

## Soviets: It Is Necessary To Go Further

*The Soviet government daily's commentator, A. Bovin, who is personally as well as politically close to President Leonid Brezhnev, wrote an April 27 commentary assessing U.S. Secretary of State Vance's strategic arms talks in Moscow as a qualified success. Bovin strongly hinted that the Soviets are waiting and anxious for Americans to put their political house in order.*

*We excerpt Bovin's article:*

In general, optimists have every grounds for saying that the visit of C. Vance was an important stage of the constant search for ways to limit strategic arms. Bearing in mind all the still unresolved questions, however, pessimists could observe with no less foundation, that the search for an agreement is proceeding less energetically and less rapidly than the situation requires.

Of course, the questions discussed in Moscow, especially the most important of them, strategic arms limitation, have no easy solutions.... But the reasons why the second round of Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) has dragged on so long (almost six years) lie not only in objective factors.

Unfortunately, during the last year and a half the Washington administration has introduced significant elements of instability and conjunctural fluctuations into Soviet-American relations....

Washington's inconsistent position on questions of Soviet-American relations has been repeatedly noted in the American press. The Wall Street Journal, for example, recently presented the following evaluation. The main advisors of the president — Secretary of State C. Vance and Assistant for National Security Z. Brzezinski — are of divergent opinions on how to deal "with the Russians," while Brzezinski is pushing for "a hard approach." As for the president, the newspaper says that he is wavering and does not know whose advice to follow. The Russians, it continues, see these waverings and try to get the most they can out of this situation, demanding more and more concessions from the U.S.

We will not go into the situation in the White House. Let the Americans themselves figure that out. But it must be stressed that the demands, proposals and positions of the Soviet government have never departed from the principle of mutual security of the two sides....

It was not easy to achieve the results which have been achieved. Nor will the concluding stage of the second round of SALT be easy. But it is necessary to go forward. It is necessary to continue energetically to seek mutually acceptable compromises. C. Vance's visit left the impression that this is better understood in Washington today than it was yesterday. The upcoming talks will show to what extent this impression is justified.

## Labor Party, Allies To Ask Treason Indictment Of Kissinger

The U.S. Labor Party's legal staff and a consortium of defense contractors and other interested individuals are now drawing up the evidence to indict former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for treason against the national interest of the United States

The history of the discussion and debate of the treason clause of the Constitution during the Federal Convention and in the first years of the federal government's existence, as it faced threats of subversion from both British and French interests, makes a compelling case that the current activities of Henry Kissinger fall directly within its purview. Alexander Hamilton, in the Federalist Papers, described republicanism and strong federal government direction of foreign policy as the crucial guarantees of the continued existence of the United States. Congressional debate during the 1790s makes it equally clear that Congress was vitally concerned that *private* factions not succeed in institutionalizing control and direction of foreign policy outside the executive — particularly as the basis for running terror operations against the population. (That was precisely the intention of British-controlled French Jacobins at the time.) That was the impetus for the passage of a number of laws, such as the Logan Act, to define and make illegal conspiracies with treasonous intent.

As Chief Justice John Marshall noted in one of the Burr conspiracy trials, "crimes so atrocious as those which have for their object the subversion by violence of those laws and those institutions which have been ordained to secure the peace and happiness of society, are not to escape punishment because they have not ripened into treason. . ."

Kissinger's activities in controlling terrorist deployments, manipulating U.S.

an agent for foreign interests in the United States as a whole constitute a treasonous conspiracy. Within the last 12 months alone, Kissinger has violated a number of statutes derived from the treason clause of the U.S. Constitution.

The formal bill of indictment will be presented in May to the Department of Justice, to the U.S. Attorneys in New York and Washington, D.C., to certain state attorney generals, and to the appropriate congressional committees.

The bill of indictment will show that Henry Kissinger has been in violation of the espionage laws and other statutes designed to protect national security. These laws include the following:

\* The Espionage Act (18 USC 793) states that anyone who "lawfully having possession of . . . information relat-