

Sleeping Oblomov Disturbed By Mr. Colby's 'Sleeping Giant'

Two recent items in the Soviet press signal that a distressing possibility still exists that certain Soviet policy circles may yet do their incompetent best to botch up their nation's policy toward Western Europe. Both items relate to Jimmy Carter's energy policy, and its implications to détente. And both represent, typically, the extreme danger that Rockefeller agent Georgii Arbatov's analysis of the internal U.S. situation represents to Soviet policy.

One such item is the April 18 treatment in Pravda of the West German-Brazilian nuclear energy deal, written by the innocuous Mr. Mikhailov, that newspaper's correspondent to West Germany. The good Mr. Mikhailov displays his political innocence by means of a series of assertions respecting the evil character of that deal to ship needed nuclear reactors to Brazil, liberally sprinkled with various nostrums on "interimperialist rivalries" and other such "highly complex" reasons why the Carter Administration also opposes the West German-Brazil deal. The gist of the article is that Mr. Mikhailov has surprised himself by agreeing with Jimmy Carter that the nuclear energy deal is evil and to hell with both the West German and Brazilian economies. To explain to himself this embarrassing concurrence of views, the dutiful Pravda correspondent constructs the childish myth of otherwise unexplained "intra-imperialist rivalries." But beyond that, his argument is based on the very poorly informed belief, though not stated in that particular article, that President Carter is "sincere" in his efforts to shut down nuclear energy production throughout the Western world. Mr. Mikhailov and several of his co-thinkers are convinced that Carter has been compelled to follow this program as a result of the massive popular pressure emanating from Ralph Nader's environmentalist movement.

Arbatov At Work

Of course, every American worker knows that there exists no such "massive popular movement" in this country, and he also knows that Carter's offensive against the nuclear energy industry is directly the result of Carter's commitment to stabilize Mr. Rockefeller's financial position. But, Mr. Mikhailov has been denied the wisdom of the ordinary American worker because, unfortunately, he is the victim of the black propaganda manufactured and disseminated by the so-called "USA-Canada Institute" of Moscow, which is headed by Rockefeller agent Arbatov. Arbatov's analysis is that

"finance capital" and Rockefeller are "the party of detente" in the USA while the "military industrial complex" and the conservative "Right wing" (i.e. this country's industry-based anti-Rockefeller opposition) are the "party of war."

The second item in the recent Soviet press which typifies the same kind of naiveté, is a recent TASS dispatch from Washington which reveals to skeptical Soviet readers that the Los Angeles Times has revealed the existence of a super-secret Pentagon program submitted to Congress, for the development of super laser beams designed for the destruction of "enemy satellites." The gullible TASS correspondent fails to note that the Los Angeles Times is controlled by Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal, and thus falls for this little bit of gray propaganda, hook, line and sinker. As everybody associated with the various relevant U.S. research and development programs is painfully aware, no such program is even being discussed anywhere in the country. Even an ignoramus, however, could adduce from the absolutely miserable shape of high-energy physics in this country that reports on such weapons development programs are highly suspicious. At any rate, it is a matter of verified fact that that particular Times report was a little intelligence community "plant" intended to be picked up by Soviet observers. And it was.

One of the more likely authors of this cheap hoax would be William Colby, the former Director of Central Intelligence. In point of fact, this gentleman, in a testimony to Congress last January, gave assurances to concerned Congressmen that the Soviet Union is bound to accept Carter's atrocious SALT proposals because "Soviet leaders are afraid of America's sleeping technological giant" and, presumably will go to any lengths to prevent that giant from being provoked to awake.

Putting the Giant to Sleep

As it is now becoming evident to even less well informed layers among Soviet officials, it is the fundamental policy of the international financiers behind Carter to put America's technological giant to his final sleep. Such an unlikely eventuality would leave the USSR faced with an America completely controlled by the fascist beast of the Trilateral Commission whose ultimate, short-term commitment is nuclear war.

We would therefore advise our untutored friends in the Soviet press to speedily abandon Georgii Arbatov's "analysis" of the alleged war danger represented by the mythological "military-industrial complex" and to

realize that a technologically progressing America would be their nation's best partner in peace. Otherwise, it is high time that we demand a decent level of sophistication in Soviet news media. Without such

sophistication, our journalistic colleagues from the socialist camp will remain the incorrigible suckers of imperialist psywar games.

— Criton Zoakos

Pravda Says No To Carter's SALT Proposals: That's Final

"I've been somewhat concerned lately," said Jimmy Carter at a press conference in Washington, "that (Soviet leaders) have decided to go public as much as they have." This was Carter's reaction to the publication April 14 of an extraordinary 5,000 word editorial in *Pravda*, excerpted below, exposing in detail his policy on strategic arms limitation (SALT). The Soviet government's rejection of the proposals put forward by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Moscow last month was final, said *Pravda*, and furthermore the Administration's package was never intended for serious discussion. The whole charade about a negotiating process, *Pravda* charged, was a pretext for accusing Moscow of "intransigence."

Carter's "deep cuts" proposal would have reduced Soviet nuclear weapons arsenals by half while leaving U.S. stockpiles virtually untouched, and would have forced a halt to the Soviet R and D programs which are far advanced of those in the U.S. Carter's "fall-back" proposal was to proceed with the 1974 arms limitation agreement signed in Vladivostok, but omitting the U.S. cruise missile and the Soviet "Backfire" bomber. The Soviet Union has long maintained that this represents a breach of the Vladivostok accord by the U.S., and the *Pravda* editorial for the first time explained why: the Ford Administration had secretly agreed to include bombers carrying cruise missiles with ranges over 360 miles, as equivalent to a vehicle with multiple warheads. Carter's crew simply threw this agreement out the window.

Pravda rejected both of Carter's "packages" out of hand, just as Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had done in his Moscow press conference following the collapse of the talks with Vance.

Carter's response? He told reporters after his press conference that the Soviets have rejected the "deep cuts" proposal because they "prefer to take our second option." Carter dismissed Soviet statements to the contrary, saying primly that "it's very encouraging to know that now Mr. Brezhnev and his other leaders, through *Pravda*, are explaining the Soviet position to the people of Russia."

The strategy the Carter Administration has now adopted may be an even bigger miscalculation than its original expectation that the Soviets would agree to bargain with Vance in March. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski frankly told reporters April 13 that U.S. policy is now to persuade the Soviets to "comment on" the U.S. proposals, thereby to restart the "bargaining process." After *Pravda* did "comment" in no uncertain terms, some Administration officials

crowded: you see! We got them to do it! "*Pravda* is discussing our proposals in a way," said one specialist interviewed by the *Washington Post* "despite the Soviet contention that they do not warrant discussion."

This behavior from White House circles can hardly have a reassuring effect on Warsaw Pact leaders. In a speech given during Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov's recent visit to Berlin, East German Defense Minister Hoffman warned that the alliance of the fraternal armies of the socialist countries makes for a fighting force which is invincible and superior to the "imperialist aggressors." The danger comes from "the reactionary circles of international finance capital (i.e. Carter's Wall Street backers, not the "military-industrial complex" as Rockefeller's agent in Moscow Georgii Arbatov would say), and their policy of economic and military pressure on the socialist countries combined with psychological warfare.

'The Limitation Of Strategic Weapons— A Problem Which Can And Must Be Solved'

The following are excerpts from the editorial of the April 14 issue of Pravda.

... The essence of the position of the Soviet Union, and the principled evaluation of the proposals which the American side put forward in these negotiations, was outlined at a press conference which A.A. Gromyko held in the name of the Soviet leadership on March 31. It was underlined that the principles of equality and identical security of the sides must be consistently embodied in a new agreement, and that limits must be established which effectively curb the strategic arms race, and at the same time do not give unilateral advantages to anyone. The Soviet Union will never waive its legitimate interests and sign an agreement which damages its security

The Soviet Union never has and does not now consider the limitations established at Vladivostok as a final stage in the efforts of the countries on the path of curbing the nuclear race and lessening the war danger. It is known that both sides have already agreed that after the conclusion of the new agreement, they will continue negotiations on further steps in the field of strategic armament limitation and reduction. And the Soviet Union is true to its word. In his speech in Tula, L.I. Brezhnev underlined that the USSR "is prepared to go further in the questions