

May 30, which covered the U.S. presidents human rights crusade as part of an all-out psychological warfare campaign aimed by Western intelligence agencies against the socialist sector. Lieutenant General Shevchenko laid the blame on Carter personally, citing his decision to increase funding for Radio Free Europe.

Equivocation

The question has not been satisfactorily answered of whether the Soviet "hard line" indicated by Brezhnev and the press portends more than war preparedness on Moscow's part. Since the plenum, the Soviet Union has made a visible diplomatic push to organize forces in Japan against the opening of a "Second Front" against the USSR in the form of a Peking-Tokyo-Washington axis (see *Asia Section*). Major trade-related negotiations have occurred with Britain and West Germany. Notably absent, however, has been a shift in Soviet posture vis-a-vis political forces in the United States — other than the more and more furious responses to Carter.

On the contrary, Moscow exhibited on the pages of *Pravda* that certain fundamental lessons have *not* been learned. Thus the same issue of *Pravda* which criticized Carter's press conference idiotically displayed, under the headline "A. Harriman's Opinion," remarks by aging "Russian handler" Averell Harriman in praise of Brezhnev's détente policy — the very policy which has proved so bankrupt in the context of the Carter Administration. Brezhnev's French television speech itself, following his criticisms of Carter's SALT stance, called on Jimmy Carter to take a "realistic position" and get on with détente. Brezhnev pleaded that in lieu of comprehensive disarmament, "partial steps" were desirable, since any agreement on arms limitation would "push the war danger back a little."

On May 30, *Pravda* called General John Singlaub, the officer whose opposition to Carter's Korean troops withdrawal in reality places him and like-thinking American

conservatives in de facto collaboration with Moscow against the "Second Front" strategy, a "hero of the hawks" and representative of the mythical "military-industrial complex." The insidious disinformation on U.S. politics, fed the Kremlin for years by the CPUSA-Georgii Arbatov channels, has not yet stopped.

Denounce Carter SALT Position

The following is excerpted from L.I. Brezhnev's speech at a May 30 dinner welcoming Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov to Moscow:

Our enemies should have no illusions. The solidarity of the socialist community is unbreakable. Everything that the enemies of socialism have done to date to break our ranks and set us at cross purposes has had the opposite result...

The road to peace has never been easy, nor is it now. I will say openly that we would like to see the leaders of certain Western countries more ready to consolidate and deepen détente and, as a minimum, refrain from steps which create new difficulties and problems. But what, for instance, did the recent NATO Council session show? ... In essence it boiled down to the NATO leaders agreeing to increase military spending and step up the offensive strength of the bloc, and planning the arms race for years to come.... Or take the question of West Berlin. It would seem that the well-known Four-Power Agreement created the conditions for this problem to be rid of its previous acuteness. But certain circles in the Federal Republic of Germany repeatedly try de facto to amend that agreement ... and heat up the situation around that city. We, on the other hand, want West Berlin to be an area of détente and an active participant in détente....

'The Maneuvers Of The Ideological Diversionaries'

The following article by Lt. General A. Shevchenko is excerpted from May 28 issue of the Soviet military paper Red Star.

Today even the most inveterate enemies of détente are forced to somehow accommodate themselves to the situation that has developed. Bourgeois propagandists are seeking new forms and methods of subversive activities, and are masking lie and slander beneath a facade of democratic and high-sounding slogans. Of course, they have not changed their goals and tasks one iota, although they are striving to make it seem as though they were not acting against the countries of the socialist community as such, but just want to help to somehow "liberalize" the social order in these countries.

The theoreticians and practitioners of ideological

diversion consider the notorious theories of "de-ideologization" and "bridge-building" to be among the foundations of their subversive activities. The essence of these theories states that under conditions of détente and expansion of contacts between states with differing social systems, conditions supposedly are created for bringing peaceful coexistence to the ideological sphere. The proponents of these theories allege that for the further deepening of détente it is necessary to "bring down the ideological barriers," which in fact means striving to open up the socialist countries for bourgeois ideas.

According to a lying theory that has become extremely fashionable in the West, a certain leveling occurs during the scientific-technological revolution, not only the domain of technical achievements such as the equipping

of the armed forces in various countries with new models of weapons and other technology is affected, but also the views, interests and sentiments of those specialists who create and service this technology. Supposedly they stand "outside politics."...

Keeping absolutely silent about the ideological motives of people's behavior, including a given state's engineering-technical and other military specialists while striving to minimize the decisive significance of the social-political system which the armed forces are defending, bourgeois ideologists are trying to replace the problem of soldiers' political consciousness with some sort of "craft" principle. This is done with the goal of cultivating an apolitical attitude and narrow-mindedness among a significant portion of military cadres. At the same time, in ideological diversions against the troops of the socialist countries, attempts to discredit the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist parties in the development of the armed forces play a significant role.

Bourgeois propaganda also tries to make use for its own purposes of the particularities existing among the armies of the various socialist countries, to set one army against the others, and within the armed forces of a single country, to set one group of soldiers against the others....

It should be noted that the "threat from the USSR" syndrome has recently seriously stricken the minds of some extremely highly placed political and military leaders in the West who possess significant real power, especially in Washington. How else can one interpret the

sharply escalated anti-Soviet political campaign? It is precisely in the U.S. that hypocritical lamentations are getting louder and louder on "human rights," and verbiage about the "dangerous growth of Soviet military might," the scope of which ostensibly "contradicts the general tendencies of detente."

These statements are backed by extremely indicative actions, from the unpardonable flirtation with various turncoats like the criminal Bukovskii (received by Carter -ed.) to the decision to significantly increase allocations for anti-Soviet propaganda. As is known, not so long ago President Carter asked the U.S. Congress, supposedly in the name of the "free exchange of information and ideas," to significantly expand the technical base and capacities of the "Voice of America," "Radio Liberty," and "Radio Free Europe."...And all of this is cynically labelled "the desire to encourage a constructive dialogue with the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Eastern Europe."

It is well known what sort of "constructive dialogue" these double-dyed anti-Soviets from "Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe" are engaged in. Here you have slander against the socialist countries, disinformation, joint espionage activity with other spy bureaus (for example, "Intora" in Austria), and much more....

We would be wrong to underestimate the danger of ideological diversions by the opponents of detente. Their activity demands from the Soviet people, from our soldiers, high vigilance and readiness to reject any actions by the organizers of "psychological warfare," no matter how they may disguise themselves.