

Haig, the Atlanticists' paper clip general, ordered Weinstein to rework material that originally appeared in the Sunday July 25 The Stars and Stripes, the U.S. Armed Forces paper. Weinstein's re-editing follows Haig's order that no U.S. service-man is allowed to discuss nuclear war with reporters. Instead of honestly reporting on the justified fear in the U.S. 7th Army of a nuclear war, which was the reason for Haig's "cover-up" order, Weinstein speaks of vaunted new anti-tank wonder weapons and NATO fighting spirit against a Soviet tank attack. Weinstein, like Haig, is fighting World War II. As any competent nuclear strategist knows, a World War III would start with a thermonuclear first-strike by Soviet forces against the U.S., Canada and the population and the military centers of NATO countries; only after that would Warsaw Pact forces cross into Western Europe.

Weinstein's image of the Seventh Army is of an army which does not have the intellectual capability of conceptualizing a war fighting strategy, and it knows it. As Weinstein shows, this debilitating lack of military strategy has forced the Seventh Army into reaction formations about their prowess in fighting World War II tank battles with wonder weapons and "raw spirit."

The second excerpt, an editorial by Herr Maetzke in the July 29 Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, provocatively demands the use of the "food weapon" to force the socialist sector to its knees. Maetzke has forgotten that Eastern Europe had successfully dealt with such a de facto blockade until major grain sales began in the 1960s.

The third excerpt is by Franz Josef Strauss, the chairman of the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), section of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) conservative party. The Bavarian fascist claims, like Hitler before him, that history always gives Germany "another chance"; which is at least partially accurate — save one significant detail. This time, as with the last war, the Atlanticists are giving a renewed fascist Germany "another chance," to help lead Europe to war with the "East." If successful, Germany and W. Europe will be turned into a radioactive trummerfeld. The excerpt appeared in the July 28 Bayernkurier, a paper owned by Strauss.

Attack From the East: "We Would Answer With A Hell of A Fight"

They (the Seventh Army) respect the possible opponent, whether it be the German Democratic Republic's People's Army, or the Soviet Army. However, the weapons and armaments which they have "over there" to not impress American soldiers... They (the Americans) themselves are convinced that they possess the best weapons, and that, with the high fighting morale of the Seventh Army, an aggressor would not have a chance of breaking through into the West. (Weinstein then lists American weapons) ... one can readily understand the American troops' self confidence and their assured composure.

U.S. Major Dean Stanley says in Stars and Stripes, "We would answer them with a hell of a fight if the Warsaw Pact troops invade West Germany." Other officers say, "In the shortest amount of time, an attacking army from the East would be turned into an army of obliterated military vehicles." The Red Army would have to end up in the position of the Egyptian troops at the Mitla Pass. (the Israelis trapped the Egyptian Army at the Mitla Pass in 1967 - ed.)

A tank officer says, "We would also want to attack the enemy from the rear, and our tactical experience tells us, and our new military doctrine makes it possible so that we can — or at least we believe we can — operate in an extremely successful fashion. We hold it to be entirely possible from the projections scored in which an opponent would lose 16 tanks while we would only lose one vehicle in comparison.

Another officer, "I don't doubt that in a Warsaw Pact attack, our men will wipe out the enemy at the first confrontation. We will transform the battle field into a cemetery for those others.

So goes the American military conception. It might be somewhat distorted in detail, but, such spontaneous expressions are necessary as a counter image to mythical Soviet military mythical images. The possible enemy may be strong. However, our western partners are also strong. The Seventh Army produces deterrents.

Editorial: "Six Thirsty Brothers"

The drought has caused a lot of problems on this side, but what about over there?... The press of the German Democratic Republic is publishing very precise details about the damage done... Can the Soviets do anything in a year when they are just coming out of a bad harvest? Poland and the German Democratic Republic will press for help, but it will be a miracle if this happens. Most likely, the East German leaders will have no other choice than to go to Western agricultural markets... They will be concerned with getting credits. And from whom?

The entire theme of inner-German relations will have to be re-evaluated and reconsidered in light of the consequences of the drought in the German Democratic Republic. Their (the DDR's) leaders are going into a winter in which they are threatened by an enormous lack of surplus as a result of the drought, in addition to everything else. A situation could arise which would take far reaching developments to reverse. However, no one is predicting any similar kinds of difficulties for the BRD. It is in a favorable situation."

"The FRG in the Power Field of World Politics"

The German question is a European question... "History has always given us, in Germany, another chance: after the World War I, after the World War II,...when the announcement came at that time, that American and Russian troops had stretched their hands across to each other, on April 28, 1945, at Torgau on the Elbe, and thereby stamped a priori the capitulation of the German Wehrmacht, we had every reason to ask whether not only German — but also European — history had reached its end; whether the Europe of the future would be nothing more than a crossroads of the power interests of the non-European world powers. As the FRG, first partially, and then totally, re-achieved its sovereignty... The CDU-CSU made its contribution, so that Europe would not only have a past... but rather, new hope in life and a future...

We ask ourselves once again: where do we stand today?... I sometimes have the uncomfortable feeling of standing in the middle of the 1930s, not in terms of economic, social, or financial structures, but in terms of the shifts in foreign policy. If the expansion of Communist imperialism cannot be halted via the unity of the of the Europeans, the fault will be on the next generation and on our own... Despite wordy summit conferences, the unification of Europe has slowed down in the past couple of years... The essential interests of our citizens are: security against foreign countries, full employment, a stable currency, and secure raw material, energy and sales markets.

Exclusive Translation from Izvestia

"Detente Has Deep Roots"

July 29 (NSIPS) — The following are excerpts from an article bylined A. Grigor'yants and published July 24 in Izvestia, the official daily of the Soviet government.

The shifts towards mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the major and most significant events in world politics in the postwar period. Detente on the most "nervous line" in the world — in central Europe, the watershed between two social systems and military-political alliances — has made it possible to achieve a substantial improvement of the political climate in all of Europe. And the winners have been both the USSR and the Federal Republic (BRD); the winners have been

all the peoples of the continent.

Today the Federal Republic of Germany is a major international partner of the Soviet Union. Recent years have seen substantial achievements in various areas of Soviet-West German cooperation. "Thanks to mutual efforts," says the Declaration of the Soviet Government of May 22, 1976, "alienation and distrust are gradually disappearing in the face of the demand to search for and to find a common language in questions of common interest."

The mutual benefit from this development is so obvious that none of the major political parties of West Germany have any doubts in principle about the necessity for the BRD to have normal relations with its allies in the East. But that does not mean that the "Ostpolitik" of Bonn is accepted unconditionally by all political circles of the country. The deeper the process of detente, the more bitter the opposition to it by those whom it does not suit. Recently these circles have launched an offensive whose goal is to cast into doubt the perspectives for peaceful cooperation in Europe, to whip up the arms race, to distort the meaning of the treaties of the BRD with the socialist countries, to revive the spirit of nationalism and revanchism.

The last war left a deep impression on the consciousness of peoples. Years passed. Out of the ashes cities arose. A new generation of people grew up. But the countless victims which the war claimed have not been forgotten. Hitler's invasion brought our people untold sufferings. But we turn our eyes not to the past, but to the future: we work so that the tragedy of war will not be repeated and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the BRD, the peoples of the whole continent, may live peacefully and quietly. The normalization of Soviet-West German relations signifies a profound psychological turn-about in the consciousness of both peoples.

But such changes which have touched the soul of the people, have also alarmed the reaction. It is trying to irritate the wounds of war, to inflame among politically immature layers of the population feelings of distrust and hostility towards the USSR, to slander the liberating mission of the Soviet Army. The right wing of the opposition bloc the CDU-CSU (Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union) — Carstens, Marx and others — is going to the extent of incredible assertions to the effect that the treacherous attack of Hitler's Germany on the Soviet Union was just a preventive action that was forced upon it. The meaning of such chatter is perfectly obvious — to take away the responsibility for the preparation and unleashing of the Second World War from Nazi Germany and to create at the same time some kind of moral-political preconditions for demanding a re-evaluation of the war's results.

At the beginning of this year there was published in the BRD "Documentation of a Scientific Commission on the History of the German Prisoners of War" during the Second World War. Half of this collection concerned "the position of German prisoners of war in the USSR."

In its tone and its propaganda tasks this study is extremely reminiscent of another collection of "documents" — published on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the Victory Over Fascism, the so-called "Material on Crimes Against Germans" at the end of the Second World War. Both have a persistent line whose essence is to partially remove the guilt for unleashing the war from Hitler's Germany, and to place a mark of equality between the victims of Nazism and their executioners, to blacken the Soviet Union.

The appearance of such "documentation" is an alerting symptom. It shows the intention of certain circles of the BRD to start up the fabricated thesis of "responsibility" of the Soviet Union for the war and "injustice toward Germans." In other words, anti-Sovietism is again being raised onto the shield of those who for many years have pushed for rehabilitation of Hitlerite fascism, for enflaming nationalist sentiments, and for

a review of the "Ostpolitik" of Bonn.

This view is more and more often being put forward both in public statements of leaders of the rightist forces, and in documents of some parties of West Germany. More and more frequently the thesis is repeated that the BRD is "slipping towards socialism," that over it hangs the "spectre of the popular front." The main electoral slogan of the opposition, "Freedom Instead of Socialism" (!) is interpreted by the leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) (Franz-Josef) Strauss in the following way: the parliamentary elections scheduled for Oct. 3 must supposedly give an answer to the "main question: "Must West Germany become Marxist, and the Federal Republic a country run in a Marxist way?" The provocative implication of such a question is evident to all. In essence, the right-wing forces are filling West German citizens with the idea that the policy of normalization of relations with the socialist countries threatens to subordinate Western Europe "to Soviet and communist influence," and that therefore such a policy must be rejected. More reliable, they say, is the old "proven course" of Adenauer! They do not spare dark colors to discredit the "Ostpolitik" of Bonn; they insist that detente serves the socialist countries as a way to "soften up, bury and finally liquidate the defense morale and preparedness of the West to defend itself" (statement of Strauss at the conference of the CDU-CSU on military-political questions in Munich)....

All these "arguments" lie at the basis of the decisions at the recent party Congresses of the CDU and CSU, and also the recent statement of their parliamentary fractions on questions of the "Ostpolitik."

These documents are permeated with the spirit of confrontation. Suffice it to say that the motto of the May Congress of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in Hannover, whose tone was determined by the right wing of the party, was "spiritual and political offensive against world communism." The statement of the CDU-CSU fraction was called by the leading papers of the BRD "an outdated document in the spirit of the policies of Adenauer." Observers are noting that the statement attempts to revise the results of the development of Europe during the post-war period, and primarily the principled changes that have taken place in recent years in relations of the BRD with the socialist countries.

In its time the German people has dearly paid for the fact that the demagoguery of reactionaries and militarists about the "bolshevik threat" was not unmasked and stopped in time. Evidently there are some in the BRD who think that the citizens of that country has a short memory. As in the past various revanchist and neo-Nazi organizations are carrying out active work. This year in the BRD rallies of unusual scope have been held by the so-called "landsmanschaften": in Stuttgart — the "Sudeten Germans," in Cologne — "Germans from East Prussia," in Kiel — "Germans from Pomerania." The organizers of the rally in Cologne issued a statement that the question of "German territories in the East cannot be considered resolved at all."

A regrouping of forces on the far-right flank is taking place. Certain calculations of reaction are connected with the appearance of a new party — "The Working Circle — Fourth Party." In April 1976 it held its Congress in Bonn. The atmosphere of this gathering vividly resurrected the images of the Munich drinking halls of the 1920s. Calls for a "holy war" against communism thundered forth. The leaders of the party pounced on the policy of normalization of relations with the socialist countries, demanded "the right to a homeland" for the German migrants, "reunification under conditions of freedom."

It must be noted that many people in the BRD brush aside the "Fourth Party" as something "incorrigible" which has not the slightest serious political changes. In certain circles of the BRD there is a tendency in general to underestimate the threat of neo-

fascism. This is at the least frivolous. It must be recognized that the "Fourth Party" can play a dangerous role in BRD political life for a variety of reasons.

Even the ministry of internal affairs of the BRD, in an account of its activity, has had to admit that never since 1945 has national socialism been so openly extolled in speeches, brochures and in various actions, as at the present time. The journal Spiegel identifies the new alarming tendency: along with the remnants of traditional "brown" unions with the Great German chauvinism and militarism, Spiegel writes, it is becoming more and more possible to make out the contours of a movement called the "new right," which counts among its members significant numbers of youth.

This does not just mean such extreme reactionary organizations as the "Fourth Party," "German Citizens Initiatives," or the "Military Alliance of German Soldiers," which are trying to openly whitewash the crimes of National-Socialism. A false sense of national exclusiveness is being heated up through ever more subtle methods. For example, the widely discussed theme in the press of the "Ugly German." This refers to the indulgence in national self-satisfaction of certain layers of the population, who are filled with the idea that "West Germans are too good-looking for their neighbors to like them," that others in the West are dissatisfied with the Federal Republic because economically and politically it is becoming the leading force in Western Europe, that they "envy" it. Such "argumentation" has its influence on the average man.

The impression is taking shape that the growing ideological and political pressure from the right is beginning to influence

Kissinger's Lebanese Time Bomb Still Ticks

Soviets In Peace Offensive In Mideast

July 31 (NSIPS) — The Middle East this week was the scene of a powerful battle between the Soviet Union, which launched a two-pronged effort to end the bloodshed of the Lebanese civil war and to reconvene the Geneva Middle East peace conference, and the Rockefeller forces, who brought to bear the full strategic weight of U.S. military and political pressure to prevent the Soviet initiative from succeeding.

The Soviet campaign was announced in a July 27 Pravda article condemning present U.S.-Israeli policy in the Middle East and urging the immediate convening of Geneva. According to the London Observer, Soviet diplomats have recently begun a major effort to convey the importance of settling the crisis at Geneva before the outbreak of another Arab-Israeli war.

At the same time, the Soviet ambassadors in Beirut and Damascus quietly worked behind the scenes with Libyan Prime Minister Abdessalam Jalloud to reconcile Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and, at Soviet prompting, after a series of preliminary contacts the head of the foreign relations department of the PLO, Faruq Kaddumi, went to Damascus to talk with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam.

Yesterday, however, the tense negotiations in Damascus broke down under pressure from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Saudi Arabia, who sought to urge Syrian President Hafez Assad to continue his moves in Lebanon to exterminate the Lebanese left and the PLO. Heavy fighting again swept the Lebanese capital and the northern port of Tripoli after the collapse of the talks. There was no word on whether the negotiations were expected to resume.

Immediately following the end of the PLO-Syria talks, the U.S. and Israel directly threatened Lebanon. The commander of the U.S. Sixth Fleet naval task force that evacuated American citizens from Beirut last week told the press that his forces had stood ready during the operation to launch an assault by sea and

the position of the parties of the government coalition. It is no coincidence that at the recent electoral congress of the SPD in Dortmund certain politicians, under the influence of conservative layers, had recourse to the lexicon used by the opposition.

But the rightist forces of the BRD are poorly taking into account the real international situation. The idea of detente has put down deep roots today in the consciousness of the broad masses of the population in all European countries. To oppose detente means to go contrary to the fundamental interests of the peoples of Europe, whose main desire is to ensure reliable conditions for peaceful development on the continent. The final act of the Helsinki conference, stresses the government of the BRD in its recent declaration, serves as a basis for concretizing the policy of relaxation of tensions in Europe.

The policy of our country and the entire socialist community on the whole complex of these questions is well known. "The Soviet Union," says the Declaration of the Soviet government of May 22, 1976, "intends to patiently and steadily look for new ways for the development of peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation of states of differing social systems, to regulate disputed questions at the negotiating table. This is how the Soviet Union has conducted and will conduct its affairs with the Federal Republic of Germany." But we cannot bypass the growing activation of those circles in the BRD who are trying to undercut the good that has been accomplished in Soviet-West German relations, who are unpardonably distorting the foreign policy of the USSR, spreading falsehoods about its goals....

air, including air strikes against artillery positions, if the evacuation vessel had been attacked. At the same time, a leader of the Israeli Mapam party called for Israel to invade and occupy southern Lebanon as protection against guerrilla raids.

The Soviets demonstrated quite clearly that they will not tolerate such actions. The government Izvestia said that the struggle in Lebanon is a matter of "life and death" for the PLO, and added that the battle to defend the PLO was a crucial one for the entire Arab sector and the Third World. Three additional Soviet warships joined the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean yesterday.

Iraqi president Bakr sent an urgent message to Moscow to Soviet Communist party chairman Leonid Brezhnev describing the situation now in Lebanon as "extremely serious." An Iraqi official told the Washington Post, "The regime in Syria will fall and it must fall." Indicating Syrian fears, the Syrian Defense Minister Ustafa Tlas toured the Iraq-Syria border area where Iraq has stationed six divisions of troops.

Libya sent a large number of troops and 66 armored cars into Lebanon via the southern port of Saida, to join the ineffectual Arab League peace-keeping force there.

With the fighting continuing to rage in Lebanon, the Mideast thus remains a flashpoint for escalation to a U.S.-USSR nuclear confrontation. Kissinger and his insane circle of advisors continue to smack their lips at the prospects of confrontation. This crew, which should be locked up in some funny farm rather than directing U.S. foreign policy, are back to repeating "their assessment" that the Soviets will never intervene in Lebanon — this despite direct and repeated, explicit warnings from the Soviets to the contrary.

The Kissinger circle has been aided in their war push by the Atlanticist press, especially the West German variety whose bloodlust is seemingly insatiable. This week they added a new