

Unfortunately, the international machinery for producing the necessary agreements on the middle East — the Geneva Peace Conference — is still inactive. The Soviet Union is in favour of a resumption of its work, and the sooner the better, for a consideration by it of all the major issues involved in a Middle East settlement — I repeat, all the major issues involved in such a settlement....

It is becoming ever more urgent to spread détente to Asia....

We insist that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam be admitted to the United Nations without delay....

Friendly co-operation between the Soviet Union and India is an important stabilizing factor in the Asian continent....

The Soviet Union continues, as it has done in the past, to attach great importance to its relations with the People's Republic of China....

Today, as always, the Soviet Union stands firmly by the side of the fighting peoples of southern Africa. We are in favour of the unconditional ending of the policy of apartheid and racism in South Africa, of the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from

Nambibia, of the unreserved transfer of all power to the people of Zimbabwe....

Recently, problems of the restructuring of international economic relations have been assuming increasing importance in world affairs. We support the just demands of the developing countries to do away with discrimination and artificial barriers in international trade, to eliminate all instances of inequality, imposition of will and exploitation in international economic relations. On behalf of the Soviet Union, the Soviet delegation intends to make a special statement on these matters at this session of the General Assembly....

The States of the socialist community have thrown their prestige, their material and foreign policy resources onto the scales of the policy of defending peace. The newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have resolutely favoured the strengthening of international security. This has also been demonstrated by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo....

Red Star Lambasts Concept Of Limited Nuclear War

Sept. 28 (NSIPS) — The following are excerpts from a commentary by General Major R. Simonyon, Doctor of Military Sciences, printed in the Sept. 28 Red Star, the Soviet Army daily paper. The article was entitled "Military Thought Abroad: The Conception of 'Target Selection.'

"...Let us recall that before the appearance of the conception of target selection, American military doctrine considered strategic nuclear war the main variation in a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. During such a war it was proposed (and still is, since preparations for it have not ceased) to use all the Pentagon's deployable nuclear strategic, operative-tactical and tactical nuclear forces. Massive nuclear strikes would be launched against the armed forces and military facilities of the enemy, and also its economic and administrative-political centers. It would be precisely the strikes on cities and administrative-industrial centers which would, according to Pentagon calculations, lead to the 'guaranteed annihilation of the enemy as a viable society...'

"Former Pentagon chief, J. Schlesinger, asserted in 1974 that 'at the present time both sides have and will continue to have an invulnerable second strike capability. As a result, it is inevitable that a situation would arise in which a strike by one side against the other side — in the course of a total attack — would rapidly bring a disastrous second strike on its own cities... For this reason,' Schlesinger concluded, 'there must be alternate variations in the use of strategic force.'

"The alternative variation that appeared was the conception of a 'limited' nuclear war during the course of which, according to the same Schlesinger, strikes 'would not have to be against a large number of targets,' and strategic forces should be used 'so as to limit the damage to both sides' participating in the nuclear conflict.

"Of course it would be naive to suppose that the Pentagon leaders are worried about 'limiting damage' to 'both sides' in this way. Their goal is different: to put the 'potential opponent' in a position that deprives him of the possibility of launching a

shattering second strike against the territory of the USA, or at least to weaken the force of such a strike as much as possible....

"The conception of 'target selection' and its variation, 'limited' nuclear war, are being widely advertised and held up as new, superior achievements of Western military thought, which are supposedly appropriate to the spirit of the time and ostensibly make it possible to reduce losses among the civilian populations to a minimum, averting general nuclear annihilation. The falsity of such hypocritical assertions by the Pentagon 'humanists' has evoked bewilderment and protests even among various military specialists....

"The assertions by the proponents of 'limited' nuclear war that it could be contained within previously delineated boundaries, that it could be 'controlled' are also completely untenable. It is clear to any sensible person that any war unleashed by an aggressor, in the course of which strategic nuclear weapons are used in a limited quantity and against 'selected targets,' carries in it the real threat of expanding and growing over into a strategic nuclear war with all its fatal consequences.

"This is hardly unknown to the foreign strategists. It is not for nothing that, while adopting the conception of 'target selection,' they have not stopped their preparation for strategic nuclear war. They demand the 'limited' nuclear war variation solely in order to try to expand the range of combat applicability of their strategic offensive forces. Thus, according to reports in the Washington Post, 'the program of target selection includes all possible variations of nuclear strikes, beginning with separate strikes against several Soviet targets and ending with the destruction of up to 80 per cent of the military and economic potential of the USSR.

"However under the influence of the strengthening of the defense might of the Soviet Union and the fundamental changes in the relationship of forces in the world, the 'counterforce strategy' fell apart. The present leadership of the Pentagon, in spite of reality, is trying — with the aid of a new cycle of the strategic arms race and 'new' strategic conceptions — to resurrect the risky and unrealizable plans of their predecessors. The essence of the conception of 'target selection' and its basic

variant 'limited' nuclear war, hardly differs from the essence of the 'counterforce strategy.' The 'new' strategic conception is even more dangerous, since it is based on more modern and more destructive technology.... Thus the conception of 'target selection' and its main variant, 'limited' nuclear war, can only be seen as an attempt by the Pentagon to 'legalize' the use of nuclear weapons in conflict situations, under conditions favorable to the USA.

Italian Press On Forlani-Ford Meet

Oct. 1 (NSIPS) — The following are excerpts from Italian press reports Sept. 30 on yesterday's meeting between President Ford and Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

La Repubblica:

Forlani Talks With Ford About The Economic Crisis

"I cannot see — stated Forlani — how the fact that the PCI (Italian Communist Party) declares its availability for the development of Europe and accepts the Atlantic Alliance as a factor for equilibrium, can be considered as an alteration of our foreign policy or a weakening factor."

(Forlani) confirmed the active participation and the determined commitment of Italy in the process of European development, not ignoring the difficulties but recognizing there are no other positive alternatives... This European commitment is characterized by a conviction that the integration into the European Economic Community must occur with the collaboration of the U.S. ..."

According to Forlani the American President showed a great openness to consider a tangible solidarity, that is, possible aid, and he (Ford) committed himself to evaluate proposals and considerations made by Italy.

Il Popolo:

Exchange of Views Between Ford and Forlani

The second issue mentioned by Mr. Forlani concerned the Mediterranean and recurrent crises in a crucial region within the world equilibrium.

(Quoting Forlani) "I expressed our viewpoint, in part anticipating the judgment that we will formulate tomorrow at our

"The world press greeted with great interest the recent meeting of the General Secretary of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev with the well-known American political and public figure A. Harriman. Newspapers and information agencies single out the words of A. Harriman that L.I. Brezhnev resolutely disagrees with theories of 'limited' nuclear war, and believes that to speak of the permissibility of such a war is a big mistake."

United Nations intervention. Above all I stressed our pre-occupation in regard to Lebanon — a sector about which our judgment does not indulge in optimism... Though (we) respect the attitude of the Arab League, which persists in the search of solutions... without outside initiatives we fear that much time will be lost and that the situation will be further complicated, with the worsening of security conditions in terms of that region and in general."

Il Giorno:

"Ford Assures Forlani: We Will Help Italy Overcome The Difficulties"

They talked about the situation in the Mediterranean with particular reference to the recurrent crisis there which in the gameplan of world equilibrium seems often to be the needle swinging the balance.

Minister Forlani thus anticipated part of his intervention at the United Nations General Assembly tomorrow, an intervention (in which he) will cite Italy's offer of all possible help in influence and mediation.

Coming back to foreign policy, the Minister said he stated to President Ford Italy's role of active participation and determined commitment to the process of European development, despite present difficulties. These difficulties make that commitment always stronger since there are no alternatives except those of eventual disaster...

At the end of the meeting, a White House spokesman stated that the U.S. government "wishes the continuation of consultations with the Italian government on all issues of mutual interest."

MIDEAST

Kissinger Unleashes Syria

Soviets Set Oct. 31 Deadline For Geneva

Oct. 2 (NSIPS) — Syria's long-expected full-scale offensive against the Lebanese left and Palestinian forces in Lebanon began this week as a force of upwards of 12,000 Syrian troops and several hundred tanks stormed into the mountain strongholds of the left-Palestinian alliance east of Beirut. The Syrian units are advancing in coordination with Lebanese fascist forces from the west and north behind intense barrages of heavy artillery, rockets, and incendiary devices — possibly including napalm — and have forced their way into several mountain villages. By latest account, the key towns of Mtein, Aintoura, and Hammana have fallen to the Syrian-rightist onslaught, while the village of Aley, the home town of leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt, is under heavy attack.

In response, the Soviet Union has for the first time set a deadline for the convening of a Geneva Conference to settle the Mideast conflict, Oct. 31, in a message sent to the governments of all the Middle Eastern nations near Lebanon, including Israel. This theme evidently played a significant role in the discussions yesterday in Washington between President Ford and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Earlier in the day, the Soviet chargé d'affaires in Lebanon met with Lebanon's new president, Elias Sarkis, to report that the Soviets were launching an international initiative this week to solve the Lebanon crisis "immediately."

Coupled with the Soviet peace offensive, Soviet and other socialist nations' press have mounted their sharpest attacks to