



## Ford-Soviets Act For Peace

Aug. 13 (NSIPS) — The Soviet Union and President Ford are now collaborating on several levels, political, military, and diplomatic, to achieve peace.

The official press in Eastern Europe has given special attention this week to an interview President Gerald Ford gave to U.S. wire services Saturday, Aug. 7. The most important portions of the interview have been censored by the agent press in the USA. In it Ford sounded the dual priorities of a strategic arms limitations treaty (SALT) by November and a Geneva Middle East peace conference by 1977. Ford, speaking on the eve of the Republican Party's platform deliberations in Kansas City, stated that "high on my agenda is a broader solution to the problems of the Middle East... and a responsible agreement on Salt II."

In his efforts for these two urgent goals, Ford faces immediate obstacles from the Atlanticist factions. In Kansas City, Vice President Rockefeller attempted to inflame anti-Soviet hysteria, raving that "with their military and nuclear weapons, their Army and their Air Force and their Navy... and their satellites and sensors... and their bugging and their bribery and blackmail and economic sabotage... the Soviets are driving for world-wide dominance and hegemony." In West Germany, there have been new border provocations against the German Democratic Republic (GDR) which the Neues Deutschland editorial, reprinted below, warns are a matter of "playing with fire." Both Moscow and Berlin attacked Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government for full complicity in the incendiary campaign, with especially strong attacks on Foreign Minister Genscher. "The leadership role the Foreign Minister has assumed is extraordinary... (He) always grabs the first word, just ahead of the Chancellor," exclaimed Pravda. Neues Deutschland, for the first time in years, recalled Genscher's responsibility for the death of the Israeli athletes murdered at the 1972 Munich Olympics when then-Interior Minister Genscher had sharpshooters fire on the unstable brainwashed terrorists who held the sportsmen.

The Soviets, who place high hopes in Ford and other anti-Atlanticist politicians who will collaborate with them to defuse world hot spots and achieve disarmament, welcomed Ford's interview. Neues Deutschland, additionally, displayed prominently on the front page thanks to the GDR for Bicentennial greetings.

The Soviets and their allies are also warning that the numerous points of Atlanticist destabilization in the Third World can lead quickly to war. The Czech paper Rude Pravo laid out the Warsaw Pact's strategic assessment of that danger, while adding that "the progressive traditions of the American people" are a potentially crucial opposite force.

### Pravda Reports Ford Interview: President Will Work For Mideast Policy

The following are excerpts from an article appearing in the Soviet Union daily Pravda on President Gerald Ford's Aug. 7 interview with AP and UPI.

Washington, 10 — President G. Ford, answering in a press in-

terview the question of whether there is a chance to conclude a Soviet-American agreement on strategic offensive weapons this year, said: "I do not exclude this. We must still solve several delicate problems, but we are now closer to reaching an agreement than before. I think that a mutually beneficial agreement on the limitation of strategic arms would be in the interest of the United States, the Soviet Union, and the entire world, and we intend to continue to seek such an agreement."

At the same time, G. Ford admitted that the U.S. has not yet answered the proposals made by the USSR in March of this year.

G. Ford further stated that if he is elected president for a new term, the conclusion of a new strategic arms agreement, progress in the talks on mutual armed forces and arms reductions in Central Europe, the strengthening of NATO in military and other respects, and the question of a broader settlement of the Mideast problems will occupy the main place in U.S. foreign policy.

### Rude Pravo Reports Ford Interview: President's Chief Goal; Progress In SALT

The following are excerpts from the Czechoslovakian (Communist Party) daily Rude Pravo Aug. 9 on President Ford's Aug. 7 interview with AP and UPI:

In an interview to the press agencies AP and UPI on Saturday, President Gerald Ford spoke on the upcoming presidential election in the U.S. and certain foreign policy questions. Ford expressed his conviction that he will defeat Ronald Reagan at the Republican Party convention in Kansas City next week, and be nominated the presidential candidate of the party. Concerning the campaign against the Democratic party candidate, he stated that in the remaining period of campaigning, he will campaign more aggressively than hitherto.

In a later part of the interview, Ford expressed disappointment that he has not yet succeeded in lowering the high level of unemployment.

In the event of his reelection to the presidency, Ford identified the chief goals of U.S. foreign policy as progress in the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic weapons (SALT) and in the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in Central Europe, as well as protecting NATO and normalizing relations with the Peoples Republic of China.

### Neues Deutschland Publishes Ford Message To Honnecker

The German Democratic Republic daily Neues Deutschland published Aug. 11 prominently on its front page President Gerald Ford's message of thanks to GDR Socialist Unity Party Secretary General Erich Honnecker for Honnecker's Bicentennial congratulations to President Ford:

The message reads:

"In the name of the American people, I thank you for your very welcome greeting message on the solemn occasion of the 200th anniversary of our nation's independence. We are

beginning our third century with renewed commitment to uphold the principles on which our nation was founded, and we share your interest in the development of mutually advantageous relations between our countries and in peace and progress for all humanity.

Respectfully, Gerald R. Ford"

*The publication of the President's message in the GDR appears five weeks after the event in the midst of West German provocations at the border between the GDR and West Germany.*

**Pravda:**

## **Without Disarmament, A Serious Danger Will Emerge**

*The following are excerpts from an article in the Soviet daily Pravda Aug. 10:*

### **"The Road to Military Detente"**

**by V. Israelyan, Doctor of History Science**

There is, very likely, in all of world politics today no question more important than curbing the arms race. It affects the vital interests of all states, of all peoples, of each inhabitant of our planet. The well-being of the present generation, the destiny of future generations will depend to a significant extent on how this question is solved. In our age, science and technology are developing at such a breakneck speed, that (if) the necessary decisive steps to prevent the creation of new forms and systems of weapons of mass destruction are not taken a serious danger can emerge for the future of all of humanity... Engels, in the last century, noted that if measures are not taken to curb the arms race, "the peoples will either be ruined economically, because they (cannot) bear the burden of military expenses, or this (will) inevitably lead to a general destructive war"...

If the huge material resources and intellectual energy were not diverted into the creation of new means of destruction on such a (burgeoning scale), then humanity could much more successfully tackle such (urgent) problems as (rooting out) diseases, satisfying the want of food, safeguarding of environmental resources, liquidating illiteracy, etc...

The concrete (path) to military detente (was) indicated by the 25th Communist Party of the Soviet Union Congress. In the program for further struggle for peace and international cooperation and freedom and independence of peoples, a number of proposals (were) formulated, the realization of which would (make possible) to reduce the danger of nuclear war, to liberate the peoples from the material and intellectual cost of armaments, and to prevent a new world war.

The Soviet Union proposes to concentrate efforts on the solution of a number of very important tasks in the field of curbing the arms race in the very near future. This is first of all the conclusion of worldwide treaty on non-application of force in international relations, the purpose of which is to make the principle of non-application of force, included in the U.N. statutes and in many bilateral and multilateral treaties, a real law of international life. The use of both nuclear and conventional (weapons) must be fully excluded from relations between states.

These are the measures to limit the nuclear arms race: conclusion of preparation of a new longterm Soviet-American agreement on the reduction of strategic armaments; the general and full cessation of nuclear weapon tests; the further strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Of extremely important significance is the task of preventing the creation of new forms of weapons of massive

destruction, and of new systems of such weapons. Modern scientific-technological progress poses this problem acutely. New forms and systems of weapons of massive destruction can (appear) already during the lifetime of the present generation, and can be (even) more terrible weapons than nuclear ones. Negotiations on the question of concluding a treaty for banning new forms and systems of massive destruction (weapons) are already going, and there are grounds to think that the idea of concluding a treaty for banning new forms and systems of massive destruction weapons are already going on, and there are grounds to think that the idea of concluding international agreement on this question, proposed by the Soviet Union, which is of a deep humanist character, will be realized. No small progress has been achieved in the elaboration of a text for an international convention to ban influencing the natural environment for military purposes.

The task of banning chemical weapons remains to be solved. The Soviet Union has repeatedly demonstrated its readiness for a radical solution of this problem — to fully ban the development, production and stockpiling of arsenals of chemical weapons and to destroy them. But this can be realized one part at a time, by banning as a first step the most dangerous, lethal forms of chemical weapons. The matter has been delayed because of the Western countries' unwillingness to solve this problem.

One of the most important and reliable paths to curb the arms race is the reduction of military budgets. Such a measure would correspond to the interests of all states — both the biggest arms spenders and the developing countries — who would receive considerable means for their social-economic development. The program for further struggle for peace, and other tasks in the field of military detente are also put forward, especially for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, the realization of which would mean substantial progress for strengthening peace and international security.

Disarmament is not only the most urgent task of international life today but also one of the most complex problems of international politics. To solve all questions of disarmament in one sitting is impossible. The most radical way to solve the problems would certainly be general and complete disarmament. The Soviet Union has more than once come out for such solution. Considering the reality of the modern world, it also (advocates) realization of partial steps in this field...

The convocation of a worldwide forum for comprehensive discussion of disarmament questions — a proposal which the Soviet Union has been pushing for many years — would be of great importance. It is unacceptable that the worldwide conference on disarmament has not yet been convened because of opposition by a few states.

**Rude Pravo:**

## **U.S. Democratic Tradition Is Opposed To Imperialism**

*The following are excerpts from an article in the Czechoslovakian Communist Party daily Rude Pravo Aug. 11:*

### **"Dangerous Methods of Imperialism and the Myth of American Anti-Colonialism"**

**by Ladislav Dvorak**

... One of the major goals of the (recently concluded trip of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Africa) was to convince these nations that the USA held the greatest sympathy for them, and that their major enemy was the USSR, Cuba and other socialist states.

The formation of American neocolonialism is characterized

by three special traits: ... in the epoch of free capitalism (by the implementation of 'internal colonization' in the Indian territories and the occupation of neighboring lands (Mexico). In the transition to imperialism at the end of the 19th century, the territorial division of the world had been concluded... The major territories for expansion were Latin America and East Asia, where, formally, independent states existed.

The USA accommodated itself to this fact and used, primarily, its economic power, developing 'indirect' methods of penetration, of domination and exploitation alongside formal maintenance of the independent states; these methods are known under the name neo-colonialism.

In the USA, there existed democratic traditions of the American people, which actively came forward against the subordination of other peoples and nations...

The elementary methods of penetration are private and state investment, credits, loans, the maintenance of 'aid', price manipulation on the world market, pressure from international financial organizations, the use of blockades, the control of the results of scientific-technological revolution, and much more.

Just as variegated are the military-political methods: the USA supported reactionary circles and regimes, maintained military bases; it drew the countries into aggressive military blocks; it reordered their armies (aid, missions, education); it developed efforts for the formation of a supra-national police force, which could be employed against progressive forces; it brought division into the ranks of the national liberation movements.

An inseparable component of neo-colonialism is ideological diversion and psychological warfare, which is not merely led by the mass media, but also through specialists for the conducting of the psychological struggle, via the Peace Corps, CIA agents, and so on. Their goal is the intellectual disarmament of the peoples of the developing nations, their disorientation, the calling forward of unrest, destabilization of progressive regimes, the provocation of national, religious and racial conflicts, the heating up of reactionary nationalism, the spreading of anti-communism, and enmity to the Socialist states...

The revolutionary fights in Vietnam and Angola revealed the lack of perspective in the policy of 'local wars' as well as of the export of counter-revolution. Under present conditions, imperialism cannot prevent other nations from falling away from capitalism, even if it deploys its armies against revolution and puts humanity in the danger of an atomic war...

The American ruling classes cannot appeal to the progressive traditions of the American people because they have not only betrayed these traditions for a long time, but they have also fought against them themselves.

## **Neues Deutschland:**

### **Border Provocations Are Playing With Fire**

*The following are excerpts from an editorial appearing in Neues Deutschland, daily of the Socialist Unity Party of the German Democratic Republic, Aug. 9:*

For a long time it has been possible to assume that relations between the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) were in the process of normalization on the basis of multilateral and bilateral treaties. Nothing has lacked in the GDR's readiness to cooperate constructively in this work, which serves peace, security and cooperation. Many positive initiatives by the GDR could be brought to mind by those in the FRG who think today that they can arrogantly violate valid treaties, rob them of their major

content, and withdraw from the obligations they contain. This is especially the case in regard to the inviolability of borders and observance of territorial integrity which are set forth in the Moscow Treaty, in the Basic Treaty, and the Helsinki final accords.

Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier stated July 28 in a declaration on the mounting border provocations and attacks on the GDR's borders emanating from FRG territory, which represent a gross violation of the Helsinki accords, that he hopes people in the FRG will not permit themselves to be seduced... into placing an excessive burden on relations with the GDR. It must deplorably be stated, however, that this GDR statement is not being taken seriously by the ruling circles of the FRG. In recent weeks, Bonn politicians (including FRG Chancellor Schmidt...) have given a carte blanche to all those who want to start a fire through provocative violations of the state borders of the GDR, and turn the FRG away from detente and the normalization of relations with the GDR.

With tragic coincidence of circumstances... through which an Italian truck driver friendly to the GDR was killed, are now being shamelessly used by the FRG in an effort to justify the continuous provocations by the FRG against the state borders of the GDR and to divert attention from their causes and instigators...

The filthy outrages against the GDR... are phenomena which... will not benefit the FRG. Whether it wants to or not, the FRG must come to terms with the fact that upon its founding on May 23, 1949, its Eastern borders were determined by international law. A new **Drag nach Osten** (drive to the East) would be a dangerous game with fire, to no one's advantage...

The GDR has endeavored, before the entire world, to secure the basis for normal relations with the FRG and does not intend to give the FRG speaking rights on its internal affairs. For its part, the GDR does not presume to interfere in FRG affairs; for example, the arming of the **Bundeswehr** (army) and **Bundesgrenzschutz** (border forces), the shooting orders that stand for them, or the bloodbath at Munich, where a promise broken by Herr Genscher (FRG Foreign Minister — ed.) led to the murder of 11 Israeli athletes in the fire of FRG sharpshooters...

The information policy of the FRG is distinguished by silence on the GDR's protest against the border provocation of Aug. 3, while slanders pulled out of a hat are being employed to escalate the unbridled witchhunt against the GDR and to incite hatred... It can only be hoped that in the struggle for votes in the FRG, reason will have the upper hand and the voters will not give the "shoot back party" — a la Gleiwitz — the mandate to form the next government...

What are the deeper causes of the current anti-GDR campaign in the FRG?

1) the successful development of socialism in the GDR and its unbreachable alliance with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

2) the strengthening of the reactionary, restorationist, revanchist forces in the FRG as well as the intensification of the class struggle on the basis of the crisis development in the capitalist countries.

3) the retreat of realistically-minded forces in the FRG parties in the face of increasing pressure from the revanchist forces.

...The GDR advocates the continuation of detente.. the anti-GDR campaign in the FRG and the vain attempts to extend it to the international level will be of no use to the FRG. The sooner it stops, the better. The GDR is ready, now as before, to let reason prevail. But means are available to the GDR to prevent harm to itself and its citizens.