

All Out Battle Over U.S. Foreign Policy

According to reports from Western Europe carried on New York broadcast media Oct. 26, United Nations officials have been told to make preparations for a Geneva conference to negotiate a settlement in the Middle East to begin Dec. 21. The reports followed statements by both U.S. President Carter and Soviet President Brezhnev last week stressing the importance of movement toward

Averell Harriman and his protégés, notably Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, remain in control of American foreign policy at this moment. The Oct. 26 Congressional testimony by Marshall Shulman, special advisor to Vance on Soviet affairs and well-known as a member of the Harriman networks, exemplifies their approach to the Soviets. The notably positive thrust of Shulman's remarks was his emphasis on the "overlapping interests" of the U.S. and USSR; his characterization of the Soviet Union as a "global power" and acceptance of Soviet influence and interest in the Middle East as a fact of life; and his stress on improving trade and economic cooperation with the Soviets. (See excerpts below.)

FOREIGN POLICY

an early SALT II arms limitation agreement, and at his Oct. 27 press conference, Carter said "within a few weeks we'll have a demonstration of real progress."

These developments indicate that the Carter Administration grouping around former U.S. ambassador

The impetus for this reorientation in American foreign policy continues to come from Western Europe. As U.S. Labor Party chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. emphasized in an Oct. 25 press release, "The Barre

'Sure Schlesinger Knows About It'

The following is an interview with an executive of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority:

Q: Why has the Coalition been revived?

A: The coalition existed between 1972 and 1976. It came into existence when Jackson was contesting McGovern. When Carter was nominated we went into abeyance. We said we would wait and see what the new Administration was like. In July through December we had closed our office, put it into cold storage. In the spring we decided to revive it. We became increasingly alarmed over the Administration's foreign policy. We had lobbied for every cabinet appointment and all other appointments but got no one in. Schlesinger of course we were fully behind but we wanted him to be Defense Secretary. Instead the spokesmen for the McGovern people, all the people who used to work for him, were appointed.

Q: Whom do you mean?

A: Well people like Holbrooke, Gelb, Duffy, Andrew Young, Marshal Shulman, David Aaron, Warnke, and Lake. McGovern himself said after the appointments that he would have made the same ones.

Q: Who is on your board?

A: Well we spent a considerable effort to get it going. Jackson and Moynihan agreed to be the honorary co-chairmen, and of course Ben Watenberg, a longtime advisor to Hubert Humphrey heads it. The other vice-chairmen are Congressmen Jim Wright, and Tom Foley, Admiral Zumwalt, Albert Shanker, Bayard Rustin, Max Kampelman, Seymour Martin Lipset, Sol Chaitkin of the Gar-

ment Workers, Martin Ward of the Plumbers, and of course Eugene Rostow.

Q: Was Schlesinger involved in reforming the committee, since of course he is a longtime associate of the coalition?

A: Sure Schlesinger knows about the formation of the coalition. He would have been directly involved in forming the coalition but at the time he was involved in getting into the government. But others of our group have had direct contact with Schlesinger.

Q: What foreign policies do you disagree with the Administration on and how do you plan to influence the Administration's policies?

A: We are particularly alarmed that in the recent weeks the Administration is in contrast to their election rhetoric where they had criticized Ford's détente posture. On U.S.-Soviet policy the Administration is moving sharply to a policy of Kissinger and Ford. They have made a rapid retreat on human rights. Warnke and Shulman's policy has won out now. The SALT agreement that was reached was done through a process of concessions by the Administration. We are alarmed at the U.S.-Soviet statement on the Middle East. That gives the Soviets a gift, the gift of a restored role in the Middle East. We are now dealing the Soviets in on another level. Aaron and Lake sold it to Carter by telling him the Jewish lobby would not object as now Carter has gotten the Soviets to endorse Israel. The communiqué is an obstacle to Middle East peace and raises questions about U.S.-Soviet relations. It occurs when we back down on human rights. Many of our people talk with Administration people although they are not swayed. This week we're beginning our pressure with a statement attacking the communiqué.

government (of France) is key to a crucial package of tightly linked issues including SALT, the Middle East, "a European MBFR agreement, and key economic cooperation and mutual political security agreements between Western continental Europe and Eastern Europe" and is "performing a key role in negotiations among the United States, France, West Germany and the Soviet leadership" directed toward that end.

Not Solved Yet

The successful consummation of these foreign policy initiatives, however, remains anything but a foregone conclusion; forces grouped around Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and Treasury Secretary Werner Blumenthal in the Carter Cabinet and Sen. Henry Jackson and Jacob Javits in the Congress are acting to sabotage what is still — in the absence of any decisive global-strategic shift by the Administration on the anti-nuclear and hyper-inflationary economic austerity policies which have been bitterly resisted by France and West Germany in particular — only a significant opening toward a viable U.S. foreign policy.

Javits' astonishing and inflammatory remark last week that "There are circumstances which could compel Israel to stand against a Mideast peace policy of President Carter on grounds of Israel's overriding national interest in her own survival" illustrates the breadth and openness of wrecking operations conducted through the U.S. "Jewish Lobby" in particular. After a lengthy briefing from Vance on the Administration's Mideast policy late last week, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, the leading figure in the "Jewish Lobby," accused Vance of seeking to bring "the peace of death" for Israel.

The problem is further complicated by the repeated attacks on the President by spokesmen for the Republican National Committee on the grounds that the Soviet Union must be kept out of Middle East negotiations, including last week's attack by House Republican Minority Leader John Rhodes. In his statement, LaRouche charged that such attacks were contributing to the success of British economic warfare operations against the United States centered around a City of London grab for Arab petrodollars. "We are not suggesting that (such persons) are knowledgeably

aiding the United States' enemy, London," said LaRouche. "They are merely being very, very dumb, and very pliable," in the hands of such people as Schlesinger, Jackson, and the Humphrey-Fabian machine within the Democratic Party and the networks of William F. Buckley and his protégé Richard Viguerie in Republican and conservative circles.

The role of Schlesinger and Jackson in these wrecking operations is primary. Schlesinger's fury at Carter's Mideast initiative is an open secret in Washington, and on Oct. 27 syndicated columnists Evans and Novak reported that the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, organizationally coextensive with the notorious Committee on the Present Danger in which Schlesinger played a key "founding father" role during 1976, was being reconstituted under the leadership of Senators Jackson and Moynihan, with an executive board which constitutes a "who's who" of the CPD-Social Democrats USA apparatus, again, virtually identical with the "Jewish Lobby." An interview with an executive from the Coalition (see below) confirmed that Schlesinger is fully implicated in this operation against his own Administration.

As for Jackson, in addition to his chores for the Coalition, he is also positioning himself to prevent the ratification of any SALT treaty by the Senate. Jackson's effort was noted on the front page of the *Baltimore Sun* this week, in an article which warned the Administration that its failure to establish a credible Senate spokesman on the SALT issue could lead to a successful hatchet-job on the treaty by Jackson. (See box.) On Oct. 28, the *Washington Post*, closely linked to the British-connected investment bank Lazard Freres and now the established mouthpiece for assaults against Administration foreign policy, ballyhooed the coming Jackson assault on its front page.

Despite the general anti-Administration, pro-British tenor of the New York Times and Washington Post, support for the Mideast, SALT, and related initiatives in the USA Eastern Establishment was visible last week in several columns and articles, the most notable of these by syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft, advising "an end to Congressional foreign policy" conducted as a wrecking operation against the Presidency.

State Department Official:

Pinpoints U.S.-Soviet Common Interests

Excerpts from a statement by Marshall D. Shulman, Special Advisor to the Secretary of State on Soviet Affairs, before the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Oct. 26, 1977.

...We start from a frank recognition that the Soviet-American relationship at this period in history is a competitive one, based upon quite different views of the world and conflicting long-term aims; at the same time, it is also true that these two countries, as inhabitants of the same planet, have many overlapping interests. Common sense dictates that we should, while advancing our own interests and purposes energetically, seek to

regulate the competitive aspects of the relationship to reduce the danger of war and at the same time to enlarge the area of cooperation where our interests are not in conflict....

Discussion of Current Issues

1. SALT...And yet, despite the complexity of the technical aspects of SALT, the basic policy questions involved come down to a matter of common sense and judgment, on which the President, the Congress, and an informed public can base their decisions....

Within the past month, during the visit of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, to Washington, con-