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**FOREIGN POLICY & DEFENSE**

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*Eurocommunism:  
Kissinger's View*

"Eurocommunism: A New Test For the West" by Henry A. Kissinger, in *The New Leader* (July 18, 1977), 212 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Recent surges in voting strength among Western European Communist parties pose disturbing questions for American foreign policymakers. (The Italian Communists got more than a third of the vote in 1976; the French party came within one percentage point of victory in 1974.) What alternatives are available to the West if France, Italy, Portugal, or Spain elects a Communist government?

Some analysts have dismissed the threat to NATO security by emphasizing the relative independence from Moscow of Western European Communist parties. The former U.S. Secretary of State, however, finds this "independence" questionable. While Italian party chief Enrico Berlinguer and his French counterpart, Georges Marchais, have both pledged devotion to "national independence" and "political pluralism," so too, notes Kissinger, did Hungarian party boss Erno Gero in 1944 and Polish party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka in 1946.

Moreover, if the Western European Communists have in fact repudiated Moscow, it remains problematic whether the West can manipulate the division to its advantage. "No major Communist split," observes Kissinger, "has ever been generated or sustained by deliberate Western policy." The Soviet Union's disputes with China and Yugoslavia festered "for months, possibly years" before the West became aware of them. Washington's ability to bar elections of Communists is limited. U.S. diplomacy must tread a path of noninterference, says Kissinger, without leaving the impression that it considers Communist victories inevitable.

*Military Unions,  
Pro and Con*

"Should Military Unionization Be Permitted?" by Charles L. Parnell, in *Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute* (July 1977), U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md. 21402; "Unions and Democracy" by David Cortright, in *Military Review* (Aug. 1977), Fort Leavenworth, Kans. 66027.

U.S. servicemen learned how to sort mail during a nationwide strike by 200,000 postal workers in 1970. They may also have learned that Washington is unwilling or unable to cope with strikes by federal employees. Pressure for a military union is growing; the American Federation of Government Employees has announced its