

# Moscow to U.S.: 'We're coresponsible for peace'

Soviet leaders took the occasion of this week's celebration of the anniversary of the October 1917 Revolution to appeal to the United States to live up to its responsibility as a great power and reverse the suicidal, Brzezinskian drift in America's policy. Speaking on the eve of the Nov. 7 holiday, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin emphasized that the United States and the Soviet Union share an awesome "responsibility before all mankind" to ensure that the threat of war is eliminated. At the traditional military parade past the Kremlin there were no intercontinental ballistic missiles on display this year, interpreted by observers in Moscow as a "clear signal" to the United States.

This Soviet challenge is part of a concerted effort by the leaders of continental Europe, Mexico, and Japan to bring the U.S. into an emerging "Grand Design" for economic development and world peace. It comes as Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo was in Tokyo, telling Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda "let us think big together," and "the problems in the world economic arena must be tackled from a global perspective." Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, speaking at a press conference in Paris Oct. 28, took the same standpoint, calling on the U.S. to display "global imagination." He attributed the failure to reach a strategic arms limitation agreement to the fact that "the United States is divided between people who have a vast concept of the world and those with narrow views." And during his talks with French leaders in Paris, the Soviet Foreign Minister proposed that all nuclear powers join in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks — a suggestion clearly intended to increase pressure on the United States by France in particular.

Joining Portillo, Fukuda, and other world leaders who are publicly urging the United States to join a worldwide cooperative effort to develop fusion energy, Premier Kosygin declared that the human race now stands at "the threshold of one of the greatest accomplishments of mankind — the creation of thermonuclear energy, whose sources are unlimited." He pointedly informed the Carter Administration that most of Western Europe has now rejected 30 years of mythology about Soviet aggressive intentions against it, and is instead committed to a policy of detente with

the socialist countries. This is a reference both to the 25-year cooperation agreements signed between West Germany and the Soviet Union in May of this year, and to the rampant West European disaffection with the British-dominated policies of the NATO alliance — exemplified by recent open conflicts between NATO Commander Gen. Alexander Haig and the West German government.

## **Middle East emphasis**

Soviet foreign affairs specialists have backed up these appeals from the top government level via several interviews given to American journalists in Moscow. Foremost was Valentin Falin, the former Soviet ambassador to Bonn who is now working in the newly created Central Committee Department for Information.

Among "a whole complex of problems ... where U.S.-Soviet mutual interests coincide," Falin particularly cited the fall 1977 Soviet-American joint statement on a Middle East settlement, wherein the two cochairmen of the dormant Geneva Middle East peace conference charted a shared perspective for the region. A short time later, Washington shifted its eggs into the Sadat-Begin "separate deal" basket, and Falin observed that the right kind of Soviet-American joint effort had thereby been cut short.

Coinciding with this Soviet pressure on Washington is an increased awareness of the British role in manipulating America into confrontations with the Soviet Union. A Radio Moscow broadcast to the British Isles Oct. 20 labeled Great Britain "the most zealous exponent of NATO policies in Europe," and charged Britain with willful efforts to sabotage the U.S.-USSR SALT talks.

"Unable to attack SALT openly, the NATO strategists are trying to torpedo these vitally important negotiations by a further nuclear buildup in Europe, by the long-bankrupt policy of military pressure," said commentator Konstantin Zabrodin. "It seems no mere coincidence to me that this drive ... to neutralize the SALT effort has been initiated by British generals. Britain has long been the most zealous exponent of NATO policies in Europe, policies by which it is trying to bolster up its eroded prestige in international affairs."

— Susan Welsh