' the champions of 'destabilization'? Even if this caused Mr. Andrew Young to cry tears of blood.

"Recolonization" by Soviet news service Novosti correspondent Andrei Dolgov in *Le Figaro*, May 31:

Why didn't the governments of France, Belgium, and the U.S. make contact with the National Front for the Liberation of Congo for the evacuation of the Europeans? Why did they rush to send parachutists just when the Front had opened up contact with the Red Cross? The answer is simple. From the beginning, the 'human mission' was nothing other than a hypocritical veil thrown over a direct interference into an internal conflict... Following the seizure of Kolwesi and the evacuation of the Europeans, the Belgian troops left the city, but the French Legionnaires remained... it is the United States who, without any doubt, were the instigators of this intervention... The intervention of NATO countries is not only of great scope, but carefully coordinated.

Detente Foes Hamper UN Disarmament Session

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament began May 23, providing a unique opportunity to bring together leaders from both East and West to speechify and consult on the remaining barriers to serious world economic development and concomitant mutual reduction of armaments. It had even been rumored that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev would attend, following up on his May visit in Bonn with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Such a prospect was put to rest when President Carter, obviously under pressure from Zbigniew Brzezinski and Vice-President Mondale, decided not to attend, sending Mondale in his place. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's careful speech reflects an awareness of this problem in the U.S., while Chinese representative Huang Hua made it clear that China is playing along with Brzezinski's "China option."

The special session has nevertheless provided a forum for significant new initiatives, notably that of French