

organizations and movements in the NATO countries. In connection with the kidnapping and murder of Italian political figure A. Moro, the Western press once again spoke of the connections of the terrorists with foreign secret services, maintaining the country in an atmosphere of tension.

In the inner depths of NATO, the Western press reports, are plans worked out long ago for the use of the most extreme measures of influence over "rebel-countries." Even in 1969, U.S. intentions were made public to provide itself "in the case of extraordinary circumstances" with unlimited rights and absolute power in member countries; to bring in and employ on their territory any arms, using the intelligence of the national secret services, to administer justice and inflict punishment at their own discretion, to use local work forces, etc. And all this with the goal of destroying any movement threatening the strategic interests of the USA and the "free world."...

In the NATO apparatus there is a high planning committee in case of an extraordinary civil situation. According to the Austrian "*Volkstimme*," this committee coordinates the work of the security services of the NATO countries. The creation of special mobile units is envisioned for use in the event of serious political disturbances within any NATO member state. In the educational center at Bad-Emse, officers of the NATO armies are prepared for military actions under conditions of "internal tensions."

During military exercises which the West German paper *Bayernkurier* plainly calls "interventionist," methods are worked out for the joint actions of the NATO staffs and local authorities in case of an "extraordinary situation." Thus, the Hilex or Wintex maneuvers were devised on the premise that in Portugal, Italy and France the "threat of seizure of power by the communists" had arisen....

Reappraisal of Values

Recognition of West German alarm over NATO maneuvers appeared in Izvestia. The Sept. 8 article, entitled "Dangerous Myths," reprinted in part below, was written by Soviet Bonn correspondent N. Polyakov.

(NATO Commander) General Haig wrote an article in the publication *NATO-Brief*, trying to base a doctrine on "the new Soviet threat." In reply, Bundeswehr General Christian Krause published an article in the weekly of the Social Democratic Party, *Vorwärts*.

... "Europe," the Bundeswehr General writes, "has more serious concerns than defense from a (mythical) surprise attack by the Russians." The authors of the NATO doctrine do not want to see "that the Soviet Union since 1949 has consistently sought to strengthen the status quo in Europe." It has tried to fix that status quo in international treaties. "It should also not be forgotten," Krause writes, "that it was the Soviets

who advocated the inclusion of the principle of renunciation of the use of force in the Eastern Treaties."

.. along the Rhine, a painful reappraisal of values is occurring. This does not of course mean that good sense now rules in NATO. Just as before the tones of the "hawks" can be heard. But the appearance of the article just cited is in itself quite remarkable.

French warn of World War III

Excerpts follow of an article by former Gaullist Prime Minister of France, Michel Debre, entitled "The Crisis of Detente," published in Le Monde Sept. 9.

The end of the Cold War, that is to say the preparation for a hot war, has been evident for about 20 years. General De Gaulle, after having measured the evolution of the Soviets, affirmed the necessity for detente and beyond, of cooperation and entente . . . Are we witnessing the end of this period?

The least that can be said is that we are witnessing a turning point, whose clearest manifestation is the hardening positions of all the partners in the international game. This hardening is perhaps not the end of detente. It is, at least, a questioning of the conceptions which, since the death of Stalin to the Helsinki Conference, have, come what may, won out over the grave causes and manifestations of opposition and conflict.

Where does this change come from?

A first cause is the Soviet attitude. Detente, as it has many times been described, has given the Soviet Union the opportunity, which it takes, to advance its pawns on the world chess board. The leaders of the great Soviet empire have sometimes, despite their caution, been pulled into supporting the sworn adversaries of the United States and the West . . .

A second cause . . . is Chinese diplomacy and its aims. The conflict between China and Russia is anterior to the cultural revolution and was notably manifest by China's designs on Africa at a time when the two other superpowers only manifested their disinterest . . . Since (the Cultural Revolution ended) the Chinese have been spinning a diplomatic web: good relations with the United States, entente with Japan, support for any European policy that might be marked by growing defiance towards the Russians, support for all the regimes of the world who oppose the communists submitted to Moscow, search for an accord with those in Eastern Europe who are not unconditional (supporters of the Soviet Union). It is in light of this context that the recent trip of the Chinese Prime Minister to Bucharest, Belgrade and Tehran must be appreciated.

To these two causes can be added the state of the world. Everywhere conflicts are being lighted . . . and it can be noted that the end of the colonial period did not bring about the hoped for stability . . . To which can be added the Middle East powder keg, where it would be easy for a great power that is seeking disorder to provoke a conflict. In addition, the world is now in a state of "economic war."

Certain circles rejoiced over the failure of the political, monetary, commercial and social order which the West had made its main glory in the aftermath of World War II. . .

From the psychosis of encirclement which is being reborn in Moscow, to the maintenance of the arms race which is not slowing down, to the hardening of all international subversive organizations and of all the revolutionary parties, we can ask ourselves if a new world conflict will be produced. It is terrible to have to ask oneself this question. But one cannot but ask it. Nevertheless, to provoke a world conflagration a chain of events is needed. A will is needed, ready to risk the worst, like that of Hitler 40 years ago. One can imagine at the head of a young state, an illuminated leader . . .

Not only must we remain masters of our diplomacy and our defense, but we must know that our national interest is to work such that this grave crisis of detente not become the end of detente . . . Detente with the Soviet Union has for us a meaning which is to be one of the elements of our security . . .

"Sitting on a Volcano"

This Sept. 11 op-ed by Le Figaro editorial commentator Serge Maffert again warned of the dangers of superpower confrontation, and praised

French government efforts to stabilize Europe through participation in the emerging European Monetary System.

France is sitting on a volcano.... The volcano is the world situation. Tension is incessantly growing across the globe. From Southeast Asia, into Latin America, passing through Africa and the Mediterranean, more or less localized conflicts threaten to degenerate into vaster confrontations. The superpowers, the Soviet Union but also the United States, are exerting a destabilizing action, for different reasons of course, but the result is just the same. China is more and more actively playing its game all around the Soviet bloc.

But especially, the battle for raw materials, for energy sources and markets is developing with greater acuity than ever. This economic, and thus political, war, which Michel Debre denounces with the obstinacy of those Cassandras who are right, is the great reality of the day. We have to know that at any moment, in the years to come, what previously seemed impossible could occur. A spark could set fire to the planet in an immense confrontation of the superpowers....

On his side and on his level of responsibility, Giscard d'Estaing is trying to remake the European Community into a solid whole. With notably, as a first objective, the accord on European currencies which should make of Europe a zone of monetary stability....

The time has come for a mobilization of French and European energies.... In this implacable struggle for the third millennium, no nation can hope to pull through alone. Europe must thus become an economic and political force, a "team" in which each member, that is to say each nation, must fight for the other....