

few years, but it would also, indirectly, eliminate the possibility of war.

The Rockefeller move is an important element in the present situation, but it is not by any means a consolidated position.

In the United States itself, there are four crucial elements to be considered. Up front at the moment is the Rockefeller move. By threatening to save the Rockefeller-centered interests at the expense of the other powerful financier-political crowd, Rockefeller has virtually declared war on that crowd. They will not passively await Rockefeller's victory. In between the two financier-political forces, there is, most prominently, the burgeoning mass of Fabian and neo-Fabian machines,

which will react as a kind of Frankenstein monster, attempting to assert its own special interest in the situation. Finally, there is the Whig process focussed upon the Labor Party.

These four processes afoot, and their interactions are the new political reality inside the United States. Unless some damned fool plunges ahead on the established track toward 1977 general war, it is the interplay within the new political situation which will determine the actual outcome of developments coming toward a head this October and November. In this process, I intend to establish the International Development Bank, and to attempt to be sworn in as the U.S. President as soon as possible thereafter.

Vance Sets Up Confrontation For Belgrade; Harriman Circles Fear Blowup

One week before the June 15 Belgrade Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, President Carter reaffirmed his intention to sabotage the 35-nation meeting — which is scheduled to elaborate agreements concluded at the 1975 Helsinki CSCE — by provoking Soviet representatives into “storming out and going home.” In a characteristic display of “Jungle Jim” breast-beating and war-hooting, the imperial Administration announced June 7 it is “going to call the Soviets to accounts” for hundreds of alleged violations of the Helsinki accords, which the Administration claims to have “documented” in a 93-page report released June 6.

Carter's attempted replay of his failed Moscow SALT strategy to induce the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions and sacrifices — this time around by demanding the USSR cede its national sovereignty to the Trilateral Commission Administration in the U.S. — has terrified leading circles in his own party loosely grouped around former New York Governor Averell Harriman.

Responding worriedly to sharp Soviet attacks on Carter by name for assuming the pose of “mentor to the USSR and the other socialist countries,” Harvard Soviet affairs expert Marshall Goldman volunteered this week that Carter's policy of provocations on the human rights issue could easily explode out of control, leading to a direct superpower military confrontation. “Words are being exchanged that heighten the tension. Things like this develop a momentum of their own. Bantering is suddenly out of control,” Goldman said.

Reflecting the substantial liberal Democratic backlash to Carter's human rights offensive, Vice President Mondale attempted to moderate the Administration's policy and allay liberal fears in a speech to the Naval Academy June 8. “This Administration is not going to be strident in our defense of human rights,” he declared. “We're not seeking to throw down a gauntlet before any nation. Nor do we have any illusions that regimes which rule by force and terror will change overnight.”

Vance Throws Down The Gauntlet

In testimony June 6 before the Washington, D.C.-based Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, informally dubbed the Helsinki Oversight Commission, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance insisted that the U.S. will demand a “methodical review” of Eastern European human rights violations at the Belgrade conference. This “review,” he pledged, will pre-empt “grandiose new proposals” by interested parties, such as Italian Prime Minister Andreotti, to conclude and extend joint Western development agreements to the nations of the Mideast and Mediterranean basin. Vance's remarks incited Rockefeller Republican Sen. Clifford Case to call for “the kind of knock-down, drag-out confrontation that I think is needed now” at the Belgrade conference.

One of the specific cases around which the United States plans to stage a major disruption involves the Russian-U.S. agent-provocateur Anatoly Scharansky, whom the Soviet government has charged with treason for working with the CIA. Pat Derian, State Department coordinator for human rights, complemented Vance's remarks in an address to the National Democratic Forum June 6 in which she threatened that if the USSR conducts a public trial for Scharansky, “It will be a very serious matter for Belgrade.”

'Human Rights Explosion'

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young previewed the Administration's Belgrade wrecking tactic in a remarkable interview in the current issue of *Playboy Magazine*, which in recent months has upstaged *Foreign Affairs* as the Administration's favorite forum for announcing foreign policy initiatives. Young predicted that the Soviet Union would soon experience a “human rights explosion. You'll have literally hundreds of thousands of dissidents rather than a few hundred as you have now,” he promised. “There will be more and more mass action for freedom.”

The Soviet leadership reacted sharply to Carter's deliberate attempts to transform the Belgrade meeting into an East-West confrontation over human rights, warning that Carter's reckless provocations could lead to hostilities. A TASS release June 7 charged: "James Carter has assumed the role of mentor to the USSR and the other socialist countries, using the most absurd and wild concoctions borrowed from the stock-in-trade of reactionary bourgeois propaganda. Such a stand can only be seen as another attempt at interference in the internal affairs of the USSR and the other socialist countries. Those officials in the U.S. who are encouraging anti-Sovietism would do well to keep in mind that such a hullabaloo, while it will not make socialism budge an inch, will have an adverse effect on Soviet-American relations and détente as a whole."

The TASS statement underscores that the Soviet leadership does not want war, but may have no other alternative if Carter succeeds in wrecking the Belgrade conference and precipitating a superpower showdown.

Fabians Get Very Nervous

The unmistakable warning delivered by the Soviet leadership has forced even the most staunch Carterites to reconsider their Belgrade tactic. Martin Sletzinger, a staffer for the Helsinki Oversight Commission, reported June 9, "There has been a subtle shift in our negotiating posture at Belgrade. We don't want a confrontation." Only one week before, Sletzinger and one of his colleagues at the Commission had predicted, "The Soviets will storm out and go home."

A well-connected source outside the government subsequently revealed that State Department Soviet affairs specialists are angry at Carter, preferring serious negotiations to open conflict at Belgrade.

The sober reassessment of Carter's Wyatt Earp shooting tactics at Belgrade stems in part from the growing realization that the "American stereotype of Soviet Russia as a 19th Century country with a 20th Century military establishment" is false. Making that observation June 9, syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft pointed out that "the Russians are making slow but steady progress in such matters as technology, economic development and coping with social problems." The Soviet Union, he warns, "cannot be ignored, nor bullied, nor mastered, nor run into the ground. The Soviet Union has to be lived with."

A close Harriman associate from the Midwest elaborated Liberal dismay at Carter's negotiating posture, declaring that his "hang tough" style on SALT and the Belgrade conference had only resulted in stiffening Soviet opposition to the Carter Administration and had furthermore strengthened the hand of hardliners in the Politburo, at the expense of American agents like Georgii Arbatov of the USA Institute. Confidentially, he said, Carter's "Jungle Jim" act has confirmed Soviet suspicions that the U.S. President is a creature of David Rockefeller and that "now the Trilateral Commission runs the government," rendering the East Bloc Arbatov networks virtually useless, and from the Soviet point of view, totally expendable.

At a recent cocktail party in Washington, D.C. friends and colleagues of Harriman, the former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, excitedly babbled, "The whole

situation is getting out of hand." A top aide to Senator Ted Kennedy commented on Carter's Belgrade policy, "It's going to backfire. Everyone knows there's a lot of ammunition the Soviets and Europeans can use against the United States on human rights ... the racial issue. We'll take a licking at Belgrade if it continues."

Soviet Expert: Things Can Suddenly Get Out Of Control

The following interview with Marshall Goldman, A Soviet Affairs expert at Harvard, was made available to the Executive Intelligence Review:

Q: There has been speculation in liberal Democratic circles that the Soviets will possibly walk out at Belgrade in response to President Carter's human rights campaign. Do you think this might happen?

A: I don't think that will happen, the Russians don't like to be challenged but they will not break relations or boycott. But that is not the same as saying détente won't be effected. Words are being exchanged that heighten tension. Things like this develop a momentum of their own. It's like a husband and wife bantering; things like this suddenly get out of control. We began this after the first SALT collapse. We increased the military budget, adopted a hang-tough position, although there is no cold war atmosphere in this country.

Belgrade means a lot to the Soviets. They want to increase trade in the spirit of Belgrade. There will be increasing economic ties between east and west at Belgrade. The Russians themselves won't come without a case on human rights: that the U.S. has not implemented human rights fostering in the case of the Black Panthers, Wilmington 10, that they didn't allow in Soviet trade unionists.

Q: Someone I talked to recently was worried that the deteriorating U.S.-Soviet relations could mean a blow up at Belgrade, and that this deteriorating relationship could mean that if the situation in the Middle East for example, erupts, then it would mean worldwide crisis.

A: There is reason for concern. It would be much better if we also talked about disarmament as well as trade along with the human rights issue. The State Department Soviet Affairs division is very upset at this. I see the danger of the Middle East veering into a crisis. I would readily agree that tensions are greater now than prior to Carter's election.

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Arbatov Can't Get Through To The Top

The following is excerpted from an interview with a political intelligence operative connected to Averell Harriman provided to Executive Intelligence Review by an independent journalist:

Q: Our information tells us that Carter and Brzezinski are going to push human rights very tough at the upcoming Belgrade conference and try to force the Soviets

to storm out of the place. Don't you think that may be too brash?

A: Really? I hope not. You heard that they're going to push very hard at Belgrade? Maybe force the Soviets to storm out?

Q: That's what Brzezinski appears to be planning.

A: Well I'll tell you that would be a mistake right now. The human rights thing is good at certain times for certain things. Hmmm....Let me tell you something. I was in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union just about a week after the Carter election victory last November, so I know how their perceptions have changed over the past year or so. If we push this now, the Soviets will just harden their stand and the hardliners will capture Brezhnev, and then we'd have real problems, I'll tell you. This is a very delicate situation. At this point, I'd say we should not do anything that would endanger Brezhnev's position vis-a-vis the hardliners. Especially since their Institute people would really have a hard time standing up to the hardliners then.

Q: Their Institute people? What do you mean?

A: Well let me tell you. There's a guy named Arbatov. Very sharp guy. He's Brezhnev's personal top advisor on U.S. affairs and he runs their USA Institute. A very sharp outfit they are. Very well informed on U.S. politics too. Much more subtle than they used to be. They started out with about 12 people in 1968 and now they have about 268 people at the Institute. I had lunch with Arbatov in Washington on April 24 this year and we discussed this situation. And whenever we go to Moscow we always spend time with the guys in the Institute.

Q: What about these Institute guys? You can deal readily with them?

A: Oh yes. They understand what it is we're trying to do. Take this human rights thing. They understand what it is, but they are having trouble getting through to the big guys in the Party apparatus now.

Q: Especially since the Vance SALT thing fell through?

A: Yeah, exactly. But it goes back even further than that. At this point the Institute guys can't defend us too much or the hardliners will really go after them. That's why I'm concerned about this Belgrade situation. If Carter goes with the big human rights thing now, the hardliners will really go after Arbatov's people and collar Brezhnev and say 'see, we told you, they're soft on the Trilateral Commission'!

Q: What's that?

A: Oh yeah. The Russians have really latched on to this Trilateral thing. It hasn't surfaced very much in the press; only some brief references; but they have really latched on to this whole Trilateral conspiracy thing. I'll

tell you I was over in Moscow in March 1976, just when the primary races were beginning, and I told them at that time that Jimmy Carter was going to win the Democratic nomination and that he would win the election and that Carter would become President. At that time they didn't know what to think. Didn't know who Carter was and so forth. Really they were quite surprised and quite taken aback. Then I went back in November just after the election and said I told you so and since then but especially lately we know that their views are along the following lines: Carter was picked up a couple of years ago by David Rockefeller and Brzezinski, put on the Trilateral Commission with Mondale, Vance, and so forth. That Rockefeller created Carter from nowhere and put him in the White House and now the Trilateral Commission runs the government. They see it as a Rockefeller operation.

Q: So the so-called military industrial complex now has a name? Rockefeller, Trilateral, etc.?

A: Right. That's why Arbatov and the Institute people can't defend us too much now.

Q: Gee. That sounds just like the Labor Party analysis.

A: Yes, it does.

Q: Do you mean to say that the Russians are listening to the Labor Party now?

A: No. The Russians are not listening to the Labor Party! No. The Russians are a lot sharper than that...alot more subtle. No. No.

Q: So where does this leave us?

A: Well I don't know. But we're trying to tell them that they can deal with Carter, like I told them last year not to worry, that Carter can control the military industrial complex, even if it is the Trilateral Commission and so on. We want them to understand the kinds of political pressures on Carter and so on. For example, we're telling them that SALT can still go forward. The March SALT package was not really Carter's per se...there were alot of pressures. Matter of fact Scoop Jackson basically wrote the SALT proposal that Vance took over there you see.

A: Are you kidding? Scoop Jackson wrote it?

A: Well, not exactly wrote it...

Q: But that's what you're telling the Russians...

A: Yeah.

Q: How's that going?

A: Well I don't know. We can't seem to go any further up than the Institute guys. We can't reach the big Party people.