trends will be described briefly as it appears in the pub-
lished Soviet literature in general, and attention will then
be given to reform perceptions in particular. To avoid the
awkwardness of presenting Soviet views in indirect discourse,
I will take the liberty of stating them directly and without
expurgation of the obvious pejoratives.

The "Atlanticist" trend arises from an effort to main-
tain NATO and everything it stands for -- the global policy
of U.S. imperialism, arms racing, subversion of socialist
societies, etc. It originates in the United States, where
it is supported by the powerful military-industrial complex,
aggressive political and military circles, and generally by
individuals with professional careers tied to concepts of
policy from positions of strength, such as Melvin Laird,
George Ball, and Alexis Johnson. The American "Atlanticists"
require international tension, a Europe divided into two
camps, and a constant fear of Soviet aggression in order (1)
to strengthen ties with their counterparts in Western Europe,
(2) to obtain a more favourable sharing of burdens within
NATO, and (3) to restrict the movement toward autonomy in
West European foreign policies and military strategy.[44]
Conversely, they and the European "Atlanticists" oppose any
movement toward détente and security in Europe on the grounds
that it would (1) weaken the American position in Western
Europe and NATO, (2) complicate the effort to obtain desired