

Prevent U.S. Foreign Policy Collapse

The following analysis was released on April 5, 1978 by U.S. Labor Party Director of Intelligence Criton Zoakos.

Unless Secretary of State Cyrus Vance utilizes the remaining three weeks before Soviet President Brezhnev's visit to West Germany to formulate and advance forcefully vigorous foreign policy based on the three pillars of: 1) high-technology Third World development; 2) drastic expansion of world trade levels; and 3) cooperation with the Soviet Union on disarmament, joint nuclear energy development, and space exploration, — then the world will otherwise head for a major crisis by mid-summer. It will be nothing less dangerous than a disintegration of all U.S. foreign policy.

Qualified Administration officials have emphasized on repeated occasions that such a mid-summer crisis would either take the form of a harsh military confrontation between the U.S. and the USSR with entirely unpredictable consequences, or a profound collapse of the United States' international leadership role with catastrophic consequences to this nation's economy, and the stability of large portions of the Third World. Under the circumstances of the latter case, the Carter Administration itself is unlikely to survive in its present form. The time limit is the end of May UN arms control debate.

Important developments in Moscow and Western Europe during President Carter's recent trip to Nigeria leave no doubt that the possibility of a successful resolution of the crisis is nearer now than it ever was before. Obstacles, however, especially such as those created by British diplomatic efforts and by destabilization attempts led by the Kissinger-Brzezinski-Henry Jackson trio are increasing in direct proportion to the growing possibilities of success. The efforts of U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, and those of Secretary Vance, to define a positive U.S. foreign policy toward the African continent are useful because they point in the direction toward which the Administration must move — they are, however, pitifully limited.

If the United States, in the next two weeks, puts forward an ambitious industrial and agricultural development program for black Africa, defines such a program to be the fundamental U.S. strategic objective for the area, and announces that it is prepared to judge the actions of other powers — including the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany — from the standpoint of America's fundamental commitment to African development, then a major step will have been taken in defusing a number of flashpoints which are at this time seriously jeopardizing relations between the two nuclear superpowers.

The U.S. Labor Party and associated forces have al-

ready committed resources and efforts to vigorously push this approach.

Cooperative Approach

Soviet President Brezhnev's decision this weekend to visit Bonn during the first week of May offers a more than welcome opportunity for hammering out precisely such a cooperative approach both for Africa and the Third World generally. It is well known that during their unscheduled meeting last weekend, French President Giscard d'Estaing and German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt dealt with the issue of expanding the levels of world trade flows, which is an imperative precondition for the very future survival of French and West German industries. According to French government sources, the two leaders also agreed to jointly resort to "an effort to educate President Carter on economic and international political matters." The sources, reported by French national radio on April 5, continued that "the European leaders will not remain content with the past American policy of benign neglect." Moreover, the report continued, the leaders pointed out that "President Carter wants both detente and the neutron bomb, which are absolutely irreconcilable."

This increasingly resolute attitude among West European leaders is giving Mr. Vance a much-needed flanking support for his announced trip to Moscow later in April. The ostensible purpose of the trip will be to discuss "ground rules for Africa," and, very likely, the May arms control debate of the United Nations, plus, of course, SALT. Less publicized will be the effort to arrange a Carter-Brezhnev summit in early May, possibly in Bonn.

Rarely in history has so much rested on the shoulders of solitary individuals as it does now on the shoulders of a few like Messrs. Vance, Young, and a few others in the Administration. Beside the weight of their tasks, these individuals are further burdened by the handicaps of a manipulated President, the systematic sabotage operation of the British faction inside the Administration — Brzezinski, Schlesinger, Blumenthal, and Miller primarily — and also their own inexperience in acting forcefully in situations of world crisis. Circumstances however, have determined that the major issues of world peace or war, world depression or prosperity will be decided, to a significant degree while these forces will occupy offices in the Administration during the next months.

Responsible Americans in government, business and private life should not lightly dismiss our warnings about the activities of the British agent faction around Brzezinski, Kissinger, Sen. Henry Jackson and certain well-known others.

Brzezinski, the National Security Advisor, is a very dangerous man for the period ahead. His well-known short temper, low tolerance level, and proclivity to chew on White House carpets do not qualify him for the job. Throughout the past month, not only has he been attempting to manipulate President Carter into confrontation postures, but his advice to the President on

Soviets:

N-Bomb Outrages World

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said in a speech in Helsinki, Finland April 4 that the neutron bomb is "not the private affair of a certain country but a question of mankind as a whole." He said that the Soviet Union expects "a reasonable attitude" from the United States and its allies on the neutron bomb, according to the London *Guardian* April 5.

Soviet Ambassador to East Berlin Pyotr Abrassimov said in a press conference April 4 that Moscow is prepared for negotiations with Washington over the neutron bomb, reported the London *Financial Times* April 5. He said that talks "can take place between those who maintain they have a bomb and those who could produce it quickly... If one assumes realism and common sense will prevail in the U.S., then I firmly believe it will not affect relations between our two countries." Abrassimov said that Soviet President Brezhnev is likely to raise the issue during his meetings with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in May.

The "International Week" column by Vladimir Bol'shakov in *Pravda* April 2 reported:

"The past week was full of contradictory reports from the U.S. First, the American papers wrote that President Carter had supposedly renounced plans for production of neutron weapons. Then, it was reported that circles close to the President did not confirm this information. It was suddenly declared that the White House will start up neutron production in the middle of April. So then there appeared 'verified rumors' from the NATO headquarters, that in the middle of April the NATO leadership would officially call upon the President of the U.S. to begin neutron bomb production, not waiting for agreement from West European governments.

"Evidently all these 'trial balloons' were sent up in the pages of the newspapers in order to test the reaction of the world public whether it would reconcile itself to the barbarous Pentagon plans.

"The reaction of the world public, and particularly West Europeans, is unambiguous on this count — all the peoples are saying a decisive 'No!' to neutron death.... It is typical that the Vatican came out with an anathema against the neutron bomb, and this has exerted a definite influence on the thinking of believers in Western Europe. It is not only Catholics who do not want to pray for the neutron bomb, but also Protestants, Orthodox and even Carter's co-religionists, the Baptists...."

such key issues as the Middle East crisis, the Rhodesia situation, SALT and Western Europe, has invariably been warmed over from the editorial pages of London's *Daily Telegraph*. He must be contained.

Unfortunately, for this country to be saved, it must be treated on the assumption that it has been left virtually ungoverned, in the sense that its present Administration is incapable of adequately responding to the perils ahead. Responsible forces in the American business community, in government, and in private life must shape a national policy "counterpole" together with the U.S. Labor Party's leadership to fill the vacuum during the crisis. These efforts domestically, coupled to similar announced policies of key western European government, business, and religious forces, have a modicum of chance for success.

Press 'Leak' Used To Run U.S. Foreign Policy

New York Times columnist Richard Burt, a former associate of London's International Institute for Strategic Studies, revealed in a front page story April 4 that President Carter "had decided against producing the controversial neutron bomb" because he feared its development "would harm disarmament prospects." Washington observers immediately concluded that the President's decision had been leaked to preempt it. Declared one well informed Capitol Hill source, "I think you can assume the story was reported by people who want the bomb."

The effort to force Carter's hand on development and deployment of the neutron bomb is part of a larger British effort to provoke a U.S.-Soviet confrontation. Proponents of the neutron bomb are trying to sell it in the West on the basis of its limited destructive powers, and thus its suitability in a limited confrontation.

The Soviets have warned Carter that development of the neutron bomb would be taken as an antagonistic act against the Warsaw Pact, and view the weapon as evidence that the U.S. believes that a limited nuclear war can be fought in Europe — a doctrine originating with Henry Kissinger and promoted by James Schlesinger when he was Defense Secretary. Rejecting Kissinger's scenario as insane, Soviet officials have repeatedly stated that once forced into a war, they will go all out to win it.

Neutron Press Bomb

The Burt announcement was carefully timed to undermine Administration efforts to improve US-Soviet relations, released on the heels of Secretary of State Vance's announced plans to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Moscow in April. The Burt piece also coincided with statements by U.S. SALT negotiator Paul Warnke that "90 percent of the problems" between the United States and the Soviets on SALT had been settled.

The article was in print on the eve of a trip to Washington by West German Foreign Minister Gen-