

the Labor Party's brief on the decline of the steel industry.

*Press Coverage*

— Articles on nuclear fusion printed by the student newspapers of the University of Delaware, Drexel, University of Pennsylvania and Villanova.

**San Francisco Region**

(includes all of California)

*U.S. Labor Party Campaign Activity*

- Oct. 8 — Workers at General Electric and Pacific Gas And Electric took petitions to mail, as did striking workers at Lockheed in San Jose.
- Oct. 16 — Petitioning at a rapid clip at the nuclear research facilities at Lawrence Livermore Laboratories, Livermore, Cal.

*Institutions*

- Oct. 5 — High official of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters sent statements to Congress calling for greatly increased production through use of advanced technologies.
- Oct. 5 — An official of the Cannery Workers Union, in northern California, invited the Labor Party to present its legislation to a meeting of the union.
- Oct. 12 — Member of the Energy Committee of the State Legislature agreed to submit bill written by the USLP to the Committee. Bill would put State Legislature on record as urging U.S. Congress to increase funding for nuclear power.

Oct. 12 — Organization of farmers in the Imperial Valley hired USLP to give classes explaining reasons behind the Party's proposed legislation.

Oct. 14 — Organization representing industry and labor in Oakland make bulk purchase of USLP legislation for consideration by its membership organizations.

**Seattle Region**

(includes states of Washington and Oregon, and British Columbia, Canada)

*U.S. Labor Party Campaign Activities*

- Oct. 5 — Organizers report "postcards sold, filled out and mailed in at a rapid clip" in Portland — sent in to Senators Packwood and Hatfield.
- Oct. 13 — 60 signatures gathered at the University of Washington.
- Oct. 14 — "200 to 300 signatures a day" reported.

*Institutions*

- Oct. 6 — Washington Association of Professional Engineers energy committee has put on its agenda a USLP proposal that the Association mobilize its members to write letters to their congressmen in favor of expanded nuclear programs. A similar proposal was put on the agenda by the Western Environmental Trades Council.
- Oct. 12 — A local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers passed a Labor Party resolution calling for greater funding for nuclear power, and more government-encouraged capital formation.

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## Harriman Steers White House Foreign Policy Shift

Former New York governor Averell Harriman has emerged publicly once again to act as the key determinant factor in a shift in the foreign policy of the Carter Administration. While the White House has denied that a shift has even occurred, the joint U.S.-USSR communique on Geneva, recent progress by the two powers on SALT, and a toning down of the Carter commitment to lead his foreign policy with a campaign around human rights, is weighty evidence to the contrary.

Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance were concluding their joint agreement for Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the most forward step of what observers have called a "deal between the superpowers."

Only the day before, Harriman had emerged from a dinner party in New York to announce that he had formed a Committee of Americans for the Panama Canal Treaty. The Committee, which has grown to over 100 members, is composed of primarily Eastern Establishment figures associated with Harriman and Nelson Rockefeller. To name a few: Gerald Ford; William Coleman, former Transportation Secretary in the Ford Administration; John Marsh of the Ford White House staff; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; former Senators Hugh Scott (R-Pa.); John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.); Stuart Symington (D-Mo.); Irving Shapiro, Chairman of DuPont Corporation; Thomas Watson of IBM; George Meany, AFL-CIO; Glenn Watts, President of the Communication Workers of America; General Maxwell Taylor and Matthew Ridgeway; John J. McCloy, former High Commissioner of West Germany, and Ladybird Johnson.

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### THE ADMINISTRATION

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It has historically been the view of Harriman, who was Franklin Roosevelt's ambassador to the Soviet Union, that U.S. policy toward the USSR should be one of containment short of nuclear war. As Harriman motivated his own outlook in an Oct. 9 interview which appeared in the New York Times: The Soviet Union exists and you have to learn to live with it. As he spoke, President

With 30 members of his newly formed Committee, Harriman met with Carter and reporters on Oct. 17 — receiving front-page coverage in most of the Eastern press. At the press briefing afterward, Harriman and Committee members stressed that they intended to limit the Committee to defense of the Administration's position on the Panama Canal issue, but they also emphasized that the Committee's creation, was necessary to combat the "opposition from many conservative Republicans" to the Treaty.

But in private discussion, a Committee member explained the broader aims behind the Committee's formation: to act both as an advisory body and a pressure group on the White House to "keep it on course" in all areas of foreign policy.

The choice of the Panama Canal Treaty as the focus point of this effort, however, involves a decision to buttress Carter on an issue in which defeat for the Presidency would mean the effective dissolution of the Executive and the inability of the U.S. government to define a coherent foreign policy. Preparing a nationwide campaign to galvanize support for the treaty complete with a speakers' bureau, the Committee will be training its guns particularly on the Buckley-Viguerie machinery in the Republican Party which has raised its voice against the Treaty, operating in tandem with the efforts directed by the City of London and Vice President Walter Mondale to remove Carter and wreck the White House's new foreign policy initiatives. However, since the Committee has no perception of a foreign policy based on a program of development of technology and the energy, as called for last week by John Connally, it is at a disadvantage in actually seeing a policy of detente through.

#### *Inside Maneuvers*

Within the Administration, Harriman has succeeded in pulling Cyrus Vance and, secondarily, Zbigniew Brzezinski into his camp as his weapons against the pro-Mondale wing of the Cabinet, led notably by Energy

Secretary James Schlesinger and Treasury Secretary Werner Blumenthal. In a rare public appearance at the Washington Overseas Writer's club on Oct. 18, Brzezinski strongly defended the concept of detente and conspicuously cooled his "human rights" rhetoric and campaign. Brzezinski has long been known as an anti-Soviet Cold Warrior and spokesman for the confrontationist "we can back down the Soviets" line.

Harriman "idealism" was the touchstone of his speech on the subject of U.S.-Soviet relations; "There is a certain sense of parity in the relationship derived from the fact that we're both global powers...and this makes us more sensitive to the need to cooperate." Brzezinski stated that the emphasis of the government is now on the "need of the American people to support detente — and we use the word detente — which has to be comprehensive, reciprocal and has to be extended."

Brzezinski's language is coherent with Harriman's Oct. 9 interview in which he highly praised the Administration for its new initiatives, but said also that he meant to "keep the pressure on" from both inside and outside to maintain this momentum. Harriman labeled "paranoid and dangerous" those sabre-rattlers such as Paul Nitze of the Committee on Present Danger who are working in the Administration to reverse Carter's direction. Several prominent columnists such as Joseph Kraft and Germond and Witcover have also been leaking for the past two weeks a "merger of Vance and Brzezinski" within the Cabinet in defense of the Administration's shift, with the obvious implication that such a merger must be against the "Jewish Lobby" — Mondale "paranoids."

A member of Harriman's Committee has revealed that Harriman was most concerned to correct the "disarray" within the Carter Cabinet on foreign policy questions and said that Harriman would make "just the kind of experienced policy advisor" Carter required at this time. Clark Clifford, he said, is "already advising the President on these matters... The Georgians just can't do the job," he concluded.