

internal politics. Within the Politburo this viewpoint is represented by Shelest and possibly Shelepin and Voronov. On the other hand there are those whose primary concern is with the practical interests of the Soviet state in rapid economic and technological development. The heirs of Krasin and Litvinov, they favour a business-like approach to the CSCE that is reflected in Soviet behaviour at the Helsinki preparatory talks. This orientation would be advocated primarily by Kosygin, who is the Politburo member charged with foreign economic relations.⁶⁹ Furthermore, there is the question of "who to contact and in what order," as Moscow surveys the opportunities presented by the CSCE. Suslov, whose areas of responsibility include foreign policy, evidently favours the neo-Stalinist approach according to which Moscow would seek to develop relations with France, West Germany, and the EEC at the expense of the United States.⁷⁰ Again it is Kosygin who would be most clearly identified with the option of working directly with the United States in conformance with the reform trend in Soviet policies. As the principal leader, Brezhnev presumably occupies Lenin's position to the right of centre in the debate, coping with "sacramental questions" of reconciling anti-imperialism and the requirements of collaboration, and dealing with the opposition to his policy of concessions to the West in Europe.

*Does this mean
more reformist
or more conservative
Marxist?*

A key point on which Brezhnev is being challenged concerns