

(D-Wash) and Jacob Javits (R-NY) were telling their colleagues that if they all "hang tough" the Soviets "will inch toward the U.S. position." Dorothy Fosdick, a longtime assistant to Jackson with close ties to the Rockefeller family, predicted in an interview that in time, Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin will start "sneaking into a side of the White House, asking Carter to resume negotiations on SALT."

"This is Khrushchev and Kennedy all over again," commented one anonymous Congressional observer, a conclusion widely touted in the American press. The analogy is floated in the hopes that like Kennedy, Carter can successfully muzzle his opposition in conservative and military circles — opposed to his deindustrialization and energy policies — by playing the national anthem, and forcing them, according to profile, to jump to their feet and salute.

In his comments March 30, Wehner drew a more appropriate historical parallel: "I hope that President

Carter will spare us from what happened with his predecessor Kennedy in his discussions with Khrushchev in Vienna, and what occurred afterwards with the Cuban missile crisis, leading us to the brink of catastrophe," Wehner said.

Leading conservative spokesmen of both parties in Congress have maintained a discreet silence, with the single exception of House Minority Leader John Rhodes. In a speech in Jacksonville, Florida March 31, Rhodes attacked Carter's foreign policy, without specifically mentioning the aborted SALT negotiations.

"After just two months," the House Minority Leader said, "many of us in Congress are quite concerned about the spray-show foreign policy that already seems to have developed. Mr. Carter seems to believe that bombast, bluster and campaign-style rhetoric can be carried over into the intricacies of foreign policy....His actions to date have damaged, not helped, the cause of human rights around the globe."

Schmidt Makes Wehner Proposal Official

The following are excerpted press reports on a press conference held March 30 by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, centering on his approval of the two-week-old proposals by Social Democratic parliamentary leader Herbert Wehner for a rapid and mutually satisfactory conclusion of the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks in Vienna, and further realization of the Helsinki accords.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, March 30 - Schmidt supported Mr. Wehner's proposal for the MBFR talks to finally be brought to the stage of political negotiations. He agreed that the formation of permanent commissions was worthy of consideration.

Süddeutsche Zeitung, March 30 — Schmidt stated that the federal government is working on its own proposals for MBFR. Wehner's remarks on the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) might as well have come from him. MBFR must also be seen in connection with the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). If SALT shifts onto a positive course, this would further improve the prospects for Vienna. In addition, Schmidt supported the formation of a "standing joint commission for energy and environmental policy." He demanded that "East European states should not only assume responsibility on energy and raw materials questions, but also should be drawn into the North-South dialogue between the industrial states and developing countries."

Die Welt, March 30 — Schmidt agreed that the negotiations, which are currently on the level of experts, must be brought to a higher political level. Wehner's remarks on a "balanced reduction of troops" do not call into question the Atlantic Alliance's goal of "parity." At the London Summit meeting, Schmidt will discuss his

proposals with U.S. President Carter, and will do the same during the summer visit to West Germany of Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Die Welt, March 30, "Bonn Must Take Over a Leadership Role for Economic Growth" — Schmidt wants to draw the East Bloc more strongly than ever before into taking international responsibility for world economic questions. He will motivate this at the May 7-8 London meeting. The federal government favors a "satisfactory employment policy," which is the precondition for constant growth and increases in investment. Internationally and nationally, trust must be created in future economic developments and the ability of governments to act effectively. Progress in price stability and payments balances are necessary. Countries with strong payments balances must assume a leadership role; the others must reduce inflation and their own deficits. The federal government counts the following points as the major tasks for the economic summit: (1) All trade restrictions are to be resolutely opposed; (2) Demands for countries with weak payments situations to pursue a restrictive course must not be exaggerated, since otherwise there would be a danger of social tensions and political-economic collapse; and (3) Countries with a strong payments situation must be prepared to provide assistance within the framework of monetary arrangements within reasonable bounds.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, March 30 — Concerning West Germany's nuclear technology deal with Brazil, Schmidt once again emphasized his government's unaltered position. The U.S.A., he noted, knows what West Germany thinks about this, and if they have other thoughts, he would prefer to hear it from the U.S. itself, and not from the press.