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Soviet Union

23 Sep 68
No 186
Vol III

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DIFFICULTIES SLOW CZECH NORMALIZATION PROCESS

Moscow TASS International Service in English 0920 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--Soviet newspapers continue covering the situation in Czechoslovakia. PRAVDA's special correspondents in Prague, E. Grigoryev and V. Zhuravskiy say that "things are becoming calmer in Czechoslovakia but there is still internal tension on the ideological front. Quite a few serious problems have arisen in the course of political normalization in the country."

At present the problems of strengthening the unity of the party and the people are discussed in speeches by leaders, at plenary meeting of regional and district committees, at meetings of local party organizations, and in the press. Indeed, these problems are of urgent importance today because the reactionary forces, which earlier did not meet any due rebuff from the party and its ideological agencies, widely used mass media for an offensive on the ideological foundations of the Communist Party and attacks on the basic principles of socialist construction and Czechoslovakia's internationalist ties with fraternal socialist countries. Their accent was on fanning nationalistic passions and encouraging chauvinist views. These hostile forces have not ceased their harmful activities to this day. "The processes of political and ideological differentiation in the attitude to socialist internationalism and the current problems of the theory and practice of socialist construction are going on in the country."

It is common knowledge that the slogan of the "unity" of the people was adopted and actively used by the Czechoslovak antisocialist forces which interpreted it in a petit-bourgeois, nationalist, and anti-Soviet way. Today, too, these forces are clinging to this slogan and their trump card, poisoning the minds of many people and exploiting this slogan in attempts at overt and covert sabotage of the Moscow agreements, the article says. LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, organ of the Czechoslovak People's Party, speaking of the unity of the people, interprets this question from a nonclass position, describing bourgeois-type militant nationalism as the "main weapon of the nation." Such views are also advocated by certain press organs of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and trade unions.

"Nationalistic notes lauding the power of unity which was allegedly manifested in the August events are to be clearly heard in the appeal to the population of the East Czech region issued by a plenary meeting of the regional committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. This document puts forward, in circumvention of Marxist-Leninist, provisions concerning the ideological and class foundations of national unity, a thesis on the need of orienting ourselves on only what unites and not what divides us and maintains that the correctness of such an approach was demonstrated under the extraordinary circumstances of the past days. Needless to say, such statements are as far from Marxism as earth is from the sky," the article says.

The correspondents then write: The party's mass media, while calling for unity, often gloss over the principled provisions on the Marxist-Leninist foundation of the unity of the party and socialist society. Such an approach does not add to a better understanding by the people of the real content of the unity of the party and people and does not give any answer to the question on the need to fight those reactionary forces which called for routing the Communist Party, for a return to the capitalist order in the country, and undermining fraternal relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

It is hard, of course, to clear away quickly the rubble left by the actions of antisocialist and nationalist forces; political and ideological struggle calls for special vigilance and a class-party approach. Many communists are fully aware of the need for further mobilization of all politically conscious, truly socialist forces for a decisive ideological onslaught from Marxist-Leninist positions on ideas and views hostile to socialism and to educate the mass of the people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. This is one of the essential conditions for successfully strengthening and developing socialism in Czechoslovakia.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Sbignev, RED STAR special correspondent, reports from Czechoslovakia: "As shown by experience the anti-socialist forces have not laid down their arms. They are maneuvering and mask themselves like wolves in sheep's clothing. They are not averse to using any means--gunshots in the dark, foul insults, and vicious attempts--to divide us, comrades in arms, and rock our friendship. Therefore, yesterday's Capel worker, Omsk student, Warsaw steelworker, Bulgarian wine grower, and Dresden machine builder, clad in army uniforms, not only have to be just soldiers but also politicians, diplomats, and propagandists. They counter slander with the socialist truth and hysterical attacks with revolutionary restraint.

"The soldiers of the allied army are strong because they have the truth behind them. They believe that the forces of progress will prevail over darkness. A guarantee of this are the soldiers of the great socialist community, who came to the banks of the Vltava at a moment of trial in order to bar the way to the antipopular forces and defend socialist gains.

CZECHS MUST BREAK IDEOLOGICALLY WITH REACTION

Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1630 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Geliy Shakhov commentary]

[Text] A month has gone by since the Soviet Union and other allied countries went to aid the Czechoslovak workers in their struggle against the forces of reaction and counterrevolution. On that day the internal counterrevolution was isolated from its foreign Western allies and lost any chance in the struggle for power.

Looking back, it can be said with full justification that it was precisely on 21 August that the process of normalization was begun and that bases of vital importance were created for the consolidation of socialism in Czechoslovakia. Party and state bodies have made many efforts to achieve normalization: Antisocialist clubs (fare now considered illegal), steps were taken to prevent the use of mass information media against the people, and some of the most odious enemies of socialism were removed from power.

But, despite everything, we are forced to say that the normalization process is still moving slowly and is still meeting numerous difficulties. The counterrevolution does not dare to act openly now. Its agents now operate clandestinely and continue their subversive actions. They terrorize the people, intimidate political leaders, make slanderous statements, and carry out antisocialist agitation.

Under these conditions, an ideological break with the counterrevolution is particularly necessary. Demagogy which says that the nation is consolidated must not be used as a basis for granting amnesty to the counterrevolution. The consolidation must not take place in a vacuum but on the basis of socialism. In referring to the principles of consolidation, Vladimir Lenin stressed the need for an ideological rupture that must precede unification. Our correspondent said he spent the last 10 days of August in Czechoslovakia and saw with his own eyes some people who are now praising socialism at that time hypocritically and in disguise mocked socialist ideas and sought to discredit the past of the communist party. These people wanted to endanger the whole past of the Communist Party and to portray the socialist gains of Czechoslovakia as a tragic error. It was these very people who covered the whole city of Prague with the word "neutrality." They do not hide what this neutrality signifies. They put forward this slogan elsewhere as well.

In these people's view, neutrality should mean leaving the socialist community, resistance to the building of socialism, and a strict alliance with the imperialist West. These people have not yet given up their plans and their plots. They are extending their old line under another guise, trying to take a dominant position in the political life of the country. Now here, now there, antisocialist leaflets of different types are again being seen and circulated.

Thus the struggle continues, and it is a sharp struggle and one of principles, and it cannot end by means of a compromise at the cost of concessions by socialism. At the same time, the development of events over the past weeks shows that the forces which are defending socialism against the attacks of the counterrevolution are becoming more active. The truth opens the way to the intelligence of the people by destroying the instrument of lies and slander. The people are analyzing the true facts, drawing conclusions from them, and are acquiring an ever clearer awareness of their great responsibilities for the fate of their fatherland and the defense of socialist gains.

This was manifested in the first place in the decision of the communists, the working class, and of all workers to contribute actively to the process of normalizing the situation in the country on the basis of socialism, Marxist-Leninist ideology, and on the basis of unity with the countries of the socialist community and struggle against the maneuvers of imperialist circles.

On leaving Prague, I saw on the road leading to the airport a placard on which was written "Our path is the path of socialism; our family is the socialist community." There is no doubt that these words express the main desires of all Czechoslovak people with regard to the task and major aims of the normalization process now going on.

SIK'S DEFENDERS CONTRADICT MOSCOW AGREEMENTS

Moscow in French to Europe 2100 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] IZVESTIYA today publishes an article entitled "A Distorted Mirror" dealing with the ideas of Czechoslovak economist Ota Sik and his followers:

The ideas of these people boiled down to one thing: The market and competition; relationship between goods and money must play the decisive role in organizing and regulating economic processes. They perceived the key to a new model socialism. Their statements leave no shadow of a doubt.

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Some of the authors of this model proposed to throw overboard the radical principles of socialist economy such as democratic centralism, state planning, and socialist emulation. They placed centralism on an equal footing with bureaucratism and on this basis rejected democratic centralism. They complained that the economy had the market as a base and denied planned direction. But the social ownership and means of production require organized and planned management of the economy on the scale of the entire country.

At first sight this seems attractive to give personnel of an enterprise the right to manage production by itself. In fact such a concept would mean a loss of the advantages given by socialism. By managing enterprises in an isolated way, workers would abandon the management of social production as an entity. Instead of having a planned socialist economy, we would have an archaic system of separate and self-managed cooperatives which would surely fall under the power of the market element.

We have seen this already in Yugoslavia's experience where the management principles proposed by Ota Sik and his followers from Czechoslovakia have long been operative. The granting to Yugoslav enterprises of freedom in distribution of profits, of wide autonomy in production and trade has led to a disproportionate development of various branches, to a disproportion between the growth of labor productivity and the increase in the real wages of workers and employees, to a stagnation and slowing down in the rate of economic development in many branches of the national economy, to unemployment, and to a rise in the cost of living.

Social contradictions deepen. In fact the model preached by the Czech revisionists is not new. This model has already shown in practice that it brings no benefit to socialism but only harm.

In this connection we cannot but be amazed by the attempts of certain Czechoslovak economists to come to the defense of Sik and of his revisionist ideas. Such an attempt was notably made by a group of Czechoslovak economists in the RUDE PRAVO of 16 September. They tried to convince the reader that Sik played an important role in working out the new system of planning and economic management which is being implemented today in Czechoslovakia, and that the publication on 5 September in the Soviet press of the TASS communique concerning Ota Sik's resignation was a violation of the rule of noninterference in the methods of planning and management of the Czechoslovak national socialist economy--a rule formulated in the letter of the five parties of the socialist countries sent to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Naturally the new system of planning and management of the economy at present being implemented in Czechoslovakia was carefully prepared by the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and by the republic's government, and was approved by the 13th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Its implementation will, without doubt, have a favorable effect on the development of the country's national economy. This new system of economic management, however, took shape largely in the course of the struggle against Ota Sik's rightwing opportunist ideas which are utterly divorced from actual life.

The authors of the [RUDE PRAVO] article also assert without any foundations that the criticism of Sik's revisionist economic ideas constituted interference in the methods of planning and management of the Czechoslovak national economy. To defend the radical principles of Marxism-Leninism and to criticize mistaken views is the duty of every communist and has nothing to do with interference in the methods of economic planning and management.

The statement made by the group of Czechoslovak economists is in flagrant contradiction to the Moscow agreement and cannot but harm its implementation since among the signatories of this statement we can see a number of highly-placed personalities.

The paper then notes that rightwing revisionist elements in Czechoslovakia have adopted the ideas of anticommunist propaganda according to which socialism sacrifices the needs of people to the future. Their model--so they claim--would overcome these shortcomings and insure a rapid rise in the standard of living. Nobody doubts the legitimate desire of Czechoslovak workers to raise steadily and as quickly as possible the level of their material prosperity. But only political demagogues can literally put on the first plane the concern for consumer goods, being careful to gloss over the fact that for that purpose one must first of all develop production. Sik's tendency to make himself popular by advocating the primacy of consumption has already led to the fact that wages in the Czechoslovak socialist republic exceed by nearly twice the increase in labor productivity.

IZVESTIYA notes that in trying to convince people of the superiority of the capitalist way of life by quoting data on average wages, they were consciously denying the most important concepts of the socialist way of life. Must one disregard the fact that socialism has given people security about tomorrow, that people are not haunted by the specter of unemployment, that people are assured of material benefits in their old age?

All recognize that the setting up of a system of social funds of consumption is an outstanding achievement of the socialist system and is directly linked to the introduction of the socialist way of life. The superiority of socialism over capitalism is proved by the struggle in all spheres of social life, in the economy, in politics, and in culture--and this in spite of the fact that capitalism has an experience of many centuries while socialism is still young and has to surmount the active opposition of all reactionary forces and cannot follow trails blazed by history.

The measures adopted by the communist parties of the fraternal countries in order to better use productive forces will enable the socialist system to reveal even more fully its advantages to further strengthen its positions in economic competition with capitalism.

CZECH PERIODICALS TRY TO MISLEAD LOYAL YOUTH

Moscow TASS International Service in English 0701 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--PRAVDA correspondent A. Murzin reports from Bratislava: "No matter how sharp the disputes may be flaring up these days, how far the points of view may differ from each other, the Czechoslovak young people, when it comes to the core, when it comes to the threat of capitalism being restored, resolutely declare: 'No, we do not want it and will not allow it to happen.'"

Now, the correspondent points out, young patriots are working hard to make a contribution with their labor to the normalization of the situation. Young people are very helpful in maintaining the unimpeded operation of factories, transport, and communications. Some of them work overtime and many others on Saturday, a day off. Hundreds of youth detachments have gone to the countryside to help with harvesting.

The misgivings and misunderstandings that the Soviet officers and men were at first met with on the part of many young people deceived by the lying propaganda of anti-socialist forces are now on the wane. Murzin notes that "at the local level, especially in the villages, boys and girls are more and more ready to have meetings with Soviet officers and men in a desire to assess the situation calmly and soberly."

Unfortunately, A. Murzin notes, not everyone has already correctly assessed the stream of false information that has been pouring out to the reader from the pages of a number of Czechoslovak periodicals in the past few months. Reactionaries, counting upon the young people lacking ideological education, have gone to all lengths in trying to mislead them by demagoguery and fragments [of imagination] in order to whip up nationalistic moods. When you now meet young people you become convinced that many, even [the] most sincere of them, sometimes fail to show that they have a more or less sound grasp of the principles of socialism.

"The Central Committee of the Slovak Union of Youth," A. Murzin concludes, "is now urging the youth to pay heed to the voice of reason and thus contribute to the normalization of the situation. Yes, it is necessary to pay heed to this voice. It is also necessary to realize how much is still to be done to weed out the seeds of the stinging nettles of lying propaganda sown by antisocialist forces."

SOVIET BOOK LINKS CZECH SUBVERSION WITH WEST

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Commentary: "Facts and Documents--Testimony of the Press and Activists"]

[Text] We have not yet learned the precise codename for the operation undertaken by the imperialist forces against socialism in Czechoslovakia. (Facts) have not yet been brought to light on the exploitation of previously prepared underground radio stations, printing presses, and stores of arms. This is stated in a book we have received prepared by a group of Soviet journalists under the title "Events in Czechoslovakia." The compilers of this book had much convincing and indisputable documentary proof at their disposal.

It includes program statements by the leaders and ideologists of the international anti-socialist forces, who for many months were poisoning the minds of the Czechoslovak people with slander and insinuations. It includes reports of revanchist rallies beyond the Czechoslovak frontier in West Germany and Austria, which have recently become more frequent. It includes analyses by specialists of various kinds in problems of socialism and communism which have filled the U.S., British, French, and other bourgeois press. It includes leaflets and underground newspapers, circulated as though by the same hand practically in the very first hour after the allied troops crossed the frontiers of Czechoslovakia. It includes sensational admissions and publications by certain irresponsible officials in Czechoslovakia, who, like General Prehlik, in their anti-socialist ardor did not stop before betraying such information to the enemy, secret information regarding the defense of Warsaw Pact members.

After perusing this book, even a reader who is not acquainted with the events in detail will see that facts which at first appear to be scattered and unconnected are really links in the same chain.

That which in January this year was understood by the communists of Czechoslovakia, its working class, and all working people as work to improve state and party life served as the signal to officials of many antisocialist (clubs) for an attack on the very foundations of socialism. That which the communists of Czechoslovakia, its working class, and all working people regarded as immutable as life itself and the dearest of all values--their friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and all socialist countries--was, for the petty little proprietors and lovers of the old bourgeois ways who had crawled out of their holes, an obstacle to the achievement of their cherished aims, an obstacle which they intended to blow (sky high).

More and more people in the world understand that the antisocialist schemes in Czechoslovakia could not benefit its workers and peasants, its working intelligentsia, who had contributed so much effort and talent in 20 years of socialist creative work. More and more people in the world understand that the schemes of the enemies of socialism in Czechoslovakia were profitable for those who wanted to turn back the wheel of history and impose their old masters on the workers and peasants of Czechoslovakia.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL LAUDS WARSAW PACT TROOPS

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1802 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--"Armies of the countries of the socialist community, united in the Warsaw Pact organization, show the great strength of brotherhood in arms," IZVESTIYA writes editorially today. "When the fraternal people of Czechoslovakia were in danger, when the enemies of socialism, revisionists, external and internal counter-revolutionary forces threatened the socialist gains and independence of the Czechoslovak people, the class brothers, soldiers of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and the Soviet Union came to its assistance," the paper writes.

"They came to Czechoslovakia to defend the Czechoslovak soil where fighters against the Hitlerite oppressors--Czechs, Slovaks and Soviet people--shed their blood, to defend the country against those who would like to push it decades back, to open it to imperialists, and to leave its people open to exploitation."

The paper writes that enemies of socialism now try in every way to slander the troops of the five socialist countries that are defending the socialist gains of the peoples of Czechoslovakia. But lies and slander cannot go far, IZVESTIYA writes. It is not surprising that Western propaganda more and more often has to admit now the high moral fiber, courage, and restraint of the soldiers of the socialist states who are now in Czechoslovakia. The provocative schemes of the counterrevolutionary forces have failed. Thus, life refuted their vicious and absurd allegations about occupation of Czechoslovakia. "It is not occupiers flouting the dignity of other peoples that came to Czechoslovakia, but friends, defending the freedom, independence, and the socialist state of Czechs and Slovaks and extending to them the hand of fraternal assistance."

"In the complex international situation, our soldiers bar the road to those who would like to plunge the entire planet into the abyss of a world conflict again," the article concludes.

BOSS DEFIES UN CHARTER IN REVANCHIST COURSE

Text of Volodin in IZVESTIYA

Moscow IZVESTIYA 20 Sep 68 L

[L. Volodin international commentary: "Apropos the Revanchists"]

[Text] The Bonn leaders continue to exacerbate the atmosphere of hysteria and tension in European affairs. Having failed with plans for undermining socialism in Czechoslovakia, the Bonn strategists have now decided to strike other bells. The method chosen was neither new nor simple: To shout that the German Federal Republic is not fighting, as they say, for a revision of boundaries, and that Bonn is not trumpeting about revanche, but on the contrary, that a threat allegedly hung over West Germany.

So that such affirmations would not prove completely absurd, those in Bonn chose an "argumentation" appropriate for this purpose in the form of an attack on Articles 53 and 107 of the UN Charter. The sense of these articles is precise and clear: They envisage actions against a renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any state which, during the time of World War II, was an enemy of the states which had signed the UN Charter. Hysterical cries are being heard that these articles threaten the German Federal Republic with nothing more or less than "armed invasion." As APT expressed it, the German Federal Republic Government appealed to Washington and London with a demand to give it "assurances relative to the invalidity of these articles."

The answers came. And they came at once from three capitals: Washington, London, and Paris. The three allies of the German Federal Republic in the North Atlantic treaty, it is true, did not risk going as far in their declarations as Bonn demanded. However, in a veiled form they assured the German Federal Republic that the "articles about hostile states are inapplicable in the given case," as it says in the British Foreign Ministry's statement. Obviously the United States and also Britain and France do not mind going as far as an arbitrary interpretation of the UN Charter for the sole purpose of soothing the Bonn leaders, who are clearly disappointed by the fact that all their counterrevolutionary efforts in Czechoslovakia failed. The moment chosen for publicizing these declarations was exactly when the West German militarists, having lost all sense of proportion, are endeavoring with all their strength to set in motion the flywheel of NATO military preparations, to raise even higher their own role in this bloc, and to sharpen even more strongly its aggressive orientation against the socialist countries.

Bonn has for a long time been undermining the clauses of the Potsdam and other agreements directed against the forces of revanche and militarism. The Federal Republic ruling circles are seeking for this same purpose concessions and the "understanding" of its Western allies. And as the declarations made in Washington, London, and Paris show, the Western powers are trailing along behind the Bonn politicians.

The Soviet Union stands guard resolutely and unswervingly over the clauses of the UN Charter and the Potsdam agreements, concluded in the interests of universal peace and international security. The clauses of the UN Charter, it was stated in the aide-memoire of the Soviet Government to the Federal Republic Government of 5 July 1968 concerning the compulsory measures "in the event of a renewal of aggressive policy," fully retain their meaning in regard to the German Federal Republic

This firm position of the USSR extends in equal measure also to the Federal Republic's encroachments on West Berlin. West Berlin did not belong, does not belong, and will not belong to the German Federal Republic. This must be kept in mind both in the Rhine capital and in the other Western capitals.

The subterfuges directed at showing indulgence to the revanchists cannot change the precise and clear causes of international agreements and documents. Such attempts have nothing in common with the tasks of strengthening peace and are inevitably doomed to failure. And to interpret the UN Charter, in particular, in a manner suiting the Bonn revanchists means to oppose the will of the peoples and to ignore the results of World War II and the present situation in the world.

Agitation Within NATO

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1806 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--After the adventurist plans with regard to Czechoslovakia failed, the ruling circles of the German Federal Republic decided to move headlong to aggravation of international tensions. K. Petrov writes in IZVESTIYA today. He points out that a noisy anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign is now being waged in the German Federal Republic.

Thinking about revenge, the West German reaction tries to turn the European peoples to "cold war," the author writes. Openly and in backstage talks, Bonn insists on the revision of the military-strategic doctrines of NATO to make them more aggressive. It is pressing for an increase of military budgets of the states of the NATO bloc and for the creation of a "European nuclear force."

The author writes that if Bonn managed to make other NATO members think in this way, West German militarists and Nazis would get closer to their cherished goal--to turn NATO and the states taking part in it into a ready weapon of Bonn's revanchist policy. Then Bonn would find it easier to torpedo the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which would create the conditions for lifting from the German Federal Republic restrictions stemming from the international agreements operating now.

"Only too gullible people can suppose that the present policy of the German Federal Republic, the recent calls of Chancellor Kiessinger to change the status quo in Europe, and the calls to place NATO above the UN Charter touch upon the interests of socialist countries alone," the article says.

"Those who can soberly appraise the present-day international situation, those who wish to foresee tomorrow must admit that these plans touch upon the interests of peace and security in the whole of Europe."

"It is long past time for West German leaders to change their ways, to wake up to reality, and not to think in terms of yesterday but to look soberly into the future. If Bonn leaders wish to prove by deeds their statements about striving for peace and European detente, they must put an end to subversive activity against the socialist countries and to attempts to violate their safety and to interfere in their internal affairs and the relations among them," the author writes.

Thumbs Down on Nuclear Treaty

Moscow in English to the United Kingdom 2000 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Viktor Glasunov commentary]

[Text] The rulers of West Germany never have liked the idea of a treaty to forbid the

The government in Bonn has not in the least been bothered by the fact that the overwhelming majority of countries consider a nonproletarian treaty essential. Those countries see no threat to their sovereignty in it. On the contrary, they see the treaty as a strong guarantee of security both for themselves and for universal peace. Some 80 countries have already signed it.

While supporting the treaty verbally the West German leaders have advised against signing it too soon. Now the parliamentary group of the party in power has called on the government not to sign it. It has never formulated its position so frankly. The pretext for its frankness is Czechoslovakia, but it took some contortions to link these two questions. Actually, the West German stand on nonproletarian is part of its general conception of foreign affairs. West German Minister Dr Strauss has explained that nothing but resolute initiatives can free West Germany from the restrictions of the status quo. What that means is to take land belonging to Germany's neighbors.

There are two strategic ways of doing it. First, political and ideological subversion to break up the socialist community from within and to get revenge by [word indistinct] means for losing World War II; and, second, to get revenge by armed force. The first strategy misfired when the socialist countries took action in Czechoslovakia. Now the emphasis seems to be on a hot war--not a conventional war, either. General Moll, chief inspector of the ground forces, advises preparing for limited wars in Europe, wars that could lead to a selective use of atomic field weapons. That is why West Germany opposes the treaty forbidding the spread of nuclear weapons. They use the pretext of Czechoslovakia to oppose the treaty openly.

Bonn has gone so far as to attack the UN Charter, in particular Articles 53 and 107. Under these articles preventive action is to be undertaken against any country resuming aggression which during World War II was an enemy of the countries signing the UN Charter. This explicitly refers to West Germany, the successor to the German Reich. Why should West Germany object to those articles unless it wants its hands free to commit aggression? The article of the charter on measures of compulsion in case any country resumes aggression are valid. West Germany will also have to take into account the determination of the United Nations to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

[Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World at 1600 GMT on 20 September adds the following passage at the end of the commentary: "World Peace and security is in the interest of all. All measures will be taken to defend them. Everything will be done to restrain anyone who dares to challenge the will of people for peace and security."]

BONN ENDS BUNDESWEHR'S BLACK LION EXERCISES

Moscow TASS International Service in English 0903 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] Bonn--Bundeswehr exercises codenamed Black Lion that have been held in Bavaria and Baden-Wurtemberg ended last night. Besides motorized units of the West German Army and various standby units, American and French troops stationed in the German Federal Republic took part in the exercises. TASS commentator Anatoly Tyupayev writes:

Military exercises are nothing unusual for West Germany. At the end of August Grey Beaver exercises were held in Lower Saxony, the land that borders on the GDR. Almost simultaneously, maneuvers of Bundeswehr units and troops of the so-called territorial defense were held in Rhineland-Palatinate. The troops of the territorial defense have already become a kind of second army for Bonn. It is not subordinated to NATO, but follows the orders of Bonn generals.

But the military and political show of strength, the Black Lion exercises, hold a particularly important place in the plans of the Bundeswehr command. By their scale, they can be compared only to the NATO exercise Panther's Leap which was held in January of 1967. And if the number of troops that took part in the Black Lion exercises was somewhat less, the amount of military machinery used in the recent exercises was half as great again as in last year's maneuvers.

In recent days endless columns of tanks and armored personnel carriers rumbled along the roads and field between Munich and Stuttgart. Infantry and artillery troops concentrated there. The air was split by the noise of many planes and helicopters. The official aim of the Black Lion exercises was "to quickly move large motorized and airborne units over large spaces in interaction with air forces."

On the eve of the maneuvers the Bundeswehr command once again tried to represent them as "purely defensive exercises," having nothing to do with "any political aspects." But in reality it was a major military provocation ever staged in those areas of the German Federal Republic [sentence as received]. The press also pointed out that the maneuvers were thoroughly coordinated with the "supreme NATO staffs."

As is known, originally the maneuvers--Black Lion--were to be held on the territory directly adjacent to the Czechoslovak border. Later, the area of maneuvers was somewhat changed. But this in no way reduced the threat to the cause of peace from this giant militaristic spectacle, in which 42,000 men and officers, 1,600 tanks, 14,600 armored vehicles and cars as well as squadrons of the "Sud" group of combat planes took part.

The facts prove that during the maneuvers the military plans worked out by the Bundeswehr command with the participation of NATO staffs were checked out "in practice." Therefore the verbal camouflage which is now used by generals and Bonn politicians about the defensive purposes of the exercises deceive noone. It is clear that Black Lion was undertaken with the sole purpose of once more checking on the Bundeswehr's readiness as an instrument of military ventures.

"The Black Lion maneuvers served the realization of Bonn's new "strategic concept," which, along with the use of atomic weapons, also envisages the rapid rearmament of the West German Army with the new types of tanks and other combat vehicles and supersonic planes and rockets capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

The exercises took place at the moment when the failure of West German imperialist plans against Socialist Czechoslovakia have been fully revealed. At the same time the nature of the maneuvers and their place once again confirmed that Bonn's politicians had not abandoned their provocative actions spearheaded against the socialist states of Europe.

Black Lion, one of the major military demonstrations in the German Federal Republic's history, cannot but cause serious concern among the public of the Western countries who are watching with increasing alarm the growth of the military might of the Bundeswehr, the successor to the aggressive Nazi Wehrmacht.

In the light of all these facts, the dangerous character of the policy of the German Federal Republic ruling circles is becoming increasingly clear. While professing their love for peace they continue to actively make their militarist preparations.

UN DISCUSSIONS REVEAL ISRAELI PROVOCATIONS

Jordan Representative Report

Moscow TASS International Service in English 0557 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] New York--The UN Security Council yesterday resumed the discussion on the question of the situation of the Arab population on Israeli occupied territories.

The representatives of Senegal and Pakistan, who had raised this issue in the council emphasized in their speeches the profound anxiety over reports on the living conditions of Arabs in the Israel occupied regions and sharply denounced the refusal of the Israeli Government to admit a representative of the UN Secretary General to these regions for a study of the situation.

The absurd attempts by Israel's representative, Tekoah, to whitewash the criminal actions of the occupation authorities were exposed by irrefutable instances reported to the members of the Security Council by Jordan's representative Al-Farra.

Throughout the 16 months of occupation of the Arab lands, Al-Farra said, the Israeli military has been persecuting, oppressing, and plundering the Arabs, violating the elementary principles of humanity. The occupiers have established a regime of bloody terror on the siezed territories, which is attended by numerous victims among the local population. In Jerusalem, on the east bank of the Suez Canal, and on other Arab lands, the Israeli authorities are forcibly evicting Arabs from their homes and are illegally expropriating their private property and public buildings.

Arab political prisoners are subjected to torture and torment in jails set up by the occupation authorities. In defiance of the rules of international law, Arab prisoners of war are forced to take part in military work. At the same time, the representative of Jordan emphasized, the Israeli Government obstinately ignores the UN resolutions on a political settlement in the Middle East, continues the occupation of Arab territories, and rejects any cooperation with UN representatives.

Treatment of Arab Population

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1612 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--It has been revealed in the course of the latest discussion at the UN Security Council that cease-fire violations in the Suez Canal zone were a direct result of Israel's refusal to withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab lands and its continued aggressive policy toward the Arab countries, Yu. Popov writes in IZVESTIYA today.

Implementing this policy, Israel--the author recalls--has practically paralyzed the activity of the UN Secretary General's envoy, Jarring. Because of obstacles raised by the Israeli authorities, the UN Secretary General cannot send to the Middle East now even a commission to investigate how the Israelis treat the Arab population of the occupied territories.

The article stresses that Israel wants to dictate its own peace to the neighbors. "Having swallowed pieces of foreign lands, Tel Aviv wants to digest them, relying on the support of the United States and other imperialist states."

"But Israel will not get such 'peace'" Popov writes in conclusion. "The Israeli threat will not intimidate the Arab peoples. It is only liquidation of consequences of the aggression and restoration of justice that can lead to a lessening of tensions in the Middle East and insure indispensable conditions for a stable political settlement of the situation in that part of the globe."

U.S. Responsibility Fixed

Moscow in Arabic to Algeria 1830 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Commentary: "How Does Israel Interpret the UN Resolutions?"]

[Excerpts] The Security Council met today to discuss once again the situation in the Middle East. Only 2 days ago the council concluded the debate on the recent violations of the cease-fire in the Suez Canal area and adopted a resolution in which members of the council stressed the pressing need for implementing all UN resolutions which call, among other things, for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab occupied territory.

Syrian Premier Dr Yusuf Zuayyin and Jordanian King Husayn, in their recent statements, pointed out that the United States is the one responsible for the crisis in the Middle East. President Jamal Abd an-Nasir has said more than once that the United States is hostile to the Arabs and supports Israel. One thing which frightens the U.S. leaders is the Arabs' friendship with the Soviet Union, which is increasing in strength. Washington knows that this friendship is a powerful factor in deterring the imperialist ambitions and [words indistinct]. The leaders of most Arab countries have pointed out more than once that the friendship and assistance of the Soviet Union contribute toward consolidating the Arab states' strength, economically and militarily, in the face of increasing Israeli provocations.

Together with assisting Israel, the imperialist circles of the West directed their attention to driving a wedge between the Soviet Union and the Arab countries. They clearly wanted to undermine the friendship between the Soviet Union and the Arab states and thus to weaken the anti-imperialist front. From one voice in the chorus chanting this line comes the statement of the King of Saudi Arabia who said that all big powers were responsible, to varying degrees, for the present situation in the Arab East. It is quite obvious that this statement can only refer to the interests of the imperialists and in the first place the Americans.

The history of the Arabs' struggle for independence and progressive advancement and against the attempts of the imperialists to impose their domination shows us that friendship with the Soviet Union has always been a guaranteed element in their struggle for their national interests, and no imperialist intrigue can ever harm the good name of Soviet-Arab friendship.

Increased Aggressiveness

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0720 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Farid Seyful-Mulyukov commentary: "The Unextinguished Volcano"]

[Text] In political circles in the Arab world a certain anxiety reigns over the future development of events in the Near East. This anxiety has good cause: Israeli extremists are not only not carrying out the UN resolution on the cease-fire, but are conducting themselves in a provocatively aggressive manner.

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They are in turn probing the strength of Arab defense positions on the east bank of the Jordan River, in the region of the Suez Canal controlled by Egyptian forces, and in the Syrian Golan Heights. The brasshats of Tel Aviv are unashamedly firing on the Arab countries' territories and are arranging barefaced provocations in lacerated Jerusalem, Gaza, and other towns seized by the Israeli Army.

Israeli aggressiveness has recently taken on a particularly threatening character. The Security Council discussion on new armed attacks by Israeli troops on Arab territories ended a few days ago. During the discussions it became even clearer that the Tel Aviv ruling circles continue to oppose political regularization in the Near East. They are forcing a sharpening of the tense situation.

Following a whole series of provocations against Jordan, the Israeli militarists have now increased their aggressiveness in the Suez Canal Zone. Twice this month, on 3 and 8 September, Israeli artillery massively bombarded major populated centers on the west bank of the Suez Canal. The consequences of these aggressive acts are frightful: about 100 buildings damaged in Suez as a result of the bombardment of 8 September. Hanid Mahmud, the governor of Suez, stated at a press conference. Among them were schools, hospitals, [words indistinct], a telephone exchange, government offices and dwellings. The Israeli brasshats know very well that there are no major military targets in Suez. Nonetheless, they continue to inflict barbarous blows on purely civilian installations.

They are causing similar destruction in other Egyptian towns on the west bank of the Suez Canal. In the town of Ismailia, as a result of Israeli artillery bombardment, 150 buildings were seriously damaged, among them the headquarters of the UN observers, the Suez Canal administrative building, a water mill, a number of establishments, and once again, dwellings. Is it any more than an attempt by the aggressors by means of open genocide to scare the Arab countries, to force them into capitulation?

Following all these criminal acts, the Israeli leaders are not ashamed to talk of Tel Aviv's efforts to defend its rights. Prime Minister Eshkol recently went so far as to say that Israel is being forced to wage a war of liberation which commenced in 1948 and is going through various stages. Three times in the course of the last 20 years Israeli warlords have committed aggression against the Arab countries, rounding off their territory. Three times the ruling circles of Tel Aviv, spurred on by imperialistic circles in the West, have subjected the Near East to bloody wars.

It is these historical facts and events familiar to all which gained Israel the notoriety of an aggressor, in what Levi Eshkol cynically calls a war of liberation. This permanent war being waged in the near East by the Tel Aviv extremists has a completely different purpose: Its aim is, by ignoring historically determined national borders in the Near East and proceeding in opposition to the revolutionary movement of its peoples, basically to alter the balance of power in the region, to establish reactionary and imperialistic orders here, and within a more narrow concept to expand Israel's territory at the expense of neighboring Arab states pursuing an anti-imperialist policy.

In June 1967, the Israeli politicians and their Western guardians were unable to reach the final aims during the 6-day war. The imperialist strategists evidently now consider that an opportune moment has come for revenge.

The situation in the Near East cannot be considered apart from the general international situation. It is well known that such perfidious plans were developed by the forces of imperialism in the case of socialist Czechoslovakia, which they attempted to tear away from the socialist community and by so doing attempted to alter the balance of power in Europe. A shattering blow was dealt to these plans. Under the circumstances the imperialist circles of the West decided, under the umbrella of anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda, to concentrate their attention on the Near East.

Recently in Washington and other Western capitals, reckless calls have come from the lips of very responsible statesmen to increase Israel's military strength and to set it off against the Arab countries. It is precisely thus that world opinion has evaluated the recent statements by the U.S. presidential candidates, Nixon and Humphrey, who came out in support of the aggressive course of Israel. The matter is not confined to mere words of sympathy which are accorded Israeli extremists by certain circles across the ocean; the United States has increased Israel's armament.

Recently in Tel Aviv there has been talk about acquiring from the United States the latest type of jet. The talk is about the American phantom, which has long been the goal of the Israeli brasshats. Washington is playing a dangerous game in the Near East in continuing to support and encourage the Tel Aviv expansionists to new attacks on the Arab countries. At present in the Arab world one cannot meet a single political figure who accords the United States any trust or sympathy. The U.S. Government cannot escape the responsibility if the opportunity is lost to establish a just and honorable settlement in the Near East, Jordan's King Husayn said recently. He noted that the American attitude could lead to a loss of all hope for a political regularization of the situation in the Near East since the United States is supporting the extremist circles in Israel.

Feeling the presence behind them of a mighty patron, the Tel Aviv politicians are recklessly playing with the fate of the world in this region. Not a day passes in which they are not firing on Jordanian territory and committing other provocations. As we have already said, a tense situation has developed in the Suez Canal area. Reports coming in from Tel Aviv lend proof to the fact that Israel has concentrated considerable forces along the whole 100 kilometer frontline of the Suez Canal. Minister of Defense Moshe Dayan and Chief of General Staff of the Israeli Army Gen Haim Bar-Lev recently completed an inspection tour of this region. The Israeli leaders came out with new threats directed at the Arab countries.

All this proves that in Tel Aviv the lessons have not been learned from the collapse of their strategic estimates. The imperialist bosses and their sides will be unable to quiet the vigilance of the Arab peoples, nor will they be able to alter the path of historic development in this region of the world. The Arab countries, waging a just struggle for their sovereign rights and for the liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression of 1967, are taking various steps to strengthen their position and (to strengthen) anti-imperialist unity.

The intrigues of imperialist circles in the Near East are meeting growing opposition from the peoples of this region. Only the fulfillment of international obligations and the implementation of the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967--which demands the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from the occupied Arab territories--can bring about a regularization of the situation in the Near East. The volcano which threatens new dangerous eruptions must be extinguished.

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS OPEN MEETING IN TASHKENT

Press Conference Preview

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1902 GMT 19 Sep 68 L

[Text] Tashkent--Representatives from 50 countries will take part in the symposium "Literature and the Present-Day World." This has been stated by Sarvar Azimov, chairman of the Soviet committee for solidarity with Afro-Asian writers, at a press conference here.

A meeting of the permanent bureau of the Afro-Asian writers movement will simultaneously be held in Tashkent. It will discuss, specifically, the procedure for awarding the "Lotus" prize, to be instituted next year, to (four progressive Asian and African writers).

Yusuf as-Sibai, secretary general of the Afro-Asian writers association, noted with gratitude the Soviet writers' contribution to the development of the solidarity movement of writers from the two continents. He stressed that this movement united prominent progressive writers. "I am sure that participants in the symposium will pay great attention to problems of the national liberation movement of people," Yusuf as-Sibai said.

Public Assembly

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] Tashkent--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin have sent greetings to those attending the symposium of Afro-Asian writers, which opens in Tashkent on Saturday. Their greetings were read aloud today at an assembly of the Tashkent public devoted to the 10th anniversary of the first Afro-Asian writers conference, which was held here.

At the assembly First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Sharaf Rashidov spoke first. This Uzbek writer was chairman of the first writers conference. He remarked that the meeting in Tashkent fulfilled its historic mission with honor, laid the cornerstone for the solidarity of Afro-Asian writers, and became a true expression of the will of peoples who rose in the great battle for their freedom and independence.

Sharaf Rashidov said that since the Tashkent conference the writers movement has grown not only in number but in quality and has become enriched with new content. A vital cause of the writers of the world, especially of the Asian and African countries, Rashidov said, has become the defense of the Vietnamese people, who are heroically fighting the American aggressors, the struggle against Israel's aggression in the Middle East, and support for the courageous patriots of various countries fighting against colonialists and racism.

In summing up the results of the past 10 years, Rashidov said that one must not forget to say that there have been substantial difficulties on the road of the writers' movement. They were created by the Chinese splittist writers, who tried to undermine the very foundation of the solidarity organization of Afro-Asian writers. Progressive writers neutralized the Maoists, Sharaf Rashidov said, and did not give them a chance to implement their splitting intrigues. Progressive writers overcame the difficulties and were able to extend their creative ties, consolidate their ranks, and rally them still more closely under the banner of solidarity.

Indian writer Gopal Halder, one of the organizers of the first conference, was greeted with applause. "Tashkent and the Soviet Union have a special role in the development of Afro-Asian solidarity," he said, "and now that the writers' movement on the two continents is growing, Tashkent is inspiring it with new force."

Fellow writers assembled at the symposium were sent greetings telegrams by the head of the Soviet writers union, Konstantin Fedin, and the Nobel prize winner Mikhail Sholokhov.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Message

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin have sent greetings to the participants in the meeting of Soviet and Afro-Asian writers that opened today in Tashkent. The greetings says:

We warmly greet the international meeting of Soviet and foreign writers who have gathered in the capital of the Uzbek SSR on the 10th anniversary of the first Tashkent conference of writers from countries of Asia and Africa. The peoples' profound interest in the creativity of progressive writers of all countries is determined by the exceptional importance of literature in the general liberation and class struggle, in raising the national consciousness of the broad masses, and in building a new life in which colonial oppression and national and racial inequality have no place.

Soviet people know and highly assess the efforts of the writers of Asia and Africa directed toward strengthening the cohesion of their peoples and their noble struggle against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its sabotage on the ideological front. In the fight with the forces of international reaction, we (shall never) weaken our energies in support of the just cause of the Vietnamese people who are fighting against the American invaders, of the Arab peoples who are seeking the liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, and of the struggle of the African patriots against the brutalities of the racist regimes.

The CPSU and Soviet Government display constant concern for the multinational family of Soviet writers, active participants in building communism in our country, and promote in every way the development of close literary relations and cooperation between Soviet writers and the writers of countries of Asia and Africa and all progressive cultural workers. In our view, an example of this militant anti-imperialist cohesion is the progressive activity of the association of writers of Afro-Asian countries, the foundation of which was laid 10 years ago at the first Tashkent conference of writers from the two continents.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

We wish your meeting successful work in the interests of the further development of world progressive literature, under the banner of the cohesion of the cultural workers of Asia and Africa in the struggle against imperialism and for the freedom and independence of peoples and for general peace.

Arab Speakers

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1818 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] Tashkent--Arab writers believe that struggle against ideology of imperialism is one of the main tasks. This was stated by Yusuf as-Sibai, secretary general of the Afro-Asian Writers Association at the international writers symposium which opened in Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, today.

Israel's aggression, Yusuf as-Sibai, said, is not limited to the military, political, and economic spheres only; it is also ideological. This is the philosophy of Zionism, which the Israeli ruling circles are trying to impose on other peoples. Arab writers should therefore expose the philosophy of aggressors, Yusuf as-Sibai stressed.

A new tendency has become manifest in the literature of the UAR in recent years. This tendency is aimed at closer ties with the life of the country, writer Mursi Said ad-Din said. He pointed out that representatives of that school believe that poetry without social content is not good poetry. This stand of the Arab writers was supported by many speakers at the symposium.

The Arabs are being given a heartfelt welcome by Tashkent residents. Wherever (the Arabs) go they are presented with flowers (and) people shake hands with them. Newspapers of the Uzbek capital often carry stories and poems by Arab writers.

IRAQI MILITARY DELEGATION VISITING IN USSR

22 September Arrival

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1859 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--An Iraqi military delegation, headed by Ibrahim Faysal al-Ansari, the chief of the General Staff of the Iraqi Army, arrived in Moscow today. The delegation is the guest of Andrey Grechko, the USSR minister of defense. The national flags of the two countries were flying from the air terminal when they were met by Marshal Matvey Zakharov, the chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy USSR minister of defense; and by Muhsin Husayn al-Habib, Iraqi ambassador in Moscow. An honor guard was drawn up for the occasion.

The Iraqi military delegation will stay in the USSR until 2 October. Besides Moscow, they will visit Volgograd, Kiev, and Leningrad.

Meeting with Zakharov

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1021 GMT 23 Sep 68 L

[Excerpt] Moscow--The Iraqi military delegation headed by the chief of staff, Maj Gen Ibrahim al-Ansari, today called on the chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and the first deputy USSR defense minister, Marshal Matvey Zakharov.

USSR LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO MALI

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0007 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet leaders have congratulated Modibo Keita on the national holiday of the Republic of Mali, Independence Day.

In their telegram, Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Podgorny, and Aleksey Kosygin send "to the fraternal people of Mali, the Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally, and to the government of Mali best wishes for prosperity and successes in the struggle for strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the country, in the cause of developing and strengthening its national economy."

"In the present situation [words indistinct] forces of imperialism, attempting to damage the positions of socialism, progress and the national liberation movement, [words indistinct] it is more than ever necessary to strengthen the fighting alliance of socialist countries and of all anti-imperialist forces of today, the telegram states.

As before, the Soviet Union will strive to strengthen the Soviet-Mali friendship in the interest of both countries, in the name of strengthening the cause of peace, the Soviet leaders state.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES GOVERNOR OF WEST PAKISTAN

Moscow TASS International Service in English 0821 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--Chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Aleksey Kosygin today received in the Kremlin Governor of West Pakistan Muhammad Musa. Aleksey Kosygin and Muhammad Musa held a friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest, it is reported here. The governor of West Pakistan has been in the Soviet Union since Tuesday as a guest of the Soviet Government.

AP DISPATCHES BELIE TRUE VIETNAM SITUATION

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Gennadiy Vedenyapin commentary]

[Text] Today I am looking at two AP dispatches. In one of them, a correspondent from this American agency, (Fred Hoffman), analyzes the general military situation on the battlefields of South Vietnam. In the other AP report, (George Preston) gives a fairly detailed report of the last day's battles.

The two dispatches, although they were sent from the same place, Saigon, contradict each other on the main point. In his commentary, (Hoffman) tries to convince his readers that the last few weeks have proved the alleged military superiority of the American troops in South Vietnam. In reply to this, I can simply place it next to the dispatch from (George Preston) in which he enumerates the losses sustained by U.S. troops and their Saigon puppets in battles which ended only a few hours ago.

As a result of bitter fighting in the Mekong Delta, in an area 80 kilometers south of Saigon, the liberation forces put 97 enemy soldiers out of action. The patriots killed or wounded about 70 enemy officers and men during attacks on one of the Saigon fortified posts and the camp of an American infantry detachment, 32 kilometers from the South Vietnamese capital.

There is no need to finish reading the Saigon dispatch of (George Preston). I will just add that the patriotic forces' successes in South Vietnam are having a constant effect on the level of the enemy soldiers' morale, especially that of the Saigon army. As the American press itself reports, during just half a year the puppets have lost nearly 50,000 soldiers who have gone over to the side of the patriots.

[Moscow TASS International Service in English at 1059 GMT on 20 September adds: "The number of deserters from the Saigon army has grown considerably compared with last year, New York TIMES correspondent William Beecher reports. This is despite newly introduced harsher penalties. Over 50,000 soldiers deserted the Saigon army in the first 6 months of this year."]

U.S., SAIGON FORCES SUFFER SERIOUS DEFEATS

Moscow in English to Africa 1000 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Lt Col Aleksey Leontyev commentary]

[Summary] A month ago the NPLSV forces launched a new offensive on towns and other invasion forces' bases. Many important town and bases have sustained great losses. Several hundred planes or helicopters have been destroyed or damaged at enemy airfields.

Important communication lines have been cut--lines that the Americans had been using for troops movements. Several dozen American military camps have been overrun and several thousand American officers and men killed or wounded.

"The operations were strictly coordinated with simultaneous attacks on dozens of towns and bases. The American command had no time to move its forces into the threatened areas and had no idea when or where the next blow would fall."

For several months the American command has expected another attack on Saigon, and the situation there is tense.

The patriots also have launched successful attacks against key areas in South Vietnam. There has been heavy fighting in Tay Ninh. Reports from U.S. news agencies indicate that two liberation army divisions have begun attacks on the town, and American attempts to throw them back have failed. On 4 September AP reported, in effect, that under cover of automatic and mortar fire and powerful antitank rockets the Viet Cong had opened fire from three directions on a column of trucks of the U.S. 25th Division 12 miles east of Tay Ninh. Thirty-five Americans were killed or wounded. Another column, 35 miles northwest of Saigon, also was reported routed. A few days ago the patriots routed infantry companies two [miles] northeast of Tay Ninh.

"From 11 to 13 September liberation soldiers destroyed in Tay Ninh 1,700 U.S. and Saigon soldiers, 120 tanks and armored cars, and dozens of guns and mortars. Seven planes and helicopters were shot down.

"The fighting in Tay Ninh constitutes a real threat to U.S. units in the Saigon area, but the invasion forces are powerless to act under these circumstances. They are not even able to send reinforcements of any size from Saigon to Tay Ninh, for fear of weakening the defense of the South Vietnamese capital.

The offensive operations of the liberation army in other parts of the country also are causing the invasion forces a great deal of trouble. These have occurred in the Mekong Delta, in the central highlands, and the coast south of the DMZ."

The way out for the Americans is to stop bombing North Vietnam, without which the talks in Paris will continue to be fruitless.

MAOISTS CAUSE OF PKI DEFEAT IN EAST JAVA

Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0930 GMT 19 Sep 68 T

[Anonymous commentary: "Who Should Be Blamed for the New Tragedy in Indonesia?"]

[Text] Due to the adventurist activities of its leaders, the PKI encountered new tragedy this summer. The largest Indonesian communist underground organization in East Java was destroyed by government troops. Among the nearly 1,000 persons arrested and the several thousand killed or suppressed were many prominent PKI leaders. It went like this: The government troops sent spies to infiltrate the underground organization, which was lax on security, and besieged a base and a (? district) of the insurgents in a delta in Java. During July and August, government expeditionary troops annihilated the communists' blockaded bases.

Why did the Indonesian communists suffer disastrous casualties? Who is to be blamed for the new tragedy of the Indonesian people? To answer these questions it is necessary to look back on the situation in Indonesia and in the PKI after the defeat of the latter's adventurist rebellion on 30 September, 1965.

It has become apparent that the defeat in the dawn of 30 September was the result of the PKI leaders' reckless application of Chinese experience and the arbitrary Maoist instruction to launch an immediate armed uprising. Mao Tse-tung's adventurist policy had a fatal effect on the second largest Communist Party--next to the CCP--in Asia, the PKI. Indonesian reactionaries have begun attacking workers and all progressive forces in the country to eradicate the PKI. Those communists who are still alive should endeavor [words indistinct] and to educate the masses with Marxism-Leninism so that (if they can play their role) in the revolutionary organization. As a matter of fact, the reestablishment of the party should be carried out under high security. [words indistinct] all of these are basic demands for any revolutionary party. Nevertheless, none was completed.

According to Mao Tse-tung's instruction, a group of Indonesian splittists in Peking announced the formation of a new communist party of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the spring of 1967. This new Indonesian Communist Party accepted Mao Tse-tung's adventurist strategy on so-called people's war, founded a [words indistinct] party which was alien to the people, and (attempted to besiege the city from the countryside.) The strategy for immediate takeover of the regime, which did not concur with the situation in the country, was again publicized according to Mao Tse-tung's instruction. The hard road of experience of the world revolutionary movement, including Indonesia's revolution, has provided a fine lesson: To take over a regime it is necessary to stage an armed uprising in the country and unless revolutionary conditions are ripe the uprising is doomed to failure. However, Mao Tse-tung's followers did not understand the Marxist-Leninist armed uprising at all. Thousands of persons were killed because of Mao Tse-tung's frenzied thought.

As you know, Mao Tse-tung says, "Political power comes from the barrel of a gun." The nature of any revolution, including the Chinese revolution, is a very simple truth. (A regime cannot be taken down single-handedly); weapons play a decisive role in the revolution.

Incidentally, the Chinese PLA, in 1947 when it was preparing the general offensive against Chiang Kai-shek's rule, had first-rate weapons--the arms which the Japanese Kwangtung Army surrendered to the Soviet forces and which were subsequently given to the Chinese communists.

What about the weapons of the Indonesian insurgents who were ordered by the agents of the Maoist splittist clique within the PKI to rise up in struggle and take over the regime? After the destruction of this underground organization it was revealed that their arms amounted to 40 locally-manufactured, second-rate firearms.

Furthermore, we would like to point out that the quality of the weapon is not (if the cause of failure but a result). The cause of the failure of these East Japanese insurgents lies in the adventurous policy which Mao Tse-tung imposed on certain leaders in the PKI. It failed to consider the concrete nature of Indonesia, where the revolutionary tide is at a low ebb. In other words, it failed to consider the subjective and objective criteria for revolution. Thus, it led to the failure in Java this summer--another of the many defeats and isolations suffered by communist parties of certain Southeast Asian countries as a result of Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary scheme. The revolutionary movement of Asia has suffered another new lesson.

Many of those PKI leaders who were influenced by the Maoist splittist clique have drawn a conclusion from the failure in Java and are speaking openly about the cause of the failure. For instance the PKI Central Committee member and former first secretary of the PKI Java chapter (Tiyanti) maintains that the Chinese line suffered defeat because it failed to enlist the people's support. Chairman of the PKI (women's) group (Konkatiro) also stresses that the failure to gain support of the Chinese line of struggle and the reason for the defeat lies in the inapplicability of the Chinese experience in the Indonesian situation.

The Indonesian communists suffered a new lesson which grieved and enraged those throughout the world who are genuine Marxist-Leninists and who are concerned with the fate of the Indonesian and world revolutionary movements. The tragedy of East Java shows once again the consequences of Mao Tse-tung's pseudorevolutionary and adventurous thoughts.

CAMBODIANS PROTEST U.S.-SAIGON PROVOCATIONS

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1629 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] Phnom Penh--Cambodian Government notes to the U.S. Government and Saigon authorities were published here today. The notes sharply protest incessant provocations on the Cambodian borders with South Vietnam.

American-Saigon troops, the statement (as received) points out, continue shooting at Cambodian territory, and there have been repeated cases of robberies of civilians and cattle thefts when American-Saigon troops intruded into Cambodia.

U.S.-JAPAN SECURITY TREATY OPPOSITION GROWS

Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 19 Sep 68 T

[Yakovlev commentary: "Japanese People's Decisive Demands"]

[Text] The Liberal-Democratic Party, the government party, has stated that it supports automatic extension of the security treaty which will expire in 1970. The automatic extension coincides with the U.S. desire. U.S. Secretary of State Rusk recently talked with Kawashima, deputy chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party, on automatically extending the security treaty. Japanese and U.S. leaders plan to automatically extend the security treaty because they want to avoid the (demonstrations and clashes) which occurred in Japan in 1960.

Why do the Japanese people strongly oppose the security treaty? It is because this treaty has promoted Japan's militarization. It encourages the Japanese forces which at one time dragged Japan into a national tragedy. Under Article 3 of this treaty, Japan has obligated the United States to support and develop Japan's military power. The U.S. side promised to promote the development of Japan's military power. Since the security treaty was put into effect, the military power of Japanese [words indistinct] has actually become very strong; it possesses troops with the largest fighting and mobilization power among the Asian capitalist countries. It is not from the viewpoint of Japan's security that the United States is strengthening Japan's military power.

According to Article 5 of the treaty, in the event the U.S. forces launch aggressive activities from Japan and are counterattacked on the Japanese territory, Japan will automatically enter the war. In other words, Japanese self-defense forces are necessary for the U.S. side as cannonfodder. The Japanese self-defense forces are given a role of an auxiliary unit for U.S. aggression against the Asian countries.

There is another reason why the Japanese people are struggling against the security treaty. It is because the U.S. side is using Japanese territory as a base for military operations in Vietnam by taking advantage of this treaty. In accordance with Article 6 of the treaty, the United States is sending ammunition and weapons from U.S. bases to Vietnam. Units of the U.S. forces are being sent to Japan from Vietnam for recreation and reorganization.

U.S. warships, including nuclear-powered vessels, are entering Japanese ports. These warships begin military activities as soon as they leave the U.S. bases in Japan. For example, the large U.S. aircraft carrier America entered Yokosuka on 17 September. The displacement of the America is 77,000 tons, and it can carry 90 planes. This aircraft carrier remained in Yokosuka for a short time and again left for Vietnam.

Naturally, the security treaty is criticized and attacked by the Japanese people because it is against their constitution. As is known, the constitution prohibits Japan from having troops and waging a war. Because this treaty is against the constitution, people's mass movements against the security treaty are occurring in Japan.

The magazine ASAHI WEEKLY conducted a public opinion poll in Tokyo and Kagawa prefecture in (July). In Tokyo, where the influence of opposition parties is strong, 66 percent of the citizens supported Japan's neutrality.

Also in Kagawa prefecture, where many residents support the Liberal-Democratic party, 66 percent of the residents supported Japan's neutrality. This shows that the Japanese people are dissatisfied with the security treaty, Japan's militarization, and Japan's involvement in the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

These facts show that [words indistinct] any plot to (revise) the security treaty will be strongly attacked by the Japanese people. That is why Japanese and U.S. leaders are compelled to be satisfied with the present security treaty and are planning to automatically extend it. However, the antisecurity treaty movement in Japan is strong and widely based. Therefore, it must be considered that even the automatic extension will be (opposed) by the Japanese people.

U.S. ENVOY ATTEMPTS TO COERCE ASIAN NATIONS

Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 20 Sep 68 T

[Vladimir Yakovlev commentary: "Colonialist From Washington"]

[Text] On 16 September, U.S. presidential envoy Eugene Black talked glibly at a meeting at the Tokyo Hilton Hotel. In his speech, two points were noteworthy: 1) His call to Southeast Asian nations to form a bloc; 2) His appeal to these nations to take an active part in the Vietnam war. As is well-known, only Thailand, the Philippines, and Pakistan are represented in SEATO from this part of the world. Furthermore, of these countries, only Thailand and the Philippines are faithfully serving the United States.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to form another bloc involving Southeast Asian nations, but as soon as the aggressive nature of this bloc has been revealed, nations of international prestige have refused to join. Only puppets, such as Saigon and Seoul, are willing to be members of the new aggressive bloc.

What then should be done to drag India, Burma, and Cambodia into the bloc? In his speech at the Hilton Hotel, envoy Black threw a bait that he thought appropriate. He said that in order for a great power to implement effective policies toward small nations on an equal basis, the small nations should negotiate with the great powers collectively, through their regional organizations. Black suggested that if Southeast Asian nations want a great power, say the United States, to listen to what they have to say, they should belong to a bloc--a bloc that will benefit the United States. Otherwise, the United States would not listen to the Southeast Asian nations. In this connection, there is no doubt that only aggressive blocs would satisfy Washington.

Will Southeast Asian nations dare to take such a bait? The pro-U.S. regimes in Saigon, Seoul, and Taipei will no doubt swallow the bait. But nations which treasure their national independence will certainly not fall from this bait because it smells strongly of colonialism.

In addition, the bloc that Black is trying to peddle is designed to serve U.S. interests. According to Black, the relationship between those Southeast Asian nations and the United States would be on an equal basis at best in name only. The United States emphasized the U.S. plan to contribute 200 million dollars to the Asian Development Bank, but this plan was never implemented.

Some Southeast Asian nations that had more or less counted on the Asian Development Bank to improve their own economies were naturally discouraged.

Therefore, Black proposed an idea in Tokyo. He said that participation in the Vietnam war will strongly stimulate national economies. He cited as an example the Japanese monopolists who are raking in exorbitant profits by supplying arms for the Vietnam war. He pointed out that Japan has an additional income of 1 billion dollars, thanks to the Vietnam war.

This part of Black's speech reflects the imperialist character. He added that only those countries which understand the process of economic development could obtain on the commercial market what they are presently getting as byproducts of the war. The U.S. envoy meant that only those countries which are aiding the United States in the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people could hope for extensive, successful trade relations with the United States, and that those countries which are unwilling to take part in the dirty aggressive war should think seriously of this.

I have just discussed the two most noteworthy points in envoy Black's Tokyo speech. The reason why these two points are noteworthy is that they clearly express the U.S. imperialist, colonialist policy toward Southeast Asian nations.

PAK CHONG-HUI TRIP REFLECTS U.S. INFLUENCE

Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 18 Sep 68 T

[Yakovlev commentary: "On the Trip to Oceania by Pak Chong-hui, Servant of Washington"]

[Text] Pak Chong-hui, South Korean puppet ruler, is on an 8-day tour of Oceania. A HAPTONG news agency report said: "Yesterday, in Canberra, Pak Chong-hui conferred with Australian Prime Minister Gorton. Pak Chong-hui and his delegation are scheduled to leave for New Zealand tomorrow after announcing an Australia-ROK joint communique."

People said long before he started on his tour that the basic objective of his trip is to improve regional relations between South Korea and Australia and other allied countries. Meanwhile, one other thing which should be noted here is that South Korean business circles have long tried to remove the unequal trade agreements between puppets. For instance, in New Zealand-Australia trade, the ratio of South Korean imports and exports is 1 to 3, and 1 to 8, respectively.

However, is Pak Chong-hui's current trip only aimed at achieving economic cooperation or are there any other aims? This question is naturally raised because nothing was said about economic cooperation between the two countries in the conference held yesterday between Pak Chong-hui and Gorton. We cannot believe that those in charge of information of the conference intentionally made no mention of it. As a matter of fact, before Pak Chong-hui started on this current trip, (Yi Chun-ki), commentator of Radio Seoul, stressed that the basic task of this tour is to achieve cooperation and contribute to actual livelihood under the slogan "Opening a New Asian and Pacific Era."

Nevertheless, those unfamiliar with the Seoul dictator's politically honeyed words will find it difficult to understand this slogan. One side of this slogan is expressed in Pak Chong-hui's statement made prior to his departure from Seoul, and the other side in his statement on his arrival in Canberra. He said we have started on the great task of uniting the Asian and Pacific states on the foundation of anti-communism. The words "on the foundation of anticommunism" in the Seoul puppet's slogan appear new at first, but they are nothing but a repetition of the old phrase.

Behind the so-called new slogan lies the anticommunist thought that has gone bankrupt. Pak Chong-hui now has given this thought a noble expression and masked it with the words "economic cooperation and common prosperity in the Pacific Regional states."

The call for struggle against the communist danger in Asia and for support of U.S. action in Vietnam, based on anticommunism, which was expressed in the communique on yesterday's talks between Pak Chong-hui and Gorton, has exposed the true aims of Pak Chong-hui's current trip to Australia and New Zealand.

The following appeared in today's HAPTONO news agency report on Pak Chong-hui's trip to Canberra and his talks with Gorton and captured our attention: The leaders of the two countries have pledged to concentrate their joint efforts to strengthen the security of the Asian and Pacific regions by means of bolstering the current ASPAC. Is this accidental? No, it is not.

The South Korean puppets and leaders of the Australian Government have once again revealed themselves as enthusiastic followers of the U.S. aggressive policy in Asia.

Washington is depending on them in implementing the notorious Asianism. As is well known, the U.S. military clique's Vietnam aggression is the logical consequence of this doctrine. All freedom-loving people and social circles in the world have repudiated the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam. Even SEATO, which was organized under the protection of U.S. imperialism, has refused to take part in the Vietnam aggression. Consequently, Washington has been making all-out efforts to fabricate a new military and political bloc in Asia to replace SEATO and other blocs which betrayed its expectations on the Vietnam issue.

Furthermore, the aim of the U.S. military clique's adventure in Vietnam does not stop only at reducing its tremendous military expenses and manpower by (drawing on) the material and human resources of the countries in this region. The U.S. military clique's thinking is that the organization of such an alliance will give the impression that U.S. imperialism is safeguarding the interests of the Asian countries in Vietnam, and it is making progress with their support. Undoubtedly, Washington has charged Pak Chong-hui, the sponsor of ASPAC, with the task of reaching an agreement with the representatives of Australia and New Zealand on intensifying the activities of ASPAC, which supports the aggressive action of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam and all of Asia.

The current trip of Pak Chong-hui to Australia and New Zealand in itself will not be able to change the political climate. This tour has another feature. U.S. ruling circles, which are forming a new military and political bloc in Asia, are secretly trying to place the Seoul puppet or the head of those participating in the aggression in Vietnam, such as Australia and New Zealand, at the vanguard of this organization.

CLIFFORD SEEKS 'PEACE' THROUGH ARMS RACE

Moscow SOVIET RUSIA 18 Sep 68 p 3 L

[Article by Yuriy Dymov: "Clifford Celebrates His Half-Year Anniversary"]

[Text] There are various kinds of anniversaries-centenaries, quinquagenaries, and in extreme cases, one-year anniversaries. Clark Clifford decided that there was no reason to wait so long. He hastened to notify the press about his, so to speak, half-year anniversary.

Speaking recently at the National Press Club in Washington, he proclaimed with a solemnity befitting the occasion: "It is not 6 months since I took up the post of U.S. secretary of defense."

One could have glossed over this speech by this secretary, who is hungry for publicity, if it had not been for certain revelations he made. Clifford's speech at the Press Club, which was clearly calculated to be heard far and wide, abounded in attacks and appeals which recalled the worst times of the cold war. The American defense secretary's main idea amounted to the fact that "a position of substantial strength" "has been completely necessary and the best" for the solution of any international problems. In striving to call attention to this "position," which has discredited itself in the period of NATO's creation and the numerous aggressive acts by the United States in various regions of the earth. Likewise, the secretary considered it appropriate to slander in every possible way the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and to sow suspicion and mistrust for every step made by the Soviet Union toward easing international tension.

All this suited Clifford to proclaim a new program for the arms race, "a man of the war industry complex," as he is called in the press, Clifford openly declared, in essence, that he intends to make use of his present post to fan military hysteria and step up the U.S. criminal intrigues. The speaker stated that he fully supported the plans for creating new "very expensive kinds of weapons," including new types of nuclear warheads, missile systems, and so forth.

He added that the Pentagon would not begin to reduce the number of American troops in Europe, that it would carry on the rearmament of the puppet Saigon army, and that it proposed to undertake a series of other projects. Clifford used the major portion of his oratorical efforts for "proving" that the way to peace and security of nations lies via the arms race.

By a strange coincidence, the immediate predecessor of the present U.S. defense secretary, Robert McNamara, refutes his ideas. A week before Clifford's speech he printed a long article in LOOK magazine which contained certain remarkable ideas. McNamara wrote: "The source of man's security lies not in his weapons but in his mind. In the third decade of the atomic age it is not a new arms race which is necessary for peace but a striving for reason."

McNamara did not have to go far to substantiate this judgment with facts. At the dawn of his cabinet activity, recalled the former Pentagon chief, he also diligently whipped up the arms race. But it later became clear that "we simply do not need to create such a big nuclear arsenal as we have at our disposal today."

However, one can scarcely suppose that Clifford will pay any attention to McNamara's opinion. Rather, the reverse. After the failure of the imperialists' subversive plans in Czechoslovakia, the aggressive forces have become noticeably more active. Speeches drawn from the cold war's arsenal are to be heard ringing out louder and louder in Washington, Bonn, and certain other NATO capitals. The U.S. secretary of defense has evidently taken upon himself the sole part in our choir.

CIA, FBI HIDE TRUTH ABOUT DALLAS TRAGEDY

Moscow LITERARY GAZETTE 18 Sep 68 p 14 L

[Article by American commentator Joachim Joesten; "The CIA's Very Shady Business"]

[Text] According to reports from the United States, it appears that the New Orleans trial of the conspirators connected with the assassination of President Kennedy is unlikely ever to take place.

The government has actually banned New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison from continuing his investigations into the Dallas tragedy. Why? This question is answered by Joachim Joesten, the famous American commentator and author of the books: "How Kennedy Was Killed," "Garrison's Investigations," "Oswald: The Truth," and "Marina Oswald." The article has been written specially for LITERARY GAZETTE.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison has proof that President Kennedy's assassination was not the act of a lone madman. It was an ordinary state coup (Garrison's own term), which was effected by a "definite group" of people consisting of 11 (or perhaps 15) men operating "in close contact with one another." "Their aim was to change U.S. foreign policy," Garrison said.

The President was shot at from at least three directions (from above, from in front, and from the right). He was struck not by two shots following one after the other, as the Warren Commission maintained, but by two salvos following one after the other. Finally, he was killed by a marksman who was hiding in a hatchway [lyuk] located on the route of the motorcade. This man fired from a short distance from a 45-caliber pistol; the bullet smashed through Kennedy's skull and then flew out on the grass border in the south part of Elm Street.

Ten minutes later an FBI agent picked up this bullet in the presence of a police officer and a sheriff's deputy. None of them knew that one of the witnesses of the assassination had photographed this scene. Garrison succeeded in procuring these photographs. In one of them the FBI agent is taking the bullet away having closed his fist on it. (LITERARY GAZETTE No 2, 10 Jan 68 p 9).

Having enlarged the first photograph, the ballistics experts working for Garrison established that this was a bullet from a 45-caliber pistol and that it could not have been fired from Oswald's 6.5-caliber rifle. The bullet was not even mentioned in the Warren Commission's report. In Garrison's words, "Here we have yet another example of how the federal government has lied consistently in concealing or destroying evidence."

The investigations conducted by Garrison have been extraordinarily successful, despite the unceasing attempts of the U.S. Government to stop him. Garrison has established the identity of the four chief participants of the conspiracy, which was secretly prepared in New Orleans, and "certain" snipers who performed the "annihilation" (also Garrison's term) of the President in Dallas. Some of them belonged to the American "Minutemen" organization (ultraright) and others were anti-Castroites. All of them had been trained and equipped by the U.S. CIA. Garrison has declared this repeatedly.

The leader of the conspiracy was a man whose name has received virtually no mention in the European press - former FBI agent and deputy chief of the New Orleans police Guy Bannister. Since 1963, Bannister headed a private investigation agency, "Guy - Bannister Associates Incorporated." Both Bannister and his partner Hugh F. Ward were Minutemen and at the same time CIA agents. In essence, Bannister was like a local CIA leader, responsible for the southeast sector of the United States and the Caribbean. His "investigation agency" was only a CIA subsidiary.

One of Bannister's chief "operators" was the former pilot David W. Ferrie, whom Garrison began to suspect as far back as the start of 1967. On 21 February 1967, Ferrie's name hit the headlines of the world press.

It reported his sudden death, which had occurred in the most mysterious circumstances. He died immediately after Garrison had issued a warrant for his arrest. Guy Bannister and Hugh Ward are also dead. The first died in 1964, supposedly from a heart attack, and the latter on 23 May 1965 in an air disaster over Mexico.

Jack S. Martin and David F. Lewis Jr.--[possibly the two] representatives of the "Guy Bannister Associates Incorporated" agency who are still alive--betrayed their secrets to Garrison. They let much out of the bag. Relying on information gleaned from this source, Garrison was also able to establish the identity of many other conspirators connected with Bannister, Ferris, and Ward.

The principal of these was the 49-year-old former aircraft technician Edgar Eugene Bradley; he now works for one of America's most famous radio evangelists, Carl McIntyre. At the end of December 1967, Bradley, who is now living in North Hollywood (California), was accused of being a conspirator operating along with Clay Shaw. Garrison maintains that he has a witness who can prove that Bradley was at the site of the assassination on 22 November 1963 and was fulfilling the role of a Secret Service agent; it was his duty to deflect attention away from the snipers who were situated on a "grass-covered hill" to the right of the route of the presidential car.

Bradley, of course, denies the accusation. But as yet California Governor Reagan has not even managed to find time to examine the request for handing Bradley over to the New Orleans district attorney.

Other persons who are mentioned below are considered "important witnesses" at the moment. Later, however, certain of them may be accused of being collaborators in the Conspiracy. They were all summoned to give evidence before "a grand jury" of New Orleans lawyers which was to decide the question with a view to sending them for trial. But only a few of them gave evidence. Others, like Bradley, successfully avoided extradition, not without effective assistance on the part of the federal government.

They include: Gordon Novel [as transliterated], 30 years old, electronics specialist, and former bar owner in New Orleans. He disappeared from the city in March 1967 after he had been summoned to court to give evidence concerning the assassination. From Columbus, Ohio, where he was hiding, Gordon Novel began his fight with Garrison and brought an action against him demanding compensation for his losses to the extent of 10 million dollars. Recently, it is true, he declared that he "had grown tired of the struggle" and wished to return to New Orleans to restore his reputation. Novel is the only one of all those accused by Garrison who has publicly confessed his connection with the CIA.

The other witnesses are Lawrence Govard Jr [surname as transliterated], 32 years old, a welder from Los Angeles, California; Loren E. Hall from Kernville, California, a bartender, just over 20 years old; and Thomas E. Beckman, 27 years old from Omaha, Nebraska.

This trio was summoned to court by Garrison on 29 December 1967. It was pointed out in the summons that they had all been connected with Bannister and Ferris, had actively participated in the "Free Cuba" movement (supported by the CIA), and had arrived in Dallas at the very time the assassination occurred. It was established that Hall is an active Minuteman member.

"It was perfectly possible for each of these three witnesses to follow the activities of the organizers of the murder," Garrison said in a statement made in connection with the serving of the summons. "But not one of them was questioned by the Warren Commission." Why? Because, Garrison declared, the real aim of the commission was to "conceal the fact of the first state coup in American history, a link in the preparation of which was the carefully devised annihilation of the President."

Beckham was arrested in Omaha at the end of January and was brought to New Orleans, where he gave detailed evidence in February to the "grand jury" of lawyers. Govard (after he had successfully avoided extradition the first time) suddenly changed his decision and appeared voluntarily in New Orleans. Unexpectedly, he turned out to be one of the most talkative witnesses. On 28 February Garrison remarked on his "honorable and full" evidence. Hall also declared recently that he might go to New Orleans and voluntarily give evidence.

Sergio Arcacho Smith [as transliterated], a Cuban who was closely connected with Bannister and Ferris, was not such a person. He was the very person whom Garrison wished to use as an "important witness." Now Arcacho Smith lives in Dallas, and Texas Governor John Connally has refused to extradite him. The Cuban has demanded that Garrison travel to Dallas where they may talk "in the presence of the Dallas police." (Garrison has publicly accused the Dallas police of "being mixed up" in the murder).

It is believed that a former friend of Oswald's at sea, Kerry W. Tornley [as transliterated] from Tampa, Florida will also figure in the affair. Tornley is now 29. Just like Lee Oswald, Garrison maintains, he was a CIA worker. On 21 February 1968 Tornley was accused of perjury. In giving evidence to the "grand jury" of lawyers in New Orleans, he denied that he had met Oswald again in New Orleans shortly before the assassination. Garrison has several witnesses who saw them together at that time.

And Oswald? Garrison's declaration that Oswald was the only person in the world who attempted to save President Kennedy's life came as a surprise to those who put their trust in the Warren Commission. According to Garrison, after having worked for the CIA for a few years, Oswald became a secret FBI agent in New Orleans and Dallas. As an FBI agent he infiltrated the group of conspirators and was present at the "conclusive final" meeting on 17 November 1963. Without delay he informed FBI headquarters that in 5 days time there would be an attempt to murder the President in Dallas. Garrison has a reliable witness, a former FBI agent, who received this warning personally....

U.S., SPAIN CONTINUE TALKS ON BASE CONTRACTS

Malikyan Report

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1135 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondent A. Malikyan dispatch--American-Spanish talks on the prolongation of the agreement on American bases in Spain have been going on here since 16 September. The term of the agreement expires on 26 September. The two sides are discussing a new 5-year agreement under which the Pentagon will continue to use three strategic air bases and an naval air base in Rota, Cadix Province, for Polaris nuclear submarines.

Pentagon strategists have always attached great importance to their bases in Spain which are practically rear support bases of the aggressive North Atlantic pact. Their role has particularly increased in the eyes of American military leaders in view of the current efforts by Washington and Bonn to build up NATO's military strength.

The Spanish dictator Franco is trying hard to exploit a favorable situation and make the most of the bargain. He insists that the United States pay 1 billion dollars for using the bases for 5 years. He is going to use this money to modernize the Spanish Army and equip it with supersonic fighter bombers, F-4 Phantoms, Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, and other up-to-date weapons. The American press reports that the United States is unwilling to pay this sum, first of all because of the high cost of the Vietnam war.

It has been reported specifically that the talks were adjourned yesterday because the Spanish delegation supposedly contacted Madrid for new instructions.

Melnikov in PRAVDA

Moscow PRAVDA 19 Sep 68 p 5 L

[Article by Igor Melnikov: "At the NATO Auction"]

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Castiella is now having talks in Washington. Together with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, the emissary of the Franco government is to determine the conditions under which the agreement on American bases in Spain will be extended.

At a political auction as long ago as 1953 the dollar hammer came down for Franco as he sold four important strategic military bases. Three of these--at Saragossa, Torrejon, 20 kilometers from Madrid, and Moron--were earmarked for the U.S. Strategic Air Force. The fourth, at the small coastal town of Rota, was placed at the disposal of the American admirals.

A lot of water has flowed under the bridge since then, including that which flowed in the Almanzor River, contaminated by radioactive fallout from the nuclear bombs "lost" by an American strategic bomber near Palomares. And now, just as before, it is Franco's policy to sell the country's sovereignty both wholesale and retail.

The talks in Washington are taking place at a time when NATO reactionary forces are conducting a malicious campaign of lies and slander against the urgent assistance that the allied countries gave to the Czechoslovak people to safeguard socialist achievements. The Franco authorities are trying to use for their own mercenary ends this attitude of anticommunist hysteria that is being fanned by reactionary circles in the West. Again and again they raise the question of Spain's joining NATO.

The mercenary-minded Francoists want to line their pockets as deeply as possible from the bargain. They know, for example, that the Pentagon wants to have a firm hold on the naval base at Rota, which is considered to be the key to the gates of the Mediterranean. One of the Falange newspapers, DIARIO DE BARCELONA, says cynically: "If the Americans need it so much, it is up to us to set the price."

Madrid has set the price: The Pentagon is to pay a subsidy of 1 billion dollars for the base. With this the Franco military intends to buy from the United States F-4 Phantom fighters, radar patrol boats, and Hawk missiles.

Thus the circle closes. The United States and West Germany (which has built a very large air base at Beja in Portugal) occupy an operations base in the Pyrenees. On the other hand, the militarists in Bonn and Washington support the most reactionary and fascist regimes in Europe. The aggressive interests of the North Atlantic bloc cement this alliance. The talks in Washington are still another proof of this.

CUBAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH USSR OFFICIALS

Talks with Suslov, Katushev

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1655 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee, and Konstantin Katushev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Minister Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who stopped over in Moscow en route from the DPRK, it is officially reported here.

A talk took place between Suslov, Katushev and Rodriguez, which was marked by a friendly atmosphere. The conversation was attended by Cuban Ambassador Raul Garcia Palaez.

Novikov Meeting

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1154 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and minister, in the Kremlin. Their talk was marked by a friendly atmosphere, it is reported here. The Cuban guest stopped over in Moscow on his way home from the DPRK. Semen Skachkov, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Mikhail Auzmin, the deputy minister of foreign trade, and Raul Garcia Palaez, the ambassador of Cuba, took part in the talks.

Departure for Home

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Text] A Cuban party-government delegation headed by Minister of the Revolutionary Government Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, which stopped in Moscow en route home from the DPRK, left for home today. The delegation was seen off by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Katushev, USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Novikov, and other officials.

NEW ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT SEEKS NEW POLICIES

Moscow PRAVDA 18 Sep 68 p 5 L

[Article by V. Borovskiy: "Ecuador Chooses Its Road"]

[Excerpts] In Ecuador newly elected President Velasco Ibarra has taken his post. In his pre-election speeches and on the eve of taking office, he promised to carry out an extensive program of measures aimed at raising the standard of living of the people and strengthening national independence.

The natural conditions in Ecuador make it possible to grow any kind of fruit, vegetable, and cereal all year long.

But foreign monopolies--and first of all that well-known predator The United Fruit Company--have turned the country into a banana plantation. By maintaining a single crop system in Ecuadorian agriculture, the U.S. monopolists are thereby increasing the economic dependence of this country.

Recently, very rich oil deposits were discovered in Ecuador. They might have served as a foundation to industrialize the country and increase its national income. However, a military junta which had seized power with Washington's blessing handed over these deposits to U.S. oil trusts.

In Ecuador there has been an intensified urge for freedom from the tutelage of the foreign monopolies that squander the national resources and plunder the country. This is why President Velasco Ibarra has recently stated that he intends to review the concessions granted to the American Texaco and Gulf companies.

The President has also stated that he intends to finish with the monopolies "which are depriving small exporters of grain and depriving national corporations of the right to sell abroad such produce as cocoa, bananas, and so forth."

In the past the American imperialists have prevented Ecuador in every way from developing economic ties with the socialist countries. Lately, since the overthrow of the military junta, the position has begun to change. Trade agreements have been concluded with the GDR, Poland, and Hungary, and talks are going on with other countries.

Foreign Minister Gustavo Larrea Cordova has handed over for publication in PRAYDA a statement which says: "Ecuador also stands for international cooperation to improve exchange conditions in world trade, which we will carry out according to our beliefs with all countries, including the Soviet Union and other states having a socialist economy."

The newly elected President of the Republic, Dr. Velasco Ibarra received me at his residence in Guayaquil on the eve of my departure from Ecuador. The President said: "We are ready to cooperate with the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, and to expand trade with them. We are pleased by the principle which you apply according to which neither side in such cooperation imposes its ideas on the other. This is a good method."

At the end of our talk the President asked me to give his greetings to PRAYDA readers and added: "I am delighted by the energy and stubbornness with which Russia carried out its revolution. I may not agree with certain aspects of this revolution, but fundamentally it provided an exceptional trust to human society to move it toward true equality in standards of living without which neither true fraternity nor true freedom are ultimately possible."

The Soviet people greatly sympathize with the aspiration of the Ecuadorian patriots to lead their country out onto the road of progress and strengthening national independence. The people of Ecuador may rest assured that they will always find the friendly support of the Soviet people in their struggle to achieve this goal.

AUSTRIA IN EEC WILL HARM RELATIONS WITH USSR

Moscow in German to Austria 1930 GMT 12 Sep 68 A

[Report on VNESHNAYA TORGOVLYA article: "Soviet-Austrian Trade and Its Prospects"]

[Excerpt] Good prospects for the expansion of trade relations between the Soviet Union and Austria have been opened by the agreement signed in Vienna on 1 June 1968. On Soviet natural gas deliveries to Austria and on the purchase in Austria of pipe for long-distance gas pipelines.

The export of various Soviet goods to Austria is handicapped by the difference in tariff burden imposed in the Austrian market on such goods as compared with similar goods from European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries. This difference runs to as much as 30 percent for some goods. As early as 1965 the Soviet side broached the question of reducing tariffs on certain Soviet goods, to be specified in a mutually agreed list, to the level of tariffs levied on EFTA goods. On Austria's side however, no steps whatsoever have been taken in this direction.

The plans for Austria's incorporation in the so-called Common Market certainly do not contribute toward an improvement of relations between our two countries. An Austrian association with the EEC would conflict with the state treaty and would exert negative effects on Soviet-Austrian trade.

In conclusion it should be said that a change to a payments system based on freely convertible currency could contribute considerably toward the further development of trade between the Soviet Union and Austria. Such a payments system would open for the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry more possibilities for the export of Soviet goods to Austria as well as for the purchase of Austrian goods needed by our national economy. This question has been repeatedly broached to the Austrian side but without any results. Practical experience in trade with countries which have changed to a payments system based on freely convertible currency--for instance, Denmark and Norway--has clearly shown a further considerable expansion of the mutual goods exchange.

In Austria itself, many experts are beginning to realize that the currently employed bilateral clearing system no longer answers the growing requirements of Soviet-Austrian goods exchange, and that it hampers this trade. Thus the representative of the Austrian national bank, (Tschinkel), declared that the time had come for changing the current clearing system in trade with socialist countries to a payment system based on freely convertible currency. He said that the current clearing system causes additional costs and that it touches off structural difficulties in Austria's economy.

Undoubtedly the visits of statesmen of both countries play an important role for the creation of a favorable climate for the development of Soviet-Austrian trade and economic relations. In this connection first of all should be mentioned the visit in 1966 to Austria of Nikolay Podgornyy, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the visit to the USSR in 1967 of Austrian Chancellor Josef Klaus, and the visit to our country this year of Austrian President Franz Jonas.

Assessing on the whole the possibilities of a further development of Soviet-Austrian relations, one can stress without hesitation that they are still far from being exhausted. The liberalized trade between the two countries will develop and grow stronger. This is guaranteed by the interest in the expansion of mutual trade in Austria and in the Soviet Union.

BONN 'HUMANE AID' HIDES VIETNAM COLLABORATION

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1610 GMT 19 Sep 68 L

[Text] Bonn--The West German DER STERN reports that yet another West German citizen, Klaus King, has died in South Vietnam. To quote the magazine, Klaus "fought bravely" and was even awarded the "bronze star."

TASS commentator Igor Maslov writes: The "humane nature" of West Germany's aid to South Vietnam is a pet subject on the Rhine. The hospital ship Helgoland, sent by Bonn to Saigon, is cited as an example of such "humane aid." Incidentally, we will note that this ship, with its crew consisting of many former Bundeswehr soldiers, can be used to transport "strategic materials."

Facts show, however, that talk about "humane aid" is only a screen used by the Bonn ruling circles to hide their extensive military cooperation with the American aggressors and their Saigon puppets. Among NATO countries the German Federal Republic clearly holds the lead in helping the United States in its war against the Vietnamese people. Bonn is supplying the Saigon regime with military materials and toxic agents and "sells" the United States its surplus ammunition, which is then used by the U.S. Army in South Vietnam.

But the Bonn politicians do not restrict their aid to this. In South Vietnam the German Federal Republic has set up the "Vietnam legion," which easily can be compared with Hitler's "condor" legion, which committed crimes against the Spanish people in 1937. The "Vietnam legion" consists of special West German building units as well as various "technicians," among them chemists and bacteriologists now serving in South Vietnam. Under the guise of various specialists Bonn has sent Bundeswehr experts to South Vietnam to acquire "experience" in combat conditions. These "specialists and technicians" are headed by a former Nazi diplomat and now the German Federal Republic Ambassador in Saigon, Wilhelm Kopf.

Besides, as stated by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, serving in the ranks of the U.S. Army in South Vietnam are at least 3,000 West German servicemen carrying, for camouflage, American passports. More than one has already died ingloriously--returning to the fatherland in a zinc coffin. These are the facts. They fully expose the false contentions of Bonn propaganda about "humane" aid to South Vietnam. These facts show that Bonn has been and remains an active accomplice of American imperialism.

USSR SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS ISSUE PROTESTS

Draughts Federation

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1813 GMT 11 Sep 68 L

[Excerpts] Moscow--The Draughts Federation of the USSR today protested against the decision of Italian authorities not to issue visas to the Soviet sports delegation which was to have played in the European championship opening in Livorno on 11 September.

The Draughts Federation of the USSR called for the immediate shifting of the championship to the territory of any state which respects the rules of international sports organizations and does not take any discriminatory steps for political or other motives.

Football Federation

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1231 GMT 16 Sep 68 L

[Statement of the USSR Football Federation]

[Text] In connection with the repeated gross violation of Article 2 of the charters of the UEFA (United European Football Association) and the FIFA (Federation Internationale du Football Associations) and with the improper decision of the UEFA to change the draw for the European competitions, which is nothing but an attempt to drag reactionary political tendencies into world sports, the USSR Football Federation and the sporting public of the Soviet Union express a determined protest and state that the Soviet clubs Dynamo Moscow and Dynamo Kiev refuse to take part in European cup and European cup winners' cup competitions.

The USSR Football Federation places all the responsibility for the consequences of this shameful decision of the UEFA on those intriguers and wheeler dealers in sports who substitute shady maneuvers for the principles of sporting competition.

BOHN-JAPAN TALKS PRODUCE IDENTICAL VIEWS

Chekhonin in IZVESTIYA

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--The results of the negotiations in Bonn between Takeo Miki, the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, and Chancellor Kiesinger and Willy Brandt are the subject of Boris Chekhonin's commentary published in today's IZVESTIYA.

"The main thing in these negotiations was," the commentator writes, "that in the days when Bonn has started vehement activity to aggravate the situation in Europe and sharpen still further NATO's aggressive spearhead against the socialist countries, the distant Japanese guest demonstratively expressed identity of views with the Rhine instigators. Takeo Miki availed himself of the opportunity to extol the Japanese-American security treaty."

As to the questions of intensifying economic cooperation in Southeast Asia, including the questions of restoring the national economy of South Vietnam, the meaning of all this is perfectly clear, the commentator notes. "With the blessing of official Washington the ministers have reached agreement on the dimensions of further assistance to the Saigon clique."

As noted by Chekhonin, both ministers devoted not a little time to maneuvering around the question of signing the nonproliferation treaty. "This document, important as it is for the consolidation of international peace, already signed by dozens of countries, was considered by the ministers with mistrust and with the only purpose to find a loophole to put off the signing of the treaty."

In this connection the commentator points out that the German Federal Republic and Japan should not be expected to sign the treaty in the foreseeable future. "It appears that a new axis is in the making, this time between Bonn and Tokyo, which has a limited goal for the near future, namely, to exert joint efforts to torpedo the treaty for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament in general," Chekhonin states.

Sabotage of Nuclear Treaty

Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 19 Sep 68 T

[Yakovlev commentary: "Dangerous Agreement of Views"]

[Text] The fourth regular Japan-West German consultations opened in Bonn on 16 September. The nuclear proliferation treaty was the very first problem that Japanese Foreign Minister Miki and West German Foreign Minister Brandt took up at the meeting. Brandt stated that West Germany had decided to take a cautious attitude toward the signing of the treaty in view of the Czechoslovak issue. Miki made much the same kind of statement. He said Japan is planning to put off its signing of the treaty for the time being. Thus, the Japanese and West German ruling circles confirmed their peculiar attitude--basically speaking, their cold attitude--toward the treaty designed to prevent nuclear proliferation and minimize the possibility of nuclear war. These ruling circles agreed with each other completely on this treaty issue. The reason for their postponement of the signing of the treaty was also identical. It was the Czechoslovak issue.

The Japanese and West German ruling circles are dissatisfied with the treaty because it provides for the prohibition of nuclear proliferation. As is known to all, Bonn revanchists crave nuclear weapons. The West German leaders openly insist on the nuclear armament of the West German Armed Forces. The desire for nuclear armament in certain Japanese quarters is less strong and less conspicuous than in West Germany. There is no doubt, however that this desire exists and is fairly deep-rooted in Japan. The elimination of the Japanese people's "nuclear allergy" is being clamorously called for in Japan. In this connection, a plan is under way to have Okinawa returned to Japan with the U.S. nuclear setup intact. The facts indicate Japan's ambition to obtain nuclear weapons.

Also, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kuraishi openly expressed Japan's craving for nuclear bombs. Proponents of nuclear armament can also be found among Diet members. An NHK commentator pointed out over the radio on 16 September that there are a number of Liberal-Democratic Diet members who are dissatisfied with the fact that the treaty lacks a loophole to permit Japan to have access to nuclear weapons in the future. Japan and West Germany are delaying other measures for overall, complete disarmament by shelving the signing of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. By other measures for disarmament, I mean measures for prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons, reducing and dumping nuclear stockpiles, banning underground nuclear testing, and halting the production of nuclear weapons.

Japanese and West German ruling cliques have not reached agreement on the nuclear nonproliferation treaty by accident. The political lines of the two countries also have much in common. For instance, both the Japanese and West German governments have expressed sympathy with the counterrevolutionary trends in Czechoslovakia. Although the West German leaders are more positive than their Japanese counterparts, there is no difference between the two on the point of solidarity with counter-revolutionaries. Japanese and West German military circles have reacted in the same way to the five socialist nations' aid to Czechoslovakia. They have demanded that the military budgets be increased drastically. In fact, the Japanese defense agency has expressed the desire for a 40 percent increase in the national defense budget.

Japanese and West German ruling cliques' agreement in action has been reflected in the fact that both countries have decided to stage military maneuvers on the grounds that armed forces of five socialist nations have entered Czechoslovakia. While the Japanese self-defense sea forces are staging maneuvers around Tsushima Strait, Black Lion maneuvers are in progress in West Germany. This agreement in action between Japan and West Germany will inevitably make the neighbors of Japan and West Germany feel uneasy. The past result of agreement in viewpoint between Japan and West Germany is still vivid in our minds. The Berlin-Tokyo axis caused the tragedies of many people, including the Japanese and German people.

KIESINGER SOUGHT DOWN EXPANSION IN NEAR EAST

Moscow IZVESTIYA 18 Sep 68 P 2 L

[Commentary by Yu. Goloshubov: "The Trump Cards Are On the Table"]

[Text] West German Chancellor Kiesinger has completed his 10-day trip to the Middle East countries and has visited Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan. The German Federal Chancellor made this trip under the banner of advertising the present military credo of Bonn diplomacy.

In Turkey Kiesinger lauded NATO unrestrainedly and spoke out for a further strengthening of this aggressive bloc. When speaking at a press conference in Istanbul, the Chancellor represented the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and expressed his "dissatisfaction" with the fact that they had taken timely and decisive measure for the defense of the socialist achievements of Czechoslovakia.

In Bonn they are striving to gain, beneath the uproar of talk about the "necessity" of strengthening NATO, additional leading posts in this aggressive bloc. Speculating on the myth of the "Soviet threat," Bonn also wishes to achieve an intensification of the activity of the small Atlantic partners within the framework of NATO's aggressive strategy. It is precisely thus that it is necessary to appraise the basic intention of the Istanbul appeals by the Bonn chancellor.

In order to conceal the true meaning of these intentions one of course needs camouflage, with whose help it might be possible to mislead public opinion. This is why the visitor from the German Federal Republic affirmed the particularly "peaceful intentions" of the German Federal Republic. In West Germany they think only of how to strengthen the "peaceful order" in Europe. But are not the voices of revanchists heard on the Rhine demanding changes in European postwar borders? Are not the Bundeswehr generals seeking atomic weapons for the German Federal Republic? Hiding behind the screen of the "new" Eastern policy, Bonn is striving in every way possible to subvert the unity of the socialist countries and to change the present alignment of forces in Europe.

During his tour, the Chancellor tried to give the impression that Bonn allegedly was striving only for peace both in the Near and Middle East. But is the German Federal Republic really giving generous aid and support to the Israeli extremists in the interest of peace? It is precisely by relying on such support from Washington and Bonn that the Tel Aviv extremists are continuing to aggravate tension in the Near East.

As we see, the Bonn chancellor set off on his Middle East voyage with his trump cards down. And he spoke out in the countries bordering on the Soviet Union as the mouthpiece of Bonn's aggressive policy.

It is also well known that the Rhine monopolies are striving to increase their economic penetration of the countries of the Near and Middle East. The West German press wrote that apparently Kiesinger set off on his journey "leaving his checkbook in Bonn." But West Germany's expansionist plans are no secret to anyone. The German Federal Republic is trying increasingly stubbornly to restore the influence of the Third Reich in a number of the countries of the Middle East. In this connection, Bonn is not against crowding its transoceanic allies here and there either. Disclosing such plans, for instance, with regard to Turkey, the Istanbul newspaper AKBAM noted: "West Germany, which, after World War II yielded the Turkish market to the Americans, is now once more striving to lay its hands on it again."

The chancellor's visit must be regarded against the background of Bonn's political and economic expansion in the Asian countries, which increases yearly. As is well known, it was not so long ago that Kiesinger completed a lengthy journey to India, Burma, Ceylon, and Pakistan. During this trip he campaigned in every way possible for increasing Federal Republic capital investments in these countries and advertised West German "disinterestedness." In fact, behind this "disinterestedness" hide extremely solid profiteers of the Rhine monopolies who are increasing German Federal "aid" tenfold to the Asian countries.

Bonn's strivings cannot but put the public of the Eastern countries on their guard. They have often been convinced of the cunning of the German imperialists in the past. The habits of the imperialists have not changed now.

TEXT OF MIKHAYLOV ON BONN 'EASTERN POLICY'

Moscow PRAVDA 17 Sep 68 p 5 L

[First of series of articles by V. Mikhaylov: "What Bridges Is Bonn Building?"]

[Text] . . . A flick of a switch on an illuminated map of Europe and the land east of the Oder and Meisse becomes German. Another flick and a western piece of Czechoslovakia is cut away with an illuminated knife. Youths of 16 and 17 are delighted: they only have to flick a switch and a great Germany appears in Europe. One who was a little older suddenly noticed a sort of discrepancy: "Why do they write '1937 frontiers' on the map? Surely the Sudetenland was transferred to the German empire, not in 1937, but in 1938?" An elderly man, evidently a guide or the young people's teacher, dispelled the doubt: "Well, what is the difference--a year earlier or later. The main thing is the implementation of the idea of uniting German lands together."

I left the Gurzenich, the fine Cologne concert hall where once, according to tradition, Verdi and Brahms had performed, but where the "German Week" exhibition has now been organized and where its organizers are drumming on the keyboard of German nationalism. Why mince words, there are many people here who would like to change the map of Europe with a simple flick of a switch. But, as one West German newspaper despondently observed, "the stars which seemed so close have again become unattainable."

The day after the troops of the Warsaw Pact countries had come to the aid of the Czechoslovak socialist forces and the "Prague star" in Bonn's eyes grew dim, a joke was going around the city. The boss of the Chancellor's department and his right-hand man, Baron Guttenberg, rang a mortician's office: "How much will it cost to bury the hopes for the 'Prague spring'?" "Half a million, first class," came the answer. After hanging up, the baron rings another office. There they agreed to perform the burial for 300,000.

Then he called a third mortician and received the reply "100,000." The baron, beside himself, cried into the mouthpiece: "Can this be? Some will take it on for half a million, others for 300,000, but you will do it for 100,000." A laconic voice replies: "For half a million I am ready to bury not only the hopes for Sudetenland, but also those for Silesia, Pomerania, in fact all of them, wholesale."

Of course, at the moment people here are not thinking of holding a funeral ceremony for revanchist calculations. The Bonn foreign minister speaks only of a "blow which has knocked [us] backwards." His opponents from the Kiesinger-Strauss party (CDU/CSU) are forewarning Brandt of the "total defeat of his new Eastern policy." Bonn's emissary in West Berlin, Feliks von Eckhardt, cynically proposes "shutting the store," but not completely, only for a time. No, not because Bonn's Eastern policy was an illusion from the very outset. They sing its praises here as a peace-loving policy, but it suffered failure, seemingly through the ill will of the "perfidious Russians," Bonn propaganda frenziedly repeats: "They are to blame for everything. It is they who are hindering Kiesinger's 'peace-loving policy' for building 'law and order in Europe.'"

But what really happened? The fact is that the Federal Republic's ruling circles are now suffering the second series of shocks in their official course regarding foreign policy since Adenauer's retirement. At the time the breakdown of Adenauer's government was marked by the downfall of the headlong attacks against the socialist countries. The policy of force which was straightforward as if drawn with a ruler, did not advance Bonn one single jot toward its sacred aim--redrafting the map of Europe.

New serious shocks are now being recorded in Bonn. The explosive nucleus of Bonn's "new Eastern policy" was laid bare in the course of the Czechoslovak events. This nucleus was aimed, like Adenauer's course, toward changing the balance of power in Europe, but this time by a roundabout way. At the time when the "new Eastern policy" was formulated, for example, this is what the chairman of the West German parliament Gerstenmaier wrote: "He who wants to move ahead in the German question (read: in the plans for swallowing the GDR)--must change the balance of power in Europe. Therefore, our natural aspirations will be a desire to establish contacts with all political forces which are also striving for change." Does it surprise one to know that this same Gerstenmaier, when he was told that the "ties" which had been established in Czechoslovakia were threatened by the entry of troops from five socialist countries into Czechoslovakia, cried out: "catastrophe!"

At a period of extreme tension, many things undergo trials and many things come to the surface. At the height of the events in Czechoslovakia the camouflage of Bonn's "new Eastern policy" vanished and it was revealed that this policy was not at all new and it can only be called Eastern according to its geographical direction. Its spearhead was aimed at the community of socialist countries.

It has already been reported in the press how the paths of internal counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia and of imperialist adventure have been crossed, but another aspect draws attention to itself. As soon as the troops of the allied countries entered Czechoslovakia, cries rang out in Bonn after the "threat", about the "change in the strategic situation." At the insistence primarily of the West German generals, the NATO permanent committee discussed the "change in the military situation" almost every day at the end of August and the first half of September. Thus, in effect, Bonn gave itself away completely. Evidently they were counting firmly here on eventually calling Czechoslovakia away from the socialist community and thus "changing the status quo in Europe" to their advantage.

Hidden behind the plans of ideological struggle were very real intentions of a purely military order. At present they are blurring out here in the heat of the polemics that from a military and strategic viewpoint, the "Czechoslovak expanse" and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic's West German frontiers are viewed as a "weak spot" in the Warsaw Pact countries' defensive system.

The newspaper KOLNER STADTANZEIGER reported on 28 August that the deputy commander of the German Federal Republic's ground forces, Gen Sonneck, having completed an inspection tour of Bundeswehr units in connection with the events in Czechoslovakia, declared that the strategic plans for the southeastern portion of the German Federal Republic arose from the opinion that the "remixing Czechoslovak forces have a doubtful combat readiness."

The German generals have put their foot in it more than once by underestimating their opponents. But apart from this, the pronouncement by one of the Bundeswehr's leaders shows that people there considered the Czech frontier a weak link in the frontier system of the Warsaw Pact countries. Of course, Sonneck and his colleagues always talk only of "defense" plans. But this can only fool those people who are hopelessly naive. For, after the Israeli adventure, supporters of the "blitzkrieg" immediately raised their heads even here, and that was never a defensive war.

The newspaper NATIONAL ZEITUNG, which is closely connected with the generals of the old school and often blurts out what will become official policy in a couple of years, defined the possible results of the "liberalization" in Czechoslovakia thus: "...The withdrawal of Czechoslovakia from the Warsaw Pact will leave an enormous breach in the southwestern flank (of the Warsaw Pact countries)... Furthermore, one ought to take into account the strategic significance of Bohemia (the western section of Czechoslovakia), which has been verified over hundreds of years. This is a gateway for penetration both from the East into the West and from the West into the East. Besides that, even Bulgaria would find itself isolated, being closer than any of the other countries of the Eastern bloc to the Dardanelles."

Because in the course of the events in Czechoslovakia, people began examining the strings which led toward Bonn, official circles in the capital on the Rhine are trying to adopt the pose of being undeservedly badly treated. They recall that they have stated more than once that they occupy a "position of neutrality" and that all accusations against the German Federal Republic are "completely unfounded." But the pose of injured innocence, of course, ties in poorly with the facts. It is not merely a question of interference in the course of the events in Czechoslovakia by various West German organizations and political figures, which the Bonn press itself has reported. If one looks a little closer, it becomes clear that the whole Eastern policy was pointed toward similar interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states.

"Changes through rapprochement" is the magic formula of the "new" Eastern policy. Speaking of "changes," Bonn regards rapprochement with the socialist countries not as a means for normalizing relations, but as a method of achieving changes within the socialist community by ideological subversion and direct interference. After the formation of the "grand coalition" government in Bonn this formula became the basis of the "new Eastern policy."

LONDON OVERPLAYS CONCERN OVER CZECH EVENTS

Moscow in English to the United Kingdom 1900 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] Under the headline "The London Web," IZVESTIYA carries an article by its political observer, Vikentiy Matveyev. Here are the main points of this article:...

Britain's representative in the United Nations, Lord Caradon, who can be remarkably phlegmatic when the actions of the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia are being criticized, has displayed unusual energy in trying to impose on the Security Council a debate on the situation in Czechoslovakia. A former governor general of Jamaica, then Nigeria, commander of British forces in Cyprus from 1957 to 1960, when punitive operations were carried out against the local population resulting in many innocent deaths, Lord Caradon this time decided to take on the mission of defending Czechoslovakia. He was not alone in feeling discomfiture when this provocative attempt failed, but the fact is that he put as much effort into it as he used to put into his duties of colonialist regent. Nor does it matter that now he serves the Labor government, whereas in the past he served the Conservatives.

In defending the interests of the ruling class in Britain, the Conservative leaders and the rightwing Laborites stand united. This was displayed particularly strikingly during the recent debate in Parliament. Lord Gladwyn, who began his career in the Foreign Office more than 40 years ago, spoke of impotent pain and anger. The Conservative leader, Mr Heath, called for immediate action. Lord Avon generously invited the nonaligned countries to seek refuge with the free countries. Sir Alec Douglas-Home interspersed his attacks on the socialist countries with pleas to build up the NATO forces.

A jolly band of fellows: Sir Alec Douglas-Home was parliamentary secretary to Neville Chamberlain in 1937-39 and as such assisted in the fascist rape of Czechoslovakia at Munich. Lord Gladwyn was at that time working under the foreign secretary, Lord Halifax, and was directly involved in the whole business. As for Lord Avon, he was Britain's Prime Minister in 1956, who sent British troops, naval, and air forces against Egypt to punish Cairo for the nationalization of the Suez Canal; but when the British-French-Israeli aggression failed he himself was punished by losing his Downing Street residence.

Side by side with the unrepentant Munich men and the hapless colonialists in the parliamentary debate stood the rightwing Labor leaders who came to power 4 years ago under the motto of renovating Britain. One can almost feel the (?gloom of the crypt) coming from Westminster.

Vikentiy Matveyev continues: The British leaders have plenty to worry about in their own country: the virtual disintegration of the sterling zone, the constant injection of foreign loans into the British treasury--the latest was received on the day when Westminster bemoaned the fate of poor Czechoslovakia--then there is the tightening of the tax burden, the 700,000 unemployed, and the penetration of American capital into the British economy.

It would be far better, Vikentiy Matveyev writes, if British leaders worried about their own country instead of about what no one asked them to. If these gentlemen are so bent on winning the fame of humanists, they would be well advised to turn their gaze in the direction of Rhodesia, where their blood-brother racists are sending African patriots to the execution blocks. But no, Mr Heath wants to use the events in Czechoslovakia to press for British troops' remaining in Malaysia and on bases in the Persian Gulf, from where, according to the Labor plans, they are to be withdrawn by 1970.

And what about the rightwing Labor leaders? The foreign secretary, Mr Stewart, insisted in the Commons debate on the need for Britain to concentrate troops in Western Europe.

NATO, he claimed, is Britain's backbone. This is described as a European orientation. In practice, however, it ties the country more rigidly to the Bonn-Washington war chariot. To this end London politicians keep calling on West European countries to increase their contribution to NATO. For the same purpose Britain has just sent additional forces to West Germany, and to this same end parts of Britain are being turned into proving grounds and bases for Bundeswehr units. But, of course, Vikentiy Matveyev writes, all this is the British Government's affair. But it will have only itself to blame if the socialist countries draw the appropriate conclusions from such actions. We have no intention, Vikentiy Matveyev writes, of relying on the good will of the Atlantic strategists, among whom Bundeswehr generals are playing an increasingly important role.

The GUARDIAN recently remarked that a good transmitter is worth a nuclear submarine. It is quite obvious what it had in mind. The BBC has lately looked more like a military headquarters in a state of mobilization than a radio center. The propaganda campaign has not only received official blessing but is largely inspired by official circles. The anti-Soviet campaign of reaction cannot fail to have a negative effect on British-Soviet relations, Vikentiy Matveyev writes.

Those circles and people in Britain who oppose any steps toward a relaxation of tension and the development of business relations with the socialist countries have lifted their heads. In the past few years they had to sit quiet and low, so now they are seeking to make up for lost time and damage the development of relations between Britain and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Anxiety is being expressed by those British politicians and business circles which understand that the proposed curtailment of British-Soviet trade and other business relations will hit Britain especially when economic difficulties in the country are mounting. The slander campaign, Vikentiy Matveyev writes, can for a time poison the minds of the ordinary people. The opportunist and reformist wing in a number of trade unions and the Labor Party are now keeping in step with the rightwing. The Trade Union Council congress, in deciding to cut off current contacts with trade unions in the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary, revealed this.

But the truth about Czechoslovakia will come out through all the barriers of slander and invention. The very fact that international reaction is furious about the decisive steps taken to defend socialism in Czechoslovakia reveals and explains a lot. Those in Britain who want to make political and diplomatic capital out of whipping up an anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign over the events in Czechoslovakia will meet with failure, Vikentiy Matveyev writes, as has been the case many times in the past. British foreign policy has compromised itself seriously by blindly following Washington's lead, especially by supporting the American aggression in Vietnam. Speculation on the Czechoslovak events, far from returning confidence in London's foreign policy, will only undermine it still further.

NATO CONCENTRATES ON INCREASED MILITARISM

Brussels Meeting

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Sep 68 L

[Text] At the permanent NATO council session the main item on the agenda was the notorious Czechoslovak question. This is reported from Brussels by L'ESTIYA correspondent Kuznetsov.

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Taking everything into account, the permanent NATO council adopted a decision to use the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly for an attack against the socialist countries. Their intention is to unite members of the session and by-pass the Security Council for NATO'S pettifogging on Czechoslovakia.

Possible New York Meeting

Moscow in English to the United Kingdom 1200 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] Official American circles confirm the possibility of a foreign ministers meeting of the NATO countries in New York early next month. Bilateral talks between Mr Rusk and his opposite numbers are to precede it. The conference is sought mainly by West Germany. Alleging tension in Europe, Bonn is advocating a strengthening of NATO. The Washington visit of its special envoy, Kurt Birrenbach, has made it clear that Bonn wants to strengthen NATO's military potential and to increase the role of the Bundeswehr in that organization. There is no opposition to its demands in the United States.

WEST DESPONDENT OVER FAILURE OF CZECH PLANS

Moscow in English to South Asia 1000 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Gally Shakhov commentary]

[Text] In the past few days the notes of despondency in Western propaganda, when speaking of the plans NATO leaders have in regard to Czechoslovakia, are becoming increasingly noticeable. Voice of America speaks constantly of lost hopes. The NBC complains of the ingratitude of the Czechs to the West, while the German air waves grieve over the increased distance between the Czechs and the West. All Western propaganda bodies report with gloom the normalization of the situation in Czechoslovakia. The West German papers are the most disappointed. The Hamburg paper DIE WELT remarked that the possibilities of Bonn's Eastern policies have been considerably reduced. Even Bonn Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger, complained the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, does not have in hand a miraculous recipe to eliminate the depressing situation.

It is not hard to guess why Western propaganda is so despondent. The plans for undermining socialism from within have fallen through. The resolute action of the allied forces foiled the Western plans for wresting Czechoslovakia from the socialist community. Yet at one time Washington and Bonn had believed their hopes to be close to realization. Not for nothing did Chancellor Kiesinger say hopefully on 20 August that soon all controversial issues between Bonn and Prague would be settled. These controversial issues, as you know, consisted of Bonn revanchist intentions to take away from Czechoslovakia a number of border regions. Now when all these plans have fallen through the West is trying to intimidate Czechoslovakia. Not having been able to march down the Czechoslovak corridor, the West German generals are holding big military exercises. Their course leaves no doubt about what the Bundeswehr was preparing for. Indeed, Bonn never made (much) of a secret of it.

We do not hide the fact that at the beginning Czechoslovak events looked very promising to us, declared West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt. Nevertheless, the NATO countries intend to use the very failure of their aggressive plans against Czechoslovakia for their own purposes.

According to reports from Washington, the American Government intends to increase military allocations to give American policy the necessary toughness in Eastern Europe, and it cites the events in Czechoslovakia as the reason. Bonn has demanded, again with Czechoslovak events as the reason, the modernization of NATO. The purpose of this maneuver is to remove all obstacles to West Germany getting nuclear weapons. Even the Israeli aggressors are trying to get something out of the Western intrigues against Czechoslovakia. Thus, Israeli Deputy Premier Allon, in a recent statement referring to the Western attitude toward Czechoslovakia, said that Tel Aviv has every reason to put pressure on the Arab countries. He underlined that there was complete understanding between Tel Aviv and Washington on the current strategy.

All these facts indicate that the Czechoslovak crisis has been planned by the West a long time ago. It had a maximum aim and a minimum one. The maximum was the restoration of capitalism in Czechoslovakia and the complete swallowing of the country. This aim proved unattainable as a result of the help given by the allied countries to the Czechoslovak working people. Now the West hopes to achieve at least the minimum--to whip up international tension, use the antisocialist propaganda for the further militarization of the countries of the West, and to block the settlement of important international problems. At the same time the NATO countries are keeping up the ideological and political pressure on Czechoslovakia in the hope of activating the counterrevolution there. All this shows how timely and essential was the decision of the allied countries to rebuff firmly the intrigues of world reaction and bar the way to the imperialist desire to march to the East. There can be no doubt that through their united efforts the socialist countries will fulfill their historic mission.

WEST READJUSTS POLICY TO NEW CZECH SITUATION

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2315 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep--Georgiy Ratiani writes in an international commentary published in today's PRAVDA that everyone now understands that in modern Europe, where there is a mighty community of socialist countries, a repetition of Munich is impossible. His article states: "Until now not everyone was convinced that the times when imperialist aggressors were able to temporarily change the balance of forces in Europe to their advantage were gone forever. The policy of the West in regard to Czechoslovakia confirms that there are dreamers who not only dream but also act."

In August the plans for a "creeping counterrevolution" were foiled by the entry into Czechoslovakia of the allied armies that came to the aid of a fraternal nation. Less than a month now has gone by since the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks in the Kremlin and the signing of the Moscow agreements. The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Government are taking measures for the fulfillment of these agreements.

But the situation in the country remains complex and much remains to be done to strengthen socialist power, the leading role of the working class and the Communist Party, as well as to unmask and isolate politically (firmly) and antisocialist elements.

"The imperialist circles of the West," the author continues, "are lamenting their failed expectations. However, they have not yet finally lost hope of pushing the counterrevolutionary forces in the country toward overtly provocative actions. . . . Western propaganda and policy are now being readjusted."

Ratiani reports that the events in Czechoslovakia found him traveling in the United States. "A repulsive spectacle of perfidy and hypocrisy," he writes, "was provided by the reaction to those events in American propaganda and political life. People who had testified before the House 'Un-American Activities' Committee against even light pink liberals now welcomed 'Czechoslovak communists who are in disagreement with Moscow.'" The black hundreds who consider the introduction of social insurance in the United States to be a dangerous concession to the 'reds' have now become excited at the successes of the 'Czech experiments in democratic socialism.'" The extreme right who welcomed the beating of antiwar youths in Chicago now shouted at election meetings: 'We are with you, students of Prague.'

"Mr Ball, the former deputy to Secretary of State Rusk, and now U.S. representative to the United Nations, and who for more than a year has been defending the policy of destroying hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of South Vietnam with napalm and bombs in the name of "saving them from communism," now reads in the Security Council in a strident voice documents of those communist parties which willingly or unwillingly allowed the filthy paw of imperialist propaganda to place their statements in their dossier."

Ratiani continues: "Everyone now understands that in modern Europe, where there is a mighty community of socialist countries, a repetition of Munich is impossible. The enemies of socialism are seeking new ways and new forms for their policy, but they boil down to the same thing--attempts by imperialism to halt the progress of socialism."

The author writes: "In these conditions, the cohesion and vigilance of all the forces of socialism are a guarantee of success in the anti-imperialist struggle."

AGITATORS CONTINUE CZECHOSLOVAK CLAMOR AT UN

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1135 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] New York--TASS correspondent Sergey Losev dispatch--The provocative clamor around the so-called "Czechoslovak question" does not stop for a single day in the UN lobbies on the eve of the opening of the 23d session of the UN General Assembly.

After their fiasco in the Security Council, the masterminds behind these intrigues concentrate their efforts on raising the "Czechoslovak question" in one way or another at the regular session of the assembly. The purpose of this campaign is to frustrate constructive work of the General Assembly and to divert the attention of the UN member states from major international problems, such as disarmament, final abolition of colonialism, and elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression against the Arab countries.

Attempts to smuggle the "Czechoslovak question" into the United Nations, for instance, were made during the discussion at the UN special committee on international law -- which is considering the principles pertaining to friendly relations and cooperation between states. This unsavory campaign was sponsored by the representatives of the United States and Britain. As usual in such cases, an active role in backstage maneuvers is played by the delegations of some Latin American countries. Journalists close to the United States say that the Latin American group, meeting in private, considered tactics of "raising the Czechoslovak question" in the discussion of various items on the agenda of the 23d session. Most zealous in this respect were representatives of those countries which are most dependent on the United States.

INCIDENTS PROVE COUNTERREVOLUTION CONTINUES

Organized Provocations

Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2100 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Summary] (Moscow Radio) special correspondents have returned to Prague after a trip through various provinces of Czechoslovakia. They report that the workers continue to pursue their everyday activities: hops are being gathered, and most of the enterprises are working at full capacity. The press reports that the engineers of the Skoda plant in Plzen have worked out plans for the reconstruction of a series of enterprises. The Slovnaft combine in Bratislava is working without interruption.

The political tasks connected with the implementation of the Moscow agreements are being discussed throughout Czechoslovakia. The results of the Czechoslovak National Assembly session have found a broad echo. The decisions adopted at this session are being considered as an important step for the normalization of the situation in the country. The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee has discussed internal political problems. The Presidium favorably assessed Cernik's talks in Moscow. In a television and radio speech, Dubcek stressed that socialism is a concern of all the people. The facts show that the antisocialist forces have not laid down their weapons and are only regrouping, trying to adapt themselves to the present situation and to camouflage their views with false reasoning about consolidation and national unity.

"As is known, the slogan on unity--although there is no definition with whom and on what platform this unity is to be carried out--is an opportunist slogan. In the present conditions in Czechoslovakia this slogan is used as a smoke screen to camouflage subversive activities of the reaction. The rightist elements are trying to interpret the natural desire of Czechoslovak workers for normalization of the situation in the country in their own way: To avoid normalization in the political field and the strengthening of the leading role of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, to avoid exposing reactionary forces and eradication of their machinations.

"In this connection, it is interesting to note how some Czechoslovak papers are interpreting the problem of normalization. They are purposely reducing it to the mere withdrawal of allied troops from the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic. And this is not just a coincidence. The counterrevolutionary elements link the withdrawal of troops with their hopes for an increase in their activities and for settling accounts with those who are firmly adhering to the positions of socialism, who are faithful to the friendship with the Soviet people and with the peoples of other socialist countries who are trying to give a personal contribution to the implementation of the Moscow agreements.

"Now the subversive elements are trying to create around these people an atmosphere of moral terror. The provocateurs are widely using malicious rumors and poisonous slander. Not a day passes without various organized antisocialist incidents in this or that region.

"Therefore, the struggle continues. There are still a lot of difficulties. But the truth is penetrating the minds of the people. The Czechoslovak workers are beginning to see more clearly their class interests, which have nothing in common with the interests of those who would like to tear the country away from the socialist community, to restore the old capitalist order in Czechoslovakia."

Radio, TV Antisocialism

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[For Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia]

[Text] By listening to radio and watching television these days [words indistinct] one can hear the same antisocialist statements, openly anti-Soviet attacks. There are more items on the working life of the country. The television viewers see on the screen the same faces and hear on the radio the familiar voices of people who over the past months have been purposely aggravating the situation in Czechoslovakia. [word indistinct] days ago, the same people made provocative appeals through underground radio stations, attempting to create disorders and chaos in the country. Today they are still at their posts at the television cameras and radio microphones, as if nothing had happened.

For a long while Prague television commentator I. Kanterec has practiced the game of dismantling socialist construction in Czechoslovakia [words indistinct]. Now Kanterec and people like him call upon viewers to bear with the situation and be patient. He calls on the [words indistinct] to expect their own happiness.

Many leaders of the press, who at one time opened the locks to antisocialism and have no intention of closing them, are still at their posts. Still at their posts are director of Czechoslovak television Pelikan and director of Czechoslovakia radio Mejzlar. They have turned radio and television into means of antisocialist propaganda. The progressive people of Czechoslovakia understand that normalization of the situation in the country is inseparable from the return of the mass media to the service of the interests of the people and socialism, from the strengthening of control over radio and television by the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The work of mass media should be carried out by "clean hands."

Attack on Writer Hanzelka

Moscow LITERARY GAZETTE 18 Sep 68 p 15 L

[Article by journalist: "Jiri Hanzelka in the Role of Politician"]

[Text] Those months when the Prague press proclaimed those who had most loudly pronounced anathema on the last 20 years of Czechoslovak life and who dealt in antiparty demagogy as the most "progressive" people and consistent "democrats" are still fresh in all our minds. Those people who "bravely" attacked the fraternal countries and above all the USSR, whipped up hostility towards our motherland, and tried to blacken the historic road we have trod and CPSU policy were particularly honored by the Czechoslovak press.

It is precisely such people who were daily assigned the pages of the newspapers and microphones of the radio and television. It was precisely such people whom they [mass media] supported and publicized in every way possible, carefully defending them from all criticism, and it was precisely those people whom they pushed toward power. Thus the hollow eminent political figures were created.

Jiri Hanzelka was without doubt one of the "brightest stars" to blaze up on the troubled counterrevolutionary horizon of Czechoslovakia. Yes that very man: "Africa of Fancy and Reality." (Afrika Grez i Deystvitelnosti) "There Beyond the River--the Argentine." (Tam za Rekoju -- Argentina), and so on.

We have read the books and reportage of Jiri Hanzelka and Miroslav Zikmund with great interest, sympathy, and respect for the authors. The "works" of Hanzelka, the political figure or more precisely the politician [the Russian word, "politikan," can also mean intriguer, according to context] arouse completely different feelings.

Let us begin with the talk organized on 9 May in the editorial office of the weekly SVET SOVETU (publication of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association.) This is what Hanzelka, the politician, imparted on victory day, the day of celebration of the 23d anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

The first question was: How do Soviet citizens regard the Czechoslovaks? Hanzelka said in reply: "I think that nobody either here or in the USSR thinks about it particularly." No one apart from him. For he himself, of course, thinks about it in particular: "...Some (Soviet) officials display a patronizing and almost haughty attitude toward us...." The "expert" on the Soviet Union could not find the words to speak correctly about the true and sincere friendship which our people have always felt towards the Czechs and Slovaks. Only this is not in his interests.

Let us continue. A certain Vilem, who is leading the conversation, says: "We have many Russophiles, but few 'Sovietophiles' because the friendship has been cultivated formally and officially." But of course; Russia, only without Soviet power. This is known.... But Hanzelka does not, of course, reply anything to this but rather launches into lengthy discussions of the years 1917 to 1921 when, allegedly, a "very special friendship grew up between the Czechoslovak and the Soviet people." How? With the help of... Czechoslovak legionnaires.

You don't believe it? Then listen: The legionnaires "were the only ranks who when entering a village did not take, but rather gave. They really did save whole villages from famine. The majority of the population living along the Siberian railroad treated our people as friends. It was precisely then that Russian-Czech friendship began...." Naivete? Ignorance? No, a completely conscious falsification of history.

V.I. Lenin wrote: "At the Czechoslovak uprising, many at first regarded it as just another episode of the counterrevolutionary riots. We underestimated the reports in the newspapers about the participation of Anglo-French capital and about the Anglo-French imperialists' participation in this uprising.... The Czechoslovak movement was one of the links long intended to stifle Soviet Russia...."

Lenin spoke angrily about the "...outrages of the Czechoslovak Army officers, their cruelty to the population, and the striving to restore in all its totality the monarchist and landowning system." The leader of the revolution called: We must throw everything onto the Czechoslovak front in order to crush that entire band which hides behind slogans of freedom and equality and shoots hundreds and thousands of workers and peasants." Such is the truth!

But Hanzelka did not limit himself to a falsification of the history of the civil war. Here is what he said about the relations of our people and the Czechoslovak people after 1948: "...Soviet advisers came and began to introduce their methods of ruling very firmly. These methods were in obvious contradiction to our traditions and were foreign to us."

Not a word about the selfless fraternal aid--economic, scientific and technical-- which the Soviet Union has afforded to Czechoslovakia, about the joint struggle for socialism for peace and for the security of Czechoslovak borders. Instead of that: "The USSR spoke for our opinions," "Our friendship was organized through delegations, toasts, and laudatory songs...." It is noteworthy that the historian Sedivy, who took part in the conversation, said in conclusion: "At the present time there is absolutely no point in imbuing youth with friendly feelings towards the USSR. Let these feelings arise of their own accord...."

And now we know what sort of feelings arose "of their own accord" in a section of Czechoslovak youth confused and misled by Jiri Hanzelka and others like him. We know how the "longhaired" [youths] shot our soldiers in the back....

This talk was published on 14 May. A few days later the newspaper MLADA FRONTA began to publish excerpts from J. Hanzelka's and M. Zikmund's notes on their travels in 1963-1964. A large section of the notes were devoted to the Soviet Union. This is a striking profanation of Leninist teaching and the Leninist struggle and a mixture of malicious slander, unbridled Philistine judgments, rank ignorance, and dilettante and muddled passages.

Having spent a day at Shumenskiy, the distinguished travelers revealed that Lenin...lived very well in his Tsarist exile. "[He] had no material worries.... Paid working girls did his housework.... He had good conditions for studying." And in all it seems, "...during his 3 years at Shumenskiy...Lenin above all improved his health." Is that not blasphemy?

Further, it is revealed that after the October Revolution Lenin was very attentive to the Mensheviks and tried with all his might to create in them...an opposition to the Bolshevik Party.

When Hanzelka moves to the history of our country in the 1930's, everything is blacker than black. Our party becomes the target for base attacks, it was "abandoned," "resurrected," and so on and so forth. Here is a typical "revelation": "The broad initiative of the people is only developed in one direction--in the technical direction. The result of this is the mass destruction of the creative forces and talents of the people."

And such "revelations" are on almost every paragraph. You read it and you think: Damn it all, how on earth did such people whose creative forces and talents have undergone "mass destruction," how could they, in a truly minimal period of time, turn a poor, backward and illiterate country into a leading, powerful, highly cultured state and build the first socialist society in the world; how could they have defeated the most powerful imperialist army and have liberated Europe, including Czechoslovakia from fascist slavery! How could such a society have reared a new man whom incidentally at one time was lauded by Jiri Hanzelka, too.

We will quote Hanzelka the traveler before he became the politician. "We went to Primorye and Khabarovskiy Kray, to Amur and Kamchatka, to Chita Oblast and the Buryat ASSR. The Soviet people struck us more than anything else--your wonderful and unforgettable youth" PRAVDA 6 December 1963. "We met dozens of young enterprise directors, electric power station and gold mine managers. They are energetic and highly educated young people" (PRAVDA 19 July 1964).

It is possible to also cite many other excerpts which have nothing in common with that which was published in MLADA FRONTA. But to reproach Hanzelka for duplicity, to remind him of such onerous ideas as the professional honor of a writer and conscience is no doubt a useless task.

On 9 June MLADA FRONTA published an article by Hanzelka entitled "The Hour of Truth." The "progressive liberal" this time rushed into an attack on the Czechoslovak Communist Party and on the results of the Central Committee plenum. He held forth on the "ruin to the party from inside and from above" and about the "practical degradation of the party as a whole" and about the fact that a "handful of party despots had taken the party along a false road. In conclusion, he demanded categorically that those "who for 20 years have seized the decisive positions and are so stupid that they will not relinquish them" should quit their posts "together with the epoch" which they had created and which had "burned itself out."

Our reader says, "Bah! An old song! For the authors of the notorious "2,000 Words," the counterrevolutionary manifesto openly urging the struggle against the Czechoslovak Communist Party, demanded that too." Yes, everything is in order, there is no contradiction: Hanzelka was one of the authors of "2,000 Words...."

Such is the road which the writer Jiri Hanzelka has trod in a short period of time. He was almost rewarded for "progressiveness" (no, not materially--they say that he is a millionaire). He was almost dragged into power.

On 10 July, at the Czechoslovak National Assembly session, the Czech National Council was elected--the constitutional representation of the Czech people. Some 150 candidates were chosen. The election was secret. The deputies "blackballed" just two people--Jiri Hanzelka and the writer Pavel Kohout (also an active representative of the antiparty forces and a signatory of "2,000 words").

What had begun to happen! "They are beating our people!" CTK reported that Deputy J. Pelikan, that same J. Pelikan who during these months has furiously trampled on the party cadres on television, was the first to "express disappointment." The former chairman of the National Front Central Committee, F. Kriegel, the well-known organizer of the rightwing forces, supported his speech. And so it went on....

On 11 July the accountability report on the National Assembly session was published and on 12 July CTK announced: "The disappointment and indignation of the National Assembly during the elections for the Czech National Front is expressed by the dozens of resolutions and letters from collectives and individual people which have come in to the CTK." And how quickly they "came in!.."

On the following day, the agency reported the resolution allegedly adopted by 3,000 workers of the "Kovosvit" (as transliterated) plant in Southern Bohemia. In it they expressed lack of confidence in Deputy Z. Fierlinger (the former Czechoslovak Ambassador to the USSR during World War II and chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association) and it contained a demand to conduct a reelection. They proposed J. Hanzelka as the new candidate.

But the "true democrat" was unlucky, and so were those who stood behind him. It miscarried! It "worked" almost 1 and a half months later. Hanzelka up to then had succeeded several times more in distinguishing himself in the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist field and finally was honorably rewarded. On 22 August at the secret "14th extraordinary congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party" Hanzelka was elected as a "member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee." Together with the renegades Jelinek--the chief editor of the newspaper MLADA FRONTA, who so willingly published Hanzelka's work and the writings of Prochaska, who is well known to our readers, and others with them.

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Of course, they who are elected, are elected, but then the congress was illegal....
Once more it miscarried! We think this time, conclusively. So, dreams and reality.
Only not African, but Czechoslovak....Kanzelka's career as politician was not realized.
Nor will it be realized!

NOVA SVOBODA Antisocialist Article

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Sep 68 L

[Text] Special IZVESTIYA correspondent Novikov, in his report from Ostrava, tells of difficulties the working people of Czechoslovakia are coming up against at the moment. In response to an appeal from the Communist Party, they are lending their efforts toward the removal of mistakes and deficiencies in production and political and public life and toward normalization of the situation in the country. But there are still anticommunist forces. Their mood is reflected in an article by (Obizek) entitled "What We Can Do and What We Must Do," published on the front page of the NOVA SVOBODA. (Obizek) stresses that at the moment he is living in internal exile. Without concealing his hatred for everything that is socialist, he recommends in his article that the (front be diversified).

Czech Soviet Troop Contact

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[For Soviet soldiers in Czechoslovakia]

[Excerpt] Soviet soldiers are finding more and more friends among the Czechoslovak soldiers, too. A few days ago paratroopers Major (Tuktabayev) and Captain (Asyanov) visited a neighboring unit of the Czechoslovak People's Army. The Soviet officers talked with the commanders and soldiers and explained to them their understanding of the situation in Czechoslovakia and their international mission. They finally agreed on a comradely meeting of their soccer teams. The match was contested vigorously but in a friendly spirit. The paratroopers won 2-1. The home team gave them the ball inscribed: To our friends from the Czech soldiers.

The number of comradely contacts between Soviet soldiers and their Czechoslovak brothers in arms is growing every day, but here and there rightwing elements are setting up artificial barriers which separate the soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army from Soviet soldiers. But, as experience of the last few days has shown, all these intrigues of counterrevolution are doomed to failure. We and the Czechoslovak people and their armed forces have common aims and a common road.

Freight Deliveries Normalize

Moscow TASS International Service in English 0604 GMT 23 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--The amount of freight for Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and other countries has grown considerably of late at the big Soviet border station of Chop, PRAVDA writes today.

The reactionary forces in Czechoslovakia, the paper points out, did not succeed in their subversive plan to frustrate the delivery of extremely important commodities from the USSR. More than 40,000 tons above-plan freight were sent to Czechoslovakia in the first 18 days of September. Nearly every day in September, deliveries of iron ore and coal are much greater than envisaged by the plan.

The events in Czechoslovakia did not cast the slightest shadow of doubt on relations between railwaymen of the two countries. Mutual assistance contributes to the successful work of the Soviet Union's first joint border station Uzhgorod-II from which iron ore coming from Krivoy Rog is sent without reloading over the existing wide-gauge railroad to the East Slovak complex.

"During trips to Cierna nad Tisou I had many opportunities to speak with Czechoslovak railwaymen," the PRAVDA correspondent was told by engine driver Ivan Brozek. "They were very alarmed by the offensive of the reactionaries and now we all are working hard to restore normal freight turnover."

PRAVDA reports that deliveries of Carpathian gas to Czechoslovakia were not suspended for a single day. In September that country will get 1-1.5 million cubic meters of gas above plan." In the first 10 days of September Czechoslovakia received nearly 5 million kilowatt hours of electricity--more than in the previous 10 days.

COMMUNISTS CONDEMN CZECH COUNTERREVOLUTION

Letters From Czech Citizens

Moscow in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Commentary: "In Defense of the Socialist Achievements in Czechoslovakia"]

[Summary] The world press reports on the situation in Czechoslovakia, the party measures designed to strengthen socialism, the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee's Presidium session which positively assessed the talks of Premier Cernik in Moscow on 10 September and the continuing efforts of the rightwing forces to prevent a normalization of the situation and opposed to the leading role of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. For these rightwing forces, normalization should be confined to the withdrawal of the allied troops. The counterrevolutionary forces expect that after the withdrawal they can settle accounts with the supporters of socialism and proletarian internationalism. The working people are realizing this danger more and more clearly.

"Letters from Czechoslovak citizens continue to arrive at the Soviet Embassy in Prague. Communists and nonparty members, workers, farmers, and representatives of the working intelligentsia, write that rightwing antisocialist forces are continuing their wrecking work that the main purpose of their struggle is to make the fulfillment of the Moscow agreements impossible. These letters express the firm conviction that the Czechoslovak people, headed by the Communist Party, will do everything in their power to solve the problems that have arisen and strengthen the positions of socialism in Czechoslovakia. We know, a letter from citizens from the Chab District stresses, that the allied troops were compelled to come here, and we hope that they will remain in our country until the danger threatening the socialist achievements of the Czechoslovak working people and cooperation with the socialist countries has disappeared. What is most important for us is unity, a group of people from Banska Bystrica stated, but we are against such unity that is attained only on the basis of nationalist fever. We do not want such unity. We back unity around the Czechoslovak Communist Party on socialist international principles, principles of friendship with the USSR and other socialist countries. We shall never retreat from such a position."

Communist parties of various countries and prominent personalities of the communist movement are expressing their support for the socialist countries which came to the aid of the Czechoslovak people. A statement to this effect was made recently by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile, who said that the allied troops has been sent to Czechoslovakia to rescue the socialist system and the working class.

Hungarian Press Comments

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1715 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[From "The World This Week," by observer Gennadiy Vedenyapin]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. A month has passed since the five allied countries came to the aid of the Czechoslovak people to defend its socialist conquests. An obstacle has been erected in the path of counterrevolution and international imperialism which inspired it. A powerful blow has been dealt to the plans of the enemies of socialism in Czechoslovakia who had hoped for a return of bygone days.

This week, on Tuesday, the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee met in Prague. A statement on the fulfillment of the agreement reached during the (?Soviet)-Czechoslovak talks which took place in August in Moscow was under discussion. An appraisal has been made of the development of the internal political situation in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee approved the line aimed at consistently fulfilling the obligations and agreements entered into. The working people of Czechoslovakia could clearly (fsee) the danger to the vital interests of the people resulting from the activities of the rightwing forces which camouflaged their views with false statements about "national unity" without indicating with whom and on what basis they had to unite.

Considerable importance is attached these days to this question by the Hungarian press. Here is what our correspondent Aleksandr Kaversnev reports from Budapest:

In the opinion of the Hungarian communists, the success of the whole idea (fto contain) counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia now depends decisively on a correct Marxist attitude to the question of national unity. The working people of Hungary remember well how 12 years ago Hungarian reactionaries also shouted from every street corner that the hearts of 10 million Hungarians are beating in unison. The working people of Hungary do not believe in classless national unity, because, in the end, these "hearts beating in unison" resulted in Hungary in the bloody counterrevolution of 1956.

A well-known publicist, László Rozsa, recently wrote: Serious contradictions and discussions have just been (fbeginning) in Czechoslovakia which had evident ideological, political, and, in other words, class origins. What has happened to these contradictions? Have they been resolved? Not at all. They were [words indistinct] and hidden from us under the guise of a (fsuperficially effective) slogan of national unity, clearly calculated to deceive the working people.

One cannot help but smile, writes László Rozsa, when RUBE PRAVO seriously reports about pledges by criminals from the city of Ostrava who, in the name of national unity, have for the time being given up robbery. Or when the Prague papers call all citizens of Czechoslovakia, without exception, to be good, attentive toward each other and gripped by one emotion.

The Hungarian communists clearly formulate their point of view regarding this problem: A genuine national unity can only be forged as the result of ideological and political struggle, during which one must, above all else, disassociate oneself from alien elements while adopting a class position. And in this, the touchstone for every Czechoslovak communist and citizen should be his attitude toward the Moscow agreements.

NEPSZABADSAG writes in its editorial: It is enough to find out how different people interpret these agreements and how they are being implemented by them, and immediately it becomes clear who is with whom and where they are going and will continue to go. NEPSZABADSAG stresses: To sort this out is the business of the Czechoslovak comrades. Nobody can do this for them.

REVISIONISTS CANNOT WEAKEN SOCIALIST IDEOLOGY

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[22 September PRAVDA article by academician Yuriy Prantsev: "On Certain Features of the Present Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] The content and form of the ideological struggle of imperialism against socialism have now undergone serious changes, due to the fact that questions of this struggle to an increasingly greater extent are becoming the concern of the NATO generals and staffs, officials of the diplomatic service, professional intelligence men, and representatives of the various branches of the apparatus of state monopolistic capital. They have set up a special branch of activity, controlled by large centers, for every kind of mercenary animal, namely anticommunism. All mass media subordinate to state monopolistic capital--radio, television, and press--are engaged in this regularly. In a word, the struggle against the ideology of socialism has become one of the most important functions of state monopolistic capital and its policy.

The concept of ideological struggle in its former sense is applicable to an increasingly lesser extent to this activity. It is no accident that the bourgeois apologists prefer the expression "psychological warfare" to that of "ideological struggle." The organizers of this war know no limitations in their choice of weapons. The big lie, slander, falsification of facts--all these will do. Material capable of poisoning the consciousness is valued particularly highly. The arsenal of means of psychological warfare contains the most varied operations; among them is "building bridges," which might be able to facilitate the supply of ideological contraband to the socialist countries.

In the decades since World War II, the old bourgeois theory by which socialism can be made short shrift of by the use of armed forces, economic measures of suffocation, and pressure diplomacy has collapsed. Socialism has demonstrated an enormous inner strength and capability of developing as a world system. The imperialists, not renouncing their old theory, have been forced to seek corrections and amplifications to it. This search is mainly in one direction: whether it is possible to find a method of achieving the desired "erosion" of Marxist-Leninist ideology as the ideological basis of the socialist society, making loose its political organization, and making room for antisocialist activity within one country or another. Attacks of the reactionary forces on the socialist gains of Czechoslovakia have graphically shown these tactics of imperialism in action.

The Central Committee of our party, on the basis of profound analysis of the developing world situation, has clearly and timely pointed to the increased importance of the ideological front in the present struggle between socialism and capitalism and has revealed the very close relation between the political and ideological forms of this struggle at its present stage. More and more attention to this front is now being given by the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties.

The theoreticians and propagandists of capitalism who are taking an active part in the present ideological struggle greatly dislike the very concept of ideology. The bourgeois ideologists publish books about the end of the era of ideology and cry, foaming at the mouth, about the alleged approach of a deideologization of man's spiritual life. What actually are the real aims that these fishers of immature minds set for themselves? Why do they fuss in this way? The fact is that the ideologists of capitalism have come up against a mighty opponent, and they understand his strength: The ideology of socialism is an integral and well-ordered system of ideas, views, and convictions, worked out in depth and scientifically based. They have found and are still finding verification in the experience of the multimillion-strong masses and are continuing to develop on the basis of this rich experience. The bourgeois theoreticians have more than once admitted that they are not in a position to put forward a system of views that could attract the masses. Therefore, when they say do away with ideology as a whole, they mean, above all, do away with socialist ideology.

The saccharine lies to save capitalism contained in present bourgeois ideology do not withstand their encounter with truth and life. The rigorous wind of the age is tearing apart the web spun by the bourgeois ideologists and it hangs in shreds. For example, what remains today of the myth of capitalism as a society of universal prosperity? This was one of the foundations on which the whole ideology of capitalism was built. The riots by the Negro poor, brought to the point of desperation, have shattered the myth that the United States is a country of equal opportunities for all. Fewer and fewer people believe the lying assertions that the present bourgeois society is a society of humanism and democracy. Is it possible to conceal the glaring facts of the merciless and cold-blooded destruction of the peaceful Vietnamese population, women and children, by the American civilizers and humanists?

What is there to be said in praise of bourgeois democracy in the United States when, in broad daylight, people quite deliberately go about assassinating first the president then his senator brother, then a preacher, to say nothing of the countless other nameless victims. There is a profound crisis in bourgeois ideology which, in the final analysis, reflects the profound general crisis of capitalism.

The champions of capital, expressing their opposition to ideology altogether and primarily to the Marxist outlook, do so under cover of gross misrepresentation. The integrated, well-knit, and principled nature of this outlook is described as dogmatism and doctrinaire practice, while unprincipled and loose thought is described as intellectual freedom and independence. There are some people among the revisionists who, having listened to bourgeois ideologists, attack, under the banner of struggle against dogmatism, loyalty to principles and preach the liquidation of revolutionary beliefs, the foundation of socialist ideology. They advocate their replacement by a set of fashionable bourgeois political, philosophical, and economic theories.

Present revisionism is ideological capitulation to capitalism, abandonment of socialist ideology as an integrated well-knit system of ideas, views, and convictions enabling the working masses to refashion the world.

In Czechoslovakia, for instance, the revisionists plainly advocated dismantling Marxism-Leninism and tried to prove that Leninism is not supposed to be an international teaching but a purely Eastern one unsuitable for developed countries of the West. The revisionists would like to do away with the class content of socialist ideas, going so far as to deny that the struggle between capitalism and socialism is the main feature of the whole life of mankind today. Meanwhile, the strength of socialist ideology lies precisely in its integrated nature, its organic link with life and practice.

Extensive use is made of another device in the present struggle of capitalism against the socialist ideology: Bourgeois ideologists advocate a multiplicity of ideologies--their pluralism. What they offer, in fact, is a variety of choices of bourgeois ideologies. In the United States, for instance, this means the following: If you like you can support the policy and views of the Democrats or Republicans; or if you like you can join those who are openly fascists. Similar choices are offered in philosophy, political economics, aesthetics, ethics, and so on. Only one thing is ruled out categorically--it is the right to share the scientific socialist ideology and wage a struggle against bourgeois ideology.

Applying this method in order to erode Marxist-Leninist ideology, the protagonists of capitalism assert that various socialist ideologies are supposed to exist in the world. The prestige of socialism is high, and more and more social groups are drawn to it, so could one not invent another socialist ideology to counter it--another concept of socialism which would be acceptable to the bourgeoisie and then propagandize this concept? A system of amendments is being prepared for socialist ideology to make it something different. This system of amendments has been termed "liberalization;" in other words, one that tolerates antisocialist activity inside socialist countries. This system is also termed "democratic socialism," despite the fact that in conditions when the political arena is taken over by antisocialist elements there no longer can be any question of socialist democracy remaining. This has been graphically demonstrated by the course of events in Czechoslovakia.

There can be no other socialism after the origin and development of scientific socialism. No other socialist ideology, not founded on Marxism-Leninism, can exist in our time, since it is not possible to abolish the great criterion of truth, the practice and experience of the many millions-strong masses.

As early as the beginning of the century Lenin wrote that the question is only as follows: bourgeois or socialist ideology? There is no middle ground, this division must be seen. Therefore, any belittling of socialist ideology or moving away from it means that bourgeois ideology is strengthened. Scientific socialism is called scientific because it is founded completely on scientific analysis and does not recognize the equality of truth and error. Obviously the search for truth presupposes creative discussions but these searches, too, must be carried out on the basis of scientific principles which were irrefutably established by Marxism-Leninism and tested by the experience and struggle and victories.

The bourgeois propaganda about the pluralism of socialist ideologies is also aimed at undermining the international nature of Marxism-Leninism and socialist ideology.

Bourgeois theoreticians and revisionists are trying in vain to erase the main natural laws governing the formation and development of socialist society revealed by Marxist-Leninist science. A particularly large number of books and pamphlets are written in the West which maintain that socialism as built in the Soviet Union is applicable only to the conditions of our country. But, after all, old tsarist Russia represented the whole capitalist world at that time on a smaller scale. In that country there were industrially developed regions with a working class which, with respect to its high degree of organization, consciousness, and revolutionary traditions, by no means lagged behind the working class in other centers of the capitalist world. The experience of reshaping the industry in our country on a socialist foundation has become part of the treasure of Marxism-Leninism and represents something of great value to the proletariat of industrially developed modern capitalist countries as well.

We had agrarian regions in our country. The experience of the development of these on a socialist basis is an example to other countries where agrarian factors are predominant. Bourgeois theoreticians experience fear when they see how the inquisitive glance of the people of the East is turned to the prospering Soviet Socialist Republics in Central Asia. The experience of building socialism in the USSR also showed that the successful creation of a new society is inconceivable without the guiding role of the working class and the communist party. This presupposes transformation of the spiritual life of society and a cultural revolution. Thus, our Soviet experience contains common natural laws without which the construction of socialism is not possible. At the same time this experience contains something specific which has been caused by the specific national conditions of the development of the Soviet Union; naturally this cannot be mechanically transferred to other countries which have embarked on socialist development.

Loyalty to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism, their creative application to the conditions in different countries, and irreconcilable struggle against bourgeois ideology and revisionism are a necessary prerequisite for the success of the cause of socialism.

There is also the policy of creating splits in socialist ideology. This is pursued by bourgeois propagandists. It is aimed at individual fields of the people's activities in culture and by the penetration of bourgeois points of view into science, arts, and literature. It preaches about creative work free from the interests of the working masses of socialist society. This line is also aimed at undermining the economic theory of Marxism-Leninism, its assessment of modern imperialism as the final stage of capitalism, and assessment of the significance of the predominance of communal property and planning as the foundation of socialism. The bourgeois ideologists do not hide the fact that, by creating a breach, they would like to achieve the belittling of the party's guiding role in socialist society. The disunity of the great labor army, strengthened by its unity, is the main objective of creating breaches.

The bourgeois ideologists dream about wresting the intelligentsia away from the working class and, at least, separating certain groups of it from the common cause of the working class and all the workers' struggle for socialism. According to their calculations, the venom of bourgeois nationalism should help to dissociate the working people according to national characteristics.

The bourgeois propagandists attempt, above all, to create breaches in the political consciousness in order to confuse and mislead those who might be influenced by them. With the help of slander, lies, and falsifications, they assault the principles of socialist democracy and, primarily, the principle of democratic centralism, knowing its real strength. It is known that socialist democracy is a higher form of democracy, because it provokes the wide initiative and activity of the workers, fully liberties their creative energy in the name of the progressive development of the society, and puts up invincible barriers in the way of all antisocialist and antipopular activity which attempts to reverse the development of the society or make it stagnate. The principles of democratic socialism, consistently applied in the whole activity of the Marxist-Leninist party, state, and public organizations, make it possible to bring out the initiative of the masses and concentrate to the utmost the efforts of all directed toward solution of the common tasks. They insure necessary conditions for the maximum efficiency of action by the millions-strong masses of workers.

Regrettably, there are people who, by their concessions on the principal and essential matters, are inclined to agree to the undermining of the socialist organization of socialist society. To the liquidation of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, and to granting freedom of action to antisocialist elements--consequently, for preparation of the restoration of capitalism. This is the role of revisionism which openly acts in a rightist direction.

However, the same role in reaching socialist ideology is played by the use of leftist phraseology. The striving of the Mao Tse-tung group to destroy socialist ideology and practically to liquidate the party in China, which was guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, creates conditions for a nationalist, petit-bourgeois ideology, while at the same time bringing about stagnation and reserve movement of a society which previously had taken the road of socialist development. Our party wages a continuous struggle against all kinds of attempts to split the one socialist ideology, to tear it apart in national and regional directions. It makes maximum efforts to strengthen the unity of the world communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Socialist ideology has a firm basis in the economic, social, and political system of the socialist countries. This ideology expresses the vital interests of the working class and all strata of working people, which it unites. It expresses the progressive tendencies of world history, and there is no force in the world which can hinder its successful development. Socialist ideology finds itself not in a state of defense but in that of attack.

If, in the course of its struggle against bourgeois ideas and views, this ideology develops and becomes more perfect, if it penetrates more and more deeply into the consciousness of millions of people, this cannot at all be said of the bourgeois ideology. The weapon bearers in the struggle against socialist ideology have switched to diversionist, subversive activity. This proves the weakness of bourgeois ideas. In the conditions of modern capitalism the bourgeois has been obliged to an ever greater extent to reject the old legacy which no longer satisfies its present class interests. This legacy dates mainly from the period when the bourgeoisie was still the rising class. Now it finds many of the most important ideas of the past inconvenient. On the contrary, the working class and the Marxist-Leninist parties are coming forward as the legitimate heirs of everything progressive that existed in the past.

Together with this, there is a growing process of liberation from the influence of bourgeois ideology among new social strata. There is an increasingly marked ideological crisis among the bourgeois intelligentsia, many representatives of whom are expressing dissatisfaction with the narrow path offered for application of their talent and knowledge by state-monopoly capitalism and its [words indistinct] hierarchy. More and more protests are being heard against the lack of spirit and spiritual poverty of bourgeois society, against the cult of acquisition and consumption. A growing struggle is being waged by the communists for the propagation of socialist ideology among the ranks of the proletariat and other [word indistinct] strata of the working people. In countries swept by the national liberation movement there is a rapid lowering of the authority of the bourgeois ideology, which is closely linked with the policy of colonialism and neocolonialism; but the prestige of the ideology of socialism is rising. These are the facts.

Victory will be won by the ideas of socialism in the fierce struggle of ideas which is being waged in our epoch. Only socialist ideology answers the urgent requirements of the development of society and fully and in every way expresses the interests and aspirations of millions and millions of working people in the world. This reflects the irresistible movement of modern man toward socialism and communism. Behind socialist ideology is the truth of life, and the truth is invincible.

PEKING JOINS IMPERIALISTS IN CZECH EVENTS

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Boris Kuznetsov commentary: "Peking Is Marching in Step With World Reaction"]

[Text] The imperialists are not concealing their fierce hatred for socialism. As a result, it is in no way surprising that the nonsocialist countries at the moment are pouring forth a torrent of slander from the camp of world reaction, which is enraged at the breakdown of its plans in Czechoslovakia. It would indeed be strange to expect anything else from the sworn enemies of socialism. But when this ill will of the imperialist beasts of prey is taken up by the [words indistinct] of Peking who distinguish themselves by being ultrarevolutionaries and the most faithful adherents of socialism--this is illogical, to put it mildly.

But this is the truth. Is it not true that the present Chinese leadership, over the past few months, has been stating that the course of events in Czechoslovakia is leading to the restoration of capitalism? Why then was Peking angered when the allied armies of the socialist countries barred the way of the Czechoslovak counter-revolution and stood in defense of the gains of socialism in Czechoslovakia? The Mao Tse-tung clique is showing more clearly all the time just how far (if it has gone) with its political adventures, which were born out of deviation from Marxism-Leninism, treachery to the cause of socialism, and betrayal of the policy of proletarian internationalism. The reaction of Peking to the help given by the fraternal countries to the people of Czechoslovakia does not leave (if the slightest) doubt that the present Chinese leaders are on the side of the Czechoslovak counterrevolution and are acting in concert with the most sworn enemies of socialism, peace, and progress.

In an attempt to distort the meaning of the noble mission of the allied armies of the socialist states, the Mao Tse-tung group is coming out with the most infamous attacks on the Soviet Union and other countries that are members of the Warsaw Pact that prevented completion of a reactionary coup in Czechoslovakia.

The line pursued by Peking leads one automatically to think that the Mao Tse-tung clique is expressing its displeasure in connection with the failure of the Czechoslovak counterrevolutionaries. This would also explain the monstrous appeal that the Peking provocateurs addressed to the antisocialist forces in Czechoslovakia to show armed resistance to the armies of the allied countries. This line is a clear example of the staggering betrayal by Peking of the interests of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

The Peking adventurists, infected by the spirit of great-power chauvinism, have long been calculating on driving a wedge between the members of the European community of socialist countries. Why is the Mao Tse-tung clique striving for this? Because the unity of the socialist community serves as the main obstacle to the [words indistinct] of the hegemony of the supreme Peking [word indistinct] which has declared itself the ruler of the destinies of the whole of humanity. Now Peking is trying by any means to set the people of the fraternal countries against one another. How then do the Peking splitters differ from the double-dyed representatives of imperialist reaction and from those madmen of the imperialist camp who are at the moment increasing tension in Europe and throughout the world and who are attempting to split the socialist community and wrench several links from it?

The Warsaw Pact is the object of a particularly evil attack by the Mao Tse-tung group. This organization serves its members as a reliable guarantee against encroachments by the imperialist forces and a powerful defender of socialism in East Europe. This has again been shown by the events in Czechoslovakia where, thanks precisely to the Warsaw Pact, an obstacle was set up on the path of internal and external reaction. But the clique of the Peking adventurists in every way possible reviles the Warsaw Pact by calling it reactionary, aggressive, and alleging that it was created to plunder the people of the countries in East Europe.

In the present case the Mao Tse-tung clique does not distinguish itself by originality. It simply repeats the hackneyed slanderous assertions of the imperialist propaganda. With great readiness, the representatives of the imperialist circles are subscribing to all these statements from Peking. For the imperialist circles, the Warsaw Pact is [words indistinct] and a [word indistinct] for madmen. It turns out that the Peking ultrarevolutionaries are marching in step with the most shameless enemies of socialism from the camp of world reaction. The events in Czechoslovakia have unmasked the last demagogic [word indistinct] of the Mao Tse-tung clique, and now it has presented itself in all its unattractive nakedness as a mob of political adventurists assuming the role of willing henchmen of the international imperialist forces.

PEKING CLAIMS U.S.-USSR 'TACIT AGREEMENT'

Moscow in English to South Asia 1500 GMT 19 Sep 68 L

[Anatoliy Yoselevich commentary]

[Excerpts] Last June NCA asserted, during the visit to India by Soviet naval vessels under Admiral Anelko, that there was tacit agreement between Moscow and Washington. In recent weeks Peking has vigorously renewed this lie. The assistance which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries gave to the fraternal people of Czechoslovakia to curb the counterrevolutionary forces supported by NATO caused a most violent anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria in the Chinese capital.

According to Radio Peking's broadcasts to Asian countries, it would seem that the two superpowers had divided their spheres of influence. Radio Peking would have its listeners believe that one sphere includes Indochina, the Indian subcontinent, and the Middle East [words indistinct] Eastern Europe. This propaganda outburst was joined by the pro-Peking publications in a number of Asian countries.

Actually, there could hardly be anything more ridiculous than the allegation of collusion between genuine communists and the imperialists. The Chinese propagandists have apparently made their colleagues in the bourgeois yellow press turn green with envy. The entire world knows that no country has earned more gratitude for its anti-imperialist, anticolonialist stand than the Soviet Union, the country of Lenin.

Take Vietnam, (for instance). It is the Soviet Union that is giving the decisive assistance to help the Vietnamese repulse U.S. aggression. It is Soviet missiles that have downed thousands of American planes in Vietnam. It is thanks to Soviet supplies that the Vietnamese patriots are winning one victory over the invaders after another. The U.S. imperialists would give much to somehow weaken the Soviet assistance to heroic Vietnam.

In their struggle against the American imperialists, President Ho Chi Minh has stressed that the Vietnamese have all along received the sympathy and all-round support of the Soviet people. So what collusion can there be with imperialism if the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam are shoulder to shoulder in the anti-imperialist struggle?

Turning to the Middle East, the Chinese propagandists peddle slander with equal persistence. The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY, for instance, asserted in June that the Soviet Union was clamping down on the Arab anti-imperialist struggle. This is the allegation of the Peking paper, but the people who really know the Soviet Union's genuine role in the Middle East liberation movement think otherwise. President Jamal Abd an-Nasir of the UAR, in his address in Moscow to the Soviet people, said: The fact that you have all along been with us in the political, economic, and military fields has had great effect on everything that we are doing. We (applaud) and treasure deeply the stand taken by the great Soviet Union.

The Maoists are not disturbed that their collusion-with-imperialism arguments do not tally with the truth. The men in Peking desire only to slander the Soviet Union and to undermine the people's belief in the truth of Marxist-Leninist teaching. In this way the Chinese leadership apparently hopes to conceal its desire to deprive the liberation movement of the support it is getting from the socialist community and put this movement under Chinese control. The splitting activities of the Mao group play into the hands of imperialism, the people's common enemy.

PEKING'S EXPANSIONISM OUTRAGES ASIAN PEOPLE

Moscow in English to South Asia 1600 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Valentin Borisov commentary: "Expansionism, the Theory and Practice of Mao Tse-tung"]

[Summary] "A short history of modern China was published in the CFR in 1954. The book was nothing out of the ordinary, and its appearance would have caused little comment but for a map it contained. The map not only attracted attention but alarmed a number of countries, particularly those in Southeast Asia.

Under the caption 'Chinese Territories Wrested by the Imperialists,' independent countries appeared within China's borders. They were Laos, Cambodia, Burma, Thailand, Nepal, Bhutan, the Japanese Ryukyu Islands, and the Sulu Islands in the Philippines. At that time it might have seemed to be a publisher's error, because only a little later India and China proclaimed the well-known Panch Sila principles. However, developments have proved that the map of the so-called wrested territories was by no means an error. It demonstrated one of the points of Mao Tse-tung's carefully drafted policy of expansionism."

"Early in the 1960's, Mao Tse-tung's propaganda machine became very active in praising Chinese emperors and their expansionist policies. In their zealotry, Mao's followers even added the conquests of Genghis Khan to the credit side, as they did expansion of the empire to the Pacific Ocean in the east, to the islands to the south, to the foothills of the Himalayas in the west, and to the north as far as Siberia." A frankly expansionist program with far-reaching claims was formulated by Mao Tse-tung in a talk with Japanese socialists in the summer of 1964. Supporting some of the territorial claims of the Japanese imperialists, Mao Tse-tung at that time [word indistinct] spoke in favor of what he called the (restoration) to China of a number of territories far beyond its borders.

"Mao Tse-tung's statements indicate that Peking's ruling group represent their claims as part of some general territorial question and try to elevate their expansionist claims to some sort of general principle of China's relations with neighboring countries. Unfortunately, the matter has not been limited to discussion and historical reminiscences. Mao Tse-tung and his associates are also attempting practical steps to realize their expansionist aspirations. The Peking leaders are obviously trying to do what the Chinese emperors did to establish their domination in Asia and possibly on other continents.

"It is common knowledge that the Mao Tse-tung group, without bothering to give serious reasons, refuses to settle border issues with India. For over 10 years, Peking's rulers have been waging unbridled propaganda hostile to India and continuously provoking border incidents and conflicts. Going beyond political blackmail, economic pressure, and ideological subversion, Mao and his associates are hatching specific expansionist plans regarding other Asian countries. His emissaries are engaged in sly intrigue and plots in Bhutan, Sikkim, and the Indian state of Assam, that is, in the very places which, in Peking's opinion, were at one time wrested from China.

"There can hardly be two points of view about the true aims of Mao's followers in this part of the world. The feeling of outrage in Asia (aroused by) Mao's expansionist gestures and his brazen intervention in the internal affairs of neighboring countries is perfectly understandable. The progressive and democratic public on our continent regards Peking's activities as an attempt to copy the aggressive course that has been consistently followed in Asia by the imperialists, the worst enemy of the people."

MAOISTS USE ANTI-SOVIETISM TO HIDE FAILURES

Moscow IZVESTIYA 13 Sep 68 p 2 L

[IZVESTIYA press service report of 12 September]

[Text] The setting up of revolutionary committees in China in all the provinces and autonomous regions was completed a few days ago. It is reported that these Maoist revolutionary committees have taken the power into their hands everywhere.

Thus, the Peking leadership needed 2 years to remove, defame, take into custody, or physically do away with its enemies in the provincial party committees and the people's organs of power. Chinese official propaganda appraises this fact as an "important indication of the triumph of the cultural revolution."

In reality, it means that the democratically elected organs of power both in the center and locally have been broken up. The CPR Constitution has been flagrantly crushed. The fate of the country's social structure is seriously threatened.

The Maoist revolutionary committees lack any kind of representative character; they are organizations appointed from above. Predominant places are occupied by the military. The Mao Tse-tung group has turned the Chinese Army, recruited chiefly from the peasantry and among whom no less than 300 million are illiterate, into its own instrument and main support. Reports from China say that Peking is incapable of controlling the situation in the provinces. Since August, the Maoist press has been launching a fierce campaign against so-called polycentrism, demanding the restoration of Peking's absolute authority, which appeared to have weakened in the course of the "cultural revolution." It considered the existence of several centers in the country as a consequence of "enemy plots and intrigues intended to undermine Chairman Mao's headquarters."

At the same time, the revolutionary committees in the provinces themselves are under attack from the people. The organ of the Canton Province revolutionary committee, the newspaper NANFANG DAILY, recently noted the following in an editorial: "The enemies are directing sharp struggles against the new revolutionary committees, as a result of which this reactionary flame has risen extremely high." According to a declaration of Public Security Minister Hsieh Fu-chih, the Peking revolutionary committee has split. The soldiers holding sway in these new organs of power resort to methods such as reducing the number of revolutionary committee members; that is, expelling objectionable members, sending unreliable and disturbing members on missions into the "midst of the masses," and so forth. Twelve out of 18 members of the revolutionary committee bureau in the city of Lichun in Heilungkiang province were expelled in this way.

The Mao Tse-tung group, incapable of coping with the complex political situation in the country and suppressing the widespread resistance to its adventurist course, hopes to recoup itself by double-dyed anti-Sovietism. To this end, any opportunity and any occasion is exploited. During the last 2 weeks, for example, the Chinese leaders three times exploited receptions given in foreign embassies in Peking on the occasion of national holidays for blatant slander against the Soviet Union. Chou En-lai shamelessly slandered the Soviet Union in his speeches at receptions in the DRV and Rumanian embassies on 23 August and 2 September respectively. And Chen I, vice premier and foreign affairs minister, exceeded himself in anti-Soviet caddishness in his speech at the DPRK Embassy reception on 9 September. He not only repeated the old fabrications of Peking propaganda directed at the CPSU and the Soviet people, but went even further with his impudent slander and distortion of facts.

Chen I vainly tried to justify the complete coincidence of the Chinese leadership's attitude toward events in Czechoslovakia with the attitude of the imperialist states and the world reactionary press. He stated that analogies should not be drawn between the counterrevolutionary mutiny in Hungary in 1956 and the counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia which required the Warsaw Pact to come into operation and the introduction of troops of the five socialist countries.

It is opportune to say that imperialist propaganda had begun to develop his "thesis" considerably earlier than the Chinese minister. In that same speech Chen I maliciously misconstrued Soviet policy in relation to Japan and on the question of the reunification of Korea.

More than 50 Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Polish, Mongolian, and Soviet diplomats did not listen to this vile abuse and left the reception. The Czechoslovak charge d'affaires ad interim in the CFR also did not wish to listen to Chen I's scandalous speech.

The Chinese leaders have made it a rule to insult their hosts' friends (when paying a visit). But their impudence does not end there. For example, at the Rumanian and DPRK embassy receptions Chou En-lai did not toast the health of those countries' leaders, although the Rumanian and DPRK ambassadors toasted the health of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai.

ALBANIA SEEKS CLOSER TIES WITH WEST, GREECE

First Steps

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1805 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] Rome--The Italian bourgeois press discusses the intention of Albanian leaders to take diplomatic steps for a rapprochement with Western Countries. Thus the evening newspaper of the Christian Democratic Party, LA LUNA, wrote the other day that "the Tirana leaders are using secret diplomatic channels in their attempts to become close to the West and are asking it for aid and protection."

According to available information, Albania is taking its first steps for a rapprochement with the military-fascist regime in Greece.

'Preliminary Probing'

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1806 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] Athens--The Athens paper NEA POLITIA writes about Albania's "preliminary probing" with the aim of restoring relations with Greece. The paper notes that there is every reason for a "positive outcome" of this probing. "It is not excluded that a meeting at the ministerial level will be announced with the aim of settling differences between the two countries and concluding appropriate agreements.

"The paper believes that the position of the Greek Government regarding Albania will become less reticent," a result of actions by the Albanian Government to ease the position of the Greek minority in the country, as well as Albania's intention of "normalizing its relations with European and especially the Balkan countries."

HARREL'S STATEMENTS IN RUMANIA CONTRADICTIONARY

Moscow IZVESTIYA 18 Sep 68 p 2 L

[N. Paklin commentary: "What Harmel Said"]

[Text] The 4-day visit to Rumania of Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pierre Harmel ended today. During the talks Rumanian leaders and the Belgian minister, besides questions of bilateral relations, discussed the problems of the present international situation.

As it appears from Harmel's statement at the press conference for Rumanian and foreign journalists, Belgium supports the continuation of the policy of relaxation in Europe. At the same time, when replying to a question from your correspondent, the minister spoke out for strengthening the NATO military bloc in which, according to him, the Belgian Government sees the "guarantee" of the country's security. It is well known that strengthening of the North Atlantic bloc is being achieved mainly by the West German revanchists, who are striving to recarve the map of Europe. Naturally, the strengthening of the aggressive alliance is in no way connected with the policy of relaxation in Europe.

During the visit, an agreement was signed between Rumania and Belgium on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation, and a number of measures for its implementation were provided. Rumanian Council of Minister Chairman I. Maurer and Minister of Foreign Affairs C. Manescu have accepted an invitation to visit Belgium.

KATUSHEV RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY PTASINSKI

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Text] CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Katushev has received Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Soviet Union Ptasinaki. During the meeting a warm and friendly conversation was held.

POLYANSKIY MEETS POLISH FORESTRY DELEGATION

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1146 GMT 23 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Dmitriy Polyanskiy received at the Kremlin today a group of forestry workers from Poland which is led by the minister of forestry and timber industry, Roman Gasing. During a warm and friendly conversation the sides discussed questions of mutual interest.

DRAGOYCHEVA REPLIES TO SOVIET GREETINGS

• Message to Brezhnev

Moscow PRAVDA 15 Sep 68 p 2 L

[Text] Replying to greetings on the occasion of her 70th birthday, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Committee of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society Tsola Dragoicheva has sent a telegram to the CPSU Central Committee and to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L.I. Brezhnev.

The telegram says: "I received your greetings and the award of the Order of Lenin in recognition of the services of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which has followed and will continue to follow unswervingly the historical path indicated by Marx and Lenin and by the CPSU--a party which has blazed mankind's trail to socialist revolution."

The telegram says that the Bulgarian people's fate has been bound up for 1,000 years with the fate of the fraternal Russian people, liberators of Bulgaria from five centuries of Ottoman rule; it is bound with the cause of the CPSU and with the Great October Socialist Revolution; and it is bound with the victory of the Bulgarian socialist revolution and with Bulgaria's second, final liberation from monarcho-fascism and capitalism, a liberation achieved with the decisive assistance of the

The telegram says that on the eve of the 100th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and of the 25th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution, the Bulgarian Communist Party and all Bulgarian people are ready to repeat their oath to defend the eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Tsola Dragoycheva expressed her gratitude for the high recognition of her services and the award of the Order of Lenin and testified to the fact that she would continue to serve the bright cause of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Message to Podgorny

Moscow PRAVDA 15 Sep 68 p 2 L

[Text] Tsola Dragoycheva has sent a reply telegram to Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium N.V. Podgorny which says in part: "There is no force in the world capable of reducing our love and gratitude toward the creators of the Great October Socialist Revolution; it was the decisive assistance of these people that led to the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria 24 years ago.

"The Soviet peoples' comprehensive and disinterested assistance in building a socialist society in our motherland, in preserving our national independence, in strengthening both our international prestige and socialist internationalism in action, and in the flourishing of our economy, science, and culture--these are the inexhaustible sources of the unmatched Bulgarian-Soviet friendship."

BULGARIAN CP SECRETARY VISITS SOVIET UNION

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 19 Sep 68 L

[Text] Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Venelin Kostov visited the USSR from 16 to 19 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He acquainted himself with experience of the CPSU in the field of ideological work.

Comrade Kostov meetings and conversations in the propaganda Section, the Science and Educational Institutions Section, and the Culture Section of the CPSU Central Committee, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Radio Broadcast and Television Committee, the Cinematography Committee, and the USSR Ministry of Culture.

The Bulgarian guest was received by candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Demichev and had a cordial, friendly conversation with him. Bulgarian Ambassador in the USSR Gyurov was present at the conversation.

BRIEFS

SPACE AGREEMENT RATIFICATION--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the agreement on the rescue of cosmonauts and the return of cosmonauts and vehicles launched into outer space. The first to sign the agreements were Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States. They signed the agreement on 22 April of this year. [Text] (Moscow TASS International English 1010 GMT 19 Sep 68 L)

USSR-UK CONSULAR TREATY--According to a decree issued on 20 August, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified a consular treaty between the USSR and Great Britain which was signed on 2 August 1965. (Moscow IZVESTIYA 28 Aug 68 p 4 X)

SIERRA LEONE PARLIAMENTARIANS--Ivan Spriridonov, chairman of the Council of the Union, one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a parliamentary delegation from Sierra Leone, headed by Assistant Secretary General of the All People's Congress Party and member of Parliament M. O. Kol, in the Kremlin on 16 September. Spriridonov told the parliamentarians of Sierra Leone about the state system of the Soviet Union and the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation has been in the Soviet Union since 13 September at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. Besides Moscow, the guests will visit Leningrad and the capital of Azerbaydzhan, Baku. [Text] (Moscow TASS International English 1240 GMT 16 Sep 68 L)

RETURN FROM SOMALIA--A Soviet Government delegation returned from Somalia to Moscow on 28 August. The delegation was led by Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Alikhanov. While in Somalia Mr Alikhanov signed a protocol concerning broadening cooperation between the two countries. The protocol provides for new forms of cooperation which thus far have not been used in contacts with the developing countries. Specifically, Somalia will receive aid in organizing the management of plants, including the training of (local) personnel. It will also be given credits to buy the raw materials these plants will (need). The Soviet Union is helping Somalia build (three) state farms, [words indistinct] and a fish cannery. (Moscow English to Africa 1530 GMT 29 Aug 68 L)

ALGERIAN VETERANS MINISTER--Minister of Veterans Affairs of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic Boualem Ben Hamouda, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans and Partisans. The guest met on 27 August with Vice Chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans and Partisans General of the Army Ivan Tulenev, and Secretary General of the Committee A. Mareyev. In their conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions of further strengthening fruitful cooperation and mutual contacts between organizations of war veterans of the two countries. On the same day, Boualem Ben Hamouda visited the Lenin Mausoleum and went sightseeing in the Kremlin. [Text] (Moscow TASS International English 2127 GMT 27 Aug 68 L)

USSR-GDR AGREEMENT--An agreement to establish direct relations between the GDR Ministry for Ore Mining, Metallurgy, and Potash Industry and the USSR Ministry for Chemical Industry was signed in Moscow by Ministers Kurt Singhuber and L.A. Kostandov. Within the framework of this agreement both countries will cooperate directly in the field of the potash industry. This applies especially to the exchange of documentations and the division of labor in the field of research and development. (East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Aug 68, p 2 G)

RUMANIAN DPRK DELEGATION--The Rumanian Government delegation which arrived in the USSR from Pyongyang on 16 September enplaned in Moscow for Bucharest on 17 September. The delegation had been in the DPRK for the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of its founding. [Text] (Moscow Domestic Russian 0930 GMT 17 Sep 68 L)

LEAFLET FOR TROOPS--"In the Name of Duty" is the title of a leaflet published by the political directorate of the Soviet Army addressed to Soviet troops carrying out their sacred international mission in Czechoslovakia. The leaflet tells of the brave behavior of Senior Lieutenant (Rudnitskiy), Junior Sergeants (Yesenko) and (Nikandrov), and others. The account of the noble deeds of troops now on Czechoslovak territory will be read with interest in many units. [Text] (Moscow Domestic Russian 0420 GMT 18 Sep 68 L)

USSR SHIP ORDERS--Poland holds second place in the world for building fishing and fish-processing ships. Since 1951 the Soviet Union has purchased from Poland 444 ships with a total tonnage of 2.2 million tons, including 180 fishing boats. These consist of floating bases, fish-preserving plants, and trawlers. It is no accident that the first large contract placed at the Leningrad international fishing exhibition was between the USSR and Poland for the construction of eight floating bases, each with a 10,000-ton displacement for the USSR. They will be delivered by 1971. (Moscow TNUD 15 Aug 68 p 4 L)

SUPPLIES TO VIETNAM--The motorship Biysk has left Odessa for Haiphong carrying 10,000 tons of freight for the Vietnamese people. The Biysk is the 14th transport vessel of the Black Sea steamship line to ply the regular route linking the Black Sea with the Gulf of Tonkin. These ships supply the fraternal country with equipment for machine-building and food enterprises, (timber), materials for the repair of destroyed roads, and drugs, totaling about 100,000 tons of freight. Two more oceangoing vessels will leave for Vietnam before the end of September. (Kiev Domestic Ukrainian 0500 GMT 11 Sep 68 A)

GAS TO AUSTRIA--The Soviet Union has started exporting natural gas to Austria. Gas will be delivered from the town of Dolina in the Carpathian area, through Ukrainian, Czechoslovak, and Austrian pipelines to reach its final destination--Baumgarten. It is nearly a 1,000-kilometer route. Three million cubic meters of gas have already been delivered to Austria in the process of checking the trunkline. About 200 million cubic meters of gas will be pumped there before the end of 1968. [Text] (Moscow TASS International English 1251 GMT 6 Sep 68 L)

AMERICANS IN KIEV--During the 4 day visit of a delegation of the American section of the International Women's League for Peace and Liberty to Kiev, members visited historical sights, schools, a textile combine, and a farm. The Ukrainian Society for Cultural relations with Foreign Countries acted as the American delegation's hosts and in the course of talks Catherine Kemp [as transliterated], president of the League's American section, said that her organization would continue to support close ties with the women of the Soviet Union and to struggle in America against the Vietnam war. On 1 September the delegation arrived in Moscow. (Kiev PRAVD UKRAINY 1 Sep 68 p 3 L)

U.S. NUCLEAR EXPLOSION--A regular underground nuclear explosion was touched off at the Nevada testing grounds on 12 September, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission reports in Washington. [Text] (Moscow TASS International English 1910 GMT 12 Sep 68 L)

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia Pedro Gomez Valderrama, who arrived in the Soviet Union, presented his credentials at the Kremlin on 11 September to Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet N.V. Podgorny. A friendly talk took place after the presentation of the credentials. [Text] (Moscow Domestic Russian 1200 GMT 11 Sep 68 L)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION

Moscow IZVESTIYA 13 Sep 68 p 3 L

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers recently took place at which questions connected with further improvements in capital construction in the country were examined. The USSR Council of Ministers discussed draft resolutions it had had prepared on improvements in the planning of capital construction, strengthening the economic stimulation of construction production, the improvement of estimates for projects, measures to improve the quality of civil housing construction, and also the regulation of labor payment schemes for the workers of planning and surveying organizations. Ministers and department chiefs, the union republic councils of ministers, scientific research and planning organizations, and eminent specialists in construction participated in preparing the drafts of these resolutions.

Capital construction is of particular importance in the expansion of the USSR national economy. About 20 percent of the national income is spent annually on expanding and improving fixed assets in the national economy.

During the 1950-1968 period, over 12,000 large industrial enterprises and many main transportation routes and irrigation and agricultural facilities were constructed. To complete the ever-growing volume of construction, a powerful industry has been created whose basis comprises large construction assembly organizations equipped with productive machinery and mechanisms, and having qualified cadres of builders and assembly workers at their disposal.

The party and government are paying great attention to solving one of the most important social problems: providing the people with well constructed houses. In the 1958-1967 period alone, housing representing a total area of 1 billion square meters was constructed; this was double the amount for the preceding decade. Over 112 million people have improved their living conditions. Trade and public catering enterprises, schools, medical and children's institutions, theaters, houses of culture, movie theaters, and domestic and communal service enterprises have been constructed on a large scale.

At the same time, there are great deficiencies in construction production. Labor productivity is still low in construction, machines and mechanisms are being used unsatisfactorily on many construction sites, a large amount of labor is performed manually, and considerable losses in work time are being permitted. In the planning and implementation of construction there are failures in observing the stipulated coordination between the volume of capital investments and the financial, material, and mechanical resources and capacities of construction assembly organizations, and capital is allowed to be dissipated on too many items. In many cases planning documents take considerably longer to be formulated than the established times permit, and there is a frequent rehashing of plans in the course of construction; the latter leads to scrapped work, the protraction of construction projects, and increased construction costs.

Because of the enormous scale of capital construction in the country, it is particularly important to increase in every possible way the effectiveness of capital investments, to shorten the periods for their recoupment, and to use each invested ruble to maximum advantage.

All this dictates the need to make existing forms and methods of planning capital construction and organizing construction production conform fully with the requirements of the country's constantly expanding economy and the growing scale of civilian housing construction, and the need to eliminate deficiencies existing in this matter.

In the draft resolutions that have been discussed, measures have been outlined for further improvements in planning capital construction; for the economic stimulation of construction production, taking into account the specifics of this branch of industry; for increasing the qualitative planning and improving the organization of the entire matter of draft estimates; and also for measures aimed at improving the quality of civil housing construction.

Chairmen of the union republic councils of ministers, USSR ministers, and other government members have participated in the discussion of the draft resolutions.

The USSR Council of Ministers has approved the indicated draft resolutions and has instructed the USSR Council of Ministers' Presidium to bring them more into line with the remarks and observations made at meetings on individual aspects of capital construction.

RECORD 6-MILLION TON COTTON HARVEST POSSIBLE

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Mayak agricultural commentary]

[Summary] A report has been received from Uzbekistan, which supplies two-thirds of the cotton to USSR textile industry: the first half million tons of raw cotton has been harvested.

The collective and state farms of Tadzhikistan have sold the state 100,000 tons of cotton and the farms of Turkmen SSR somewhat more than 100,000 tons. In the next few days the cottongrowing republics will use an additional 35,000 harvesting machines. This will make the harvesting work even faster and the rate of harvesting will increase sharply. It is necessary to point out that the state has undertaken special measures this year which encourage the machine harvesting of the cotton crop. Fifty percent of the additional payment which will be received by the farms to fulfill the machine harvesting plan is intended for distribution among the mechanizers.

What are the possibilities for fulfilling the plans and tasks? The state has given cottongrowing farms additional mineral fertilizers. Machine operators introduced a whole complex of agrotechnical measures intended for an accelerated development of plants. As a result, specialists now evaluate the condition of the area sown and are forecasting the highest yield in all the history of Soviet cotton growing. The correctness of this forecast is being confirmed by the first yields, 4.1 million tons to be produced this year. Turkmen SSR farms will produce 800,000 tons.

It may be possible, as a whole, to exceed the record harvests of the last 2 years in the country and to procure more than 6 million tons of raw cotton.

EAST SIBERIAN HARVESTING PROGRESS VIEWED

Moscow SOVIET RUSSIA 14 Sep 68 p 1 L

[Article by S. Borobekov deputy chief of the main territorial production administration of the East Siberian region of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture "East Siberia the harvest, fodder, and fall plowing"]

[Excerpts] Autumn in Eastern Siberia is short. That is why the situation is now so tense in the fields of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses: the harvesting of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and silage corn; hay procurement; and the fall plowing are being carried out at the same time.

Despite this the rates of harvest and other field work are higher than last year's. By 9 September nearly twice as much grain had been threshed in comparison with the same date in 1967. Nevertheless, there still remains a lot of work to be done. Out of 4.9 million hectares of grains, only 1.6 million hectares have been threshed.

The fate of the Siberian harvest now hinges on better organization and higher maneuverability. The harvesting of Krasnodar Kray farms is being performed most efficiently. The situation is worse in Chita Oblast.

The low productivity of the combine pool on many farms in East Siberia is justified by different harvesting conditions and inclement weather. This indeed delays the harvest, but much depends in the first place on good organization. The harvest conditions in Irkutsk Oblast, for example, are the same throughout the oblast, but the work indexes vary in different districts. Only a low level of harvest organization can explain the diminutive figure of 16.5 percent of the grain threshed on farms in Ekhirit-Bulagat Rayon.

By counterposing highly efficient organization to difficult fall conditions, agriculturists in East Siberia will be able to complete reaping operations in time and without great losses, and simultaneously lay a durable basis for next year's harvest.

BRIEFS

USSR HARVEST FIGURES--By 16 September 1968, grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) had been reaped from 104,216,000 hectares, which is 90 percent of the area sown in these crops, according to figures supplied by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. The grain from 91 percent of the area so far harvested has been threshed. In the union republics 15.7 million hectares of corn have been harvested--almost three-quarters of the area sown in corn. At the same time, the sowing of winter grain is continuing. Some 25 million hectares of arable land have been sown with these crops (63 percent of the plan). (Moscow TRUD 19 Sep 68 p 1 L)

LATVIAN GRAIN HARVEST--The Latvian SSR has now supplied 144,000 tons of grain this year. The harvest continues. (Moscow PRAVDA 21 Sep 68 p 1 L)

ZOND-5 SPACE STATION FLIGHT SUCCESSFUL

Flight Details

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1227 GMT 20 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow, 20 September--The automatic space station Zond-5 launched by the Soviet Union on 15 September continues its flight.

A trajectory correction maneuver was carried out under the program at 0611 Moscow time on 17 September 1968. After spatial orientation and programmed turns of the station, a propulsion engine was switched on to give the space station the required corrective impulse. As a result of the correction maneuver the station was directed onto a new flight path to study the physical characteristics of outer space in the area of the moon.

On 18 September 1968, the automatic station Zond-5 flew around the moon. The minimum distance from the station to the moon's surface was 1,950 kilometers.

Stable radio communication is maintained with the station and memory equipment on board the station relays scientific information to the ground.

The equipment on board the station is functioning normally. Pressure and temperature within the station is maintained within the preset limits.

The automatic station Zond-5 has carried out its program of research of outer space. The coordination computing center continues to process incoming information.

Indian Ocean Landing

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet automatic space station Zond-5 has returned to earth after a 7-day flight on a earth-moon-earth path.

For the first time in the world the Soviet spacecraft, after flying around the moon successfully, returned to earth at second cosmic velocity, bringing back a vast body of scientific information.

At 1854 Moscow time on 21 September Zond-5 entered the earth's atmosphere at second cosmic velocity (about 11,000 meters per second) and splashed down in a preset area in the Indian Ocean. The splashdown took place at 1908 Moscow time at a point 32 degrees 38 minutes latitude south and 75 degrees 33 minutes longitude east.

In its flight through the aerodynamic breaking section of the atmosphere, the spacecraft followed a ballistic trajectory. After aerodynamic braking the station was parachuted down. Together with its scientific instruments the spacecraft was taken on board a Soviet ship of the rescue service on 22 September.

Zond-5 flew around the moon, carried out scientific research of outer space in the area of the moon, returned to earth at second cosmic velocity, and made a soft landing in a preset area.

The flight was designed to perfect the systems and units of the station for trajectory maneuvering and returning to earth. The flight control system and radio technical means for measuring its trajectory elements insured the accomplishment of the mission.

The program for space research and comprehensive checking of the spacecraft's systems and units has been fully carried out.

The successful flight of Zond-5 on an earth-moon-earth path and its return to earth in a preset area are an outstanding achievement of Soviet science and technology.

A new scientific and technological problem has been solved and vast prospects opened up for the further exploration of outer space and the planets of the solar system by automatic space stations with research materials brought back to earth.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ZOND-5 FLIGHT ASSESSED

American Program Lagging

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Text] Our Novosibirsk correspondent has asked G. S. (Negirenko) deputy director of the Hydrodynamics Institute of the Siberian department of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Lenin Prize winner, to comment on the results of the flight of the Zond-5 cosmic station.

"Our science," the Siberian scientist said, "has once again demonstrated amazing scientific and technological achievement. I recently visited the American space research center near San Francisco, and I acquainted myself with the American moon program. I am of the opinion that this program is lagging substantially behind ours.

"It must be noted that for the first time in the world, the braking of a cosmic body entering the atmosphere with the second cosmic velocity has been achieved. It might be said that this is one of the most difficult problems of the flight of a station along the earth-moon-earth route."

Sedov TASS Article

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1854 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--Academician Leonid Sedov, commenting on the successful return of the Zond-5 station to the earth, says in an article for TASS: after a week's flight on the earth-moon-earth route the Soviet Zond-5 automatic station has returned to the earth. An interplanetary flight and return at the second cosmic speed (about 11 kilometers a second) of an automatic station into the earth's atmosphere with subsequent soft landing has been achieved.

Of great importance was the achievement of the second cosmic speed. It must be borne in mind that a speed of 8 kilometers a second (first cosmic speed) is adequate for flight of a satellite on an orbit around the earth. For long-distance flights, for instance, to the moon, a speed of 11 kilometers a second is necessary. This problem has already been solved in the flights of automatic stations to the Moon, Mars, and Venus. However, a still more intricate problem was the return of an apparatus to the earth at the second cosmic speed.

During the entry into the earth's atmosphere, this speed is rapidly slowed because of air resistance. At a comparatively small height over the earth a further slowdown can be effected through a parachute. Calculations show that safe performance of this operation calls for high precision in control, connected with correction of the trajectory.

The flight of the Zond-5 automatic station, its journey around the moon, the explorations conducted, the return to the earth at the second cosmic speed, and the soft landing are highly important technical achievements, connected with the solution of intricate problems of automatic control and protection from aerodynamic temperature rises during the entry into the earth's atmosphere at an increased speed.

Highly intricate was the problem of protecting the apparatus during its motion at the second cosmic speed. Such a speed leads to a sharp rise in the temperature of the air flowing around the surface of the apparatus. For its protection in these conditions it was necessary to insure, with very small margins, the correct inclination of the ballistic trajectory in the entry sector and to take special steps for the heat protection of the apparatus.

The solution of these problems demanded theoretical development and experimental investigations to study the motion of bodies in gas at speeds over 20 times that of the speed of sound. Even comparatively small errors in the control systems would lead to the complete burning of the apparatus.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the Zond-5 flight. The further exploration of interplanetary space and the return of apparatus to the earth after flights to the Moon, Mars, Venus, and other regions of outer space are connected with a solution of the problem of return to the earth at the second cosmic speed. The flight of the Zond-5 constitutes another historic stage in the development of the present program of outer space research.

The result achieved will furnish the foundation for future flights in interplanetary space not only by automatic stations and apparatus but also by interplanetary ships.

The present outstanding experiment furnishes striking evidence of the advanced role of the USSR in exploring the mysteries of outer space. It is necessary to emphasize the correct planning and selection of the main problems in space exploration by Soviet scientists and engineers.

Scientists' Comments

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1818 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--"The latest triumph of Soviet cosmonautics is a major stage in the development of interplanetary travel and in preparing a landing on the moon by the first cosmonauts, said Academician Alexander Mikhaylov, the distinguished astronomer.

In a TASS interview he commented on the successful conclusion of the flight of the Zond-5 automatic station, which on Saturday splashed down in the Indian Ocean after circling the moon.

Academician Mkhaylov recalled that early in 1966 the Soviet automatic station Luna-9 for the first time in history soft-landed on the moon and televised a view of the lunar surface. In the same year in the USSR the first artificial moon satellite was developed which investigated the moon's gravitation field and radiation properties. Now, for the first time, a spacecraft has been returned from a near-lunar orbit to earth.

The flight of the Zond-5 station opens up a new stage in the conquest of outer space, a TASS correspondent was told by Vladimir Kessenikh, a veteran physicist and professor from the Siberian town of Tomsk.

It is difficult to predict, he said, how many amendments will be made to the methods of explorations on the earth-moon-earth route by the information contained in the capsules of this spacecraft. However, the successful orientation in space and programmed turn of the Zond-5, the switch of the station to a new trajectory for the exploration of near-lunar space, and its return to earth are evidence of the tremendous success of Soviet science.

This experiment establishes the priority of Soviet science in the exploration of space, said Nikolay Chinskai, a scientist from Novosibirsk and Lenin Prize laureate.

Thanks to the Soviet space station the world is on the threshold of manned journeys to other planets, Mikhail Volskiy, a professor from Gorkiy, said. Analysis of the materials carried back by the space station will help to prepare and organize flights of cosmonauts to the moon.

Yevgeniy Kharadze, the Georgian physicist, said that scientists of the republic had taken the greatest pleasure in the news of the station's successful splashdown in the assigned area.

Selznev Commentary

Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Commentary by Professor Vasily Selznev, expert in technical sciences]

[Excerpts] We are living in the space age, and we have become accustomed to many achievements in space research. The flight of the Zond-5 station around the moon, however, and its return to earth is undoubtedly a historical event. It is the first time in the history of mankind that a spacecraft has returned from a long flight toward the moon, and thus this opens a new era in the study of the moon. We remember the numerous flights of automatic stations which flew around the moon and those which landed on it. Television reports from the surface of the moon and scientific research have augmented our knowledge about the nature of the earth's natural satellite. But in this epic of the moon an essential link was missing, namely the return of the craft in the direction of the earth and its landing on the earth's surface. Without the solution of this problem, manned interplanetary flights are impossible.

When Zond-5 separated from the carrier rocket which provided the station with the necessary speed, the flight in the direction of the moon continued on the closely calculated trajectory. Correction of the trajectory was carried out at a certain distance from the moon according to signals from the earth. Then Zond-5 flew around the moon at a distance of less than 2,000 kilometers from its surface. During that period the automatic scientific research equipment carried out numerous measurements and obtained precious information about the moon and the space around it.

The final stage of the flight is very important: braking in the earth's atmosphere and a soft landing on the surface of the planet. The automatic flight control systems secured the orientation of the craft, the opening of the parachute and the aerodynamic braking. The Zond-5 station landed on the water in the assigned area of the Indian Ocean. The well organized service for the rescue of space objects returning from distant flights is particularly noteworthy. A special Soviet ship discovered Zond-5 in time and took hold of it.

The flight of Zond-5 shows the immense role played by automation and cybernetics in the conquest of space. Numerous electronic, hydroscopic, astronomic, and other systems for navigation and control which played the role of the senses, the brain, and the executive organs in the station assured the success of its flight. The solution of these tasks with the necessary precision is possible only with the very highly developed level of science and technology which exists in the Soviet Union.

In analyzing this event one can maintain that the flight of space station Zond-5 has opened a new page in the annals of cosmonautics.

Petrov in PRAVDA

Moscow TASS International Service in English 0624 GMT 23 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--The flight of the station Zond-5 signifies a new stage in the development of space techniques, Academician Georgiy Petrov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Space Studies, writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the results of the flight by the Soviet space station which orbited the moon and then returned to earth on Saturday.

The aim of this experiment was to check the systems insuring the return to earth of apparatus capable of orbiting the moon and, in the future, other planets.

The task of bringing automatic stations back to earth after orbiting the moon has presented difficult problems since the second cosmic velocity presents much more rigid demands than the first. Whereas when an apparatus enters the atmosphere at the first cosmic velocity the temperature of the layer between the shock wave and the apparatus reaches 12-13,000 degrees. The streams of energy due to radiation are proportionate to the fourth degree of the temperature.

These factors are of decisive importance in determining the heat streams approaching the apparatus and substantially change the aerodynamics themselves.

The experiment offered an opportunity to check all concepts built in the estimates and design of Zond-5, the academician writes.

Lovell: Highly Significant

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1757 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Text] London--The successful splashdown of the Zond-5 automatic space station makes it highly probable that the Russians will get a closeup look at the moon quite some time before the Americans do, Bernard Lovell, the director of Jodrell Bank in Britain, said today. He thought that this was a highly significant achievement.

Kaminaki: Fantastic Success

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1803 GMT 22 Sep 68 L

[Text] Bonn--Heinz Kaminaki, the director of the West German satellite and space exploration institute in Bochum, commenting on the recovery of the Zond-5 Soviet automatic space station, said today: "The Soviet Union, which scored such a fantastic success, is on the way to winning the race to the moon."

OCEANOGRAPHY SHIP STUDIES SOUTH PACIFIC

Moscow PRAVDA 14 Sep 68 p 6 L

[Report by USSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member L. Zenekevich, leader of the oceanographic expedition by the scientific research ship Akademik Kurchatov].

[Excerpt] Our ship crossed the Atlantic Ocean and entered the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean, having passed through the Panama Canal. We are in one of the Pacific's least-studied regions. Scientific expeditions on the research ship Vityaz have collected extensive material on various branches of oceanography in the northern, western and central regions of the Pacific Ocean. But this is only the second time that a Soviet research ship has appeared in its southern region.

The study of this region is of great scientific interest. Here the convoluted sea bed is intersected by several elevations and ridges. Among them are the Cocos Ridge and the Carnegie Ridge to the northeast and east, respectively, of the Galapagos Islands, the Sala y Gomez range, and a series of deep troughs and hollows. The most remarkable is the Atacama Trench, which is up to 8 kilometers deep and stretches along the coast of Chile and Peru for more than 1,200 miles. The region in which the expedition is working is distinguished by the very highest indexes of biological productivity. On the surface of the coastal waters of Peru and Chile there are, for example, enormous, well-known concentrations of anchovies. This condition results from the extraordinarily abundant quantity of plankton, the staple diet of the anchovy. Plankton develops especially rapidly here owing to the intense vertical intermixing of the waters which brings nutrients up from the depths. Furthermore, the water is abundantly enriched by bird droppings, for the most part those of the cormorant, which nests here.

Of course, the deep water inhabitants of the Atacama Trench are attracting the attention of the scientists. The majority of such underwater canyons which were researched by the Vityaz expedition are located on the western side of the Pacific Ocean. A comparative study of the eastern trenches, where "original" fauna are expected, is all the more interesting. A striking peculiarity of the region is the almost total absence of oxygen at depths of 100-400 meters. This is possibly the result of the high biological productivity of the surface layers.

MORE WEATHER INFORMATION EXCHANGES NEEDED

Moscow SOVIET RUSSIA 14 Sep 68 p 4 L

[Interview statement by Academician of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences V. Bugayev, director of the USSR Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Center: "What Will Tomorrow's Weather Be Like?"]

[Excerpts] The instruments of land stations continually register the temperature, pressure, humidity, and wind direction. However, their readings are only characteristic of a small proportion of the earth. Unfortunately, meteorological stations are only to be found on land because two-thirds of the world consists of oceans, and moreover there are the polar regions. Even in the summer only one-fifth of the globe at our disposal is under our control. Research carried out during the International Geophysical Year has shown that it is precisely the uncontrolled regions that are a decisive factor in influencing the weather. We try to circumvent these blind spots by utilizing weather-service ships. Meteorologists place great faith in the earth's artificial satellites.

The experiments carried out with Cosmos-122 have produced brilliant results. The flying station critically examines with its "eyes" the location of incipient typhoons, storms, and hurricanes and transmits information about them. Satellites are also able to provide information on the condition of the upper strata of the atmosphere, to discover dangerous current flows at great heights, and to suggest ways of bypassing high-altitude storms during intercontinental flights.

The Meteor space system already incorporates three meteorological satellites: Cosmos-144, Cosmos-184, and Cosmos-206.

Until recently the weather service has been chiefly national in character; that is, each state has had its own system. But you cannot confine the weather to national borders. The natural consequence is that countries have begun to exchange meteorological information, although even today the speed of this exchange leaves much to be desired.

The weather service must now forecast on a global scale. The time is ripe for a wide exchange of information primarily between the large meteorological services of such countries as the USSR, the United States, France, and Britain. In this way the world weather service is gradually taking shape. The main centers will receive information directly from satellites, will immediately process this information, and will transmit the results to all quarters of the globe within 3 to 4 hours. Also in this case computers will be indispensable. A computer needs only 10 minutes to compose a short-range forecast. Numerical methods of forecasting will develop the most. They are based on hydrodynamic equations, and what distinguishes them from other methods is that observational data are fed into a computer as information is received and forecasts are provided in exchange. Satellite information plays a vital role here, since the satellites permit several adjustments to be made, including thermal stream influences (the so-called radiation currents).

That is why one of the main parts of the world weather service will be the satellite system. When this happens, the reliability of our forecasts will significantly increase although, if the truth were known, we don't worry all that much about our mistakes. Anyway, 85 percent of the synoptic meteorologists' forecasts are correct. Nevertheless, we still have a long way to go before we make good the remaining 15 percent.

PROLONGED RADIATION EFFECTS FOUND MINOR

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1322 GMT 21 Sep 68 L

[Text] Moscow--Prolonged exposure to cosmic radiation, simulated in terrestrial conditions, does not essentially affect an organism's viability and ability to work.

This preliminary conclusion has been reached as a result of the so-called "chronic experiment." It was conducted by Soviet scientists to ascertain the specific biological features of the effect of penetrating radiation on organisms and to establish tolerable radiation doses during interplanetary flights. The purpose of the experiment was to study the changes in organisms exposed to gamma radiation for several years. According to tradition, dogs were the first animals used.

The experiment has been conducted for almost 2 years in the radiation laboratory under the supervision of scientists Boris Markelev and Vladimir Popov. It is expected to last for 3 years since, given the present conditions of rocketry, a trip to Mars and back is possible within this period.

Some 204 dogs, ranging in age from 1 to 3 years and weighing from 10 to 15 kilograms, were selected for the experiment. The test animals were divided into several groups with different radiation conditions.

During interplanetary flights, radiation affects the organism round the clock. In the experiment the animals were exposed to radiation for 22 hours, the remaining two hours being set aside for feeding, cleaning the premises, and checking the animals. Some 180 dogs were constantly in the open air.

The "radiation weather" was regulated from a desk far enough from the site. Long nonluminous radiation lamps were fixed over the site. The dogs are chained, they growl when a stranger approaches and joyously bark when they notice their master.

In the laboratory there is a control group of dogs that are not radiated. Their condition helps to define the degree of harm done by radiation. One group of test animals is given various preventive and curative preparations.

The main principle of the "chronic experiment" is a systematic complex examination of animals. Medical checkups as a rule are conducted every 2 months. It is premature to speak about the final results of the experiment, as it has not yet been completed, a TASS correspondent was told by Boris Markelev. But the scientist said that most of the animals were in satisfactory condition. They are fairly active, lively, have good appetite; their weight has not undergone any substantial changes, either. The pulse and respiratory rate remain within the limits of the physiological norm. A detailed blood and marrow analysis did not reveal any sharp disturbances.

Boris Markelev stressed that the chronic radiation does not essentially affect the reproductive power of the dogs. Their offspring were born quite healthy and lively and grew up normally.

The scientist pointed out that in the future, when the experiment is completed, very interesting data might be obtained in assessing the combined action of the ionizing radiation and other factors of the flight.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION--Preparations for the 14th Antarctic expedition, due to begin on 15 October, continue. The 300-man expedition plans to carry out seismic soundings near the Vovlagerskaya station and deep drilling near the Vostok station. A Soviet regional center will be established near the Molodetzhnaya station, including a powerful radio station and an installation for a rocket sounding of the atmosphere. (Moscow Domestic Russian 0500 GMT 15 Sep 68 L)